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A GRAMMAR
OF THE
ARABIC LANGUAGE.

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A GRAMMAR
OF THE
ARABIC LANGUAGE,

TRANSLATED

FROM THE GERMAN OF CASPARI,

AND EDITED

WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

11487

BY

W. WRIGHT, LL.D.,

LATE PROFESSOR OF ARABIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.



THIRD EDITION

REVISED BY

W. ROBERTSON SMITH,

LATE PROFESSOR OF ARABIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

AND

M. J. DE GOEJE,

PROFESSOR OF ARABIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LEYDEN.

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VOLUME I.

CAMBRIDGE:
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PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE Second Edition of Wright's Grammar of the Arabic language had been out of print long before the death of its author, but he was never able to find the leisure necessary for preparing a New Edition. The demand for it having become more and more pressing, Prof. W. Robertson Smith, who well deserved the honour of succeeding to Wright's chair, resolved to undertake this task. He began it with his usual ardour, but the illness which cut short his invaluable life soon interrupted the work. At his death 56 pages had been printed, whilst the revision had extended over 30 pages more. Robertson Smith had made use of some notes of mine, which he had marked with my initials, and it was for this reason among others that the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press invited me, through Prof. Bevan, to continue the revision. After earnest deliberation I consented, influenced chiefly by my respect for the excellent work of one of my dearest friends and by a desire to complete that which another dear friend had begun. Moreover Prof. Bevan promised his assistance in correcting the English style and in seeing the book through the press.

I have of course adhered to the method followed by Robertson Smith in that part of the Grammar which he revised. Trifling corrections and additions and such suggestions as had already been made by A. Müller, Fleischer and other scholars, are given in square brackets. Only in those cases where it seemed necessary to take all the responsibility upon myself, have I added my initials. Besides the printed list of additions and corrections at the end of the Second Volume, Wright had noted here and there

on the margin of his own copy some new examples (chiefly from the *Nakā'id*) which have been inserted, unless they seemed quite superfluous, without any distinctive sign. I have found but very few notes by Robertson Smith on the portion which he had not definitely revised; almost all of these have been marked with his initials. Wright's own text has been altered in a comparatively small number of passages (for instance § 252, § 353), where I felt sure that he would have done it himself. Once or twice Wright has noted on the margin "wants revision."

The notes bearing upon the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic languages have for the most part been replaced by references to Wright's Comparative Grammar, published after his death by Robertson Smith (1890).

I have to acknowledge my obligations to Mr Du Pré Thornton, who drew my attention to several omissions. But my warmest thanks must be given to my dear friend and colleague Prof. Bevan, who has not only taken upon himself all the trouble of seeing this revised edition through the press, but by many judicious remarks has contributed much to the improving of it.

The Second Volume is now in the printers' hands.

M. J. DE GOEJE.

LEYDEN,

February, 1896.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

A SECOND Edition of my revised and enlarged translation of Caspari's Arabic Grammar having been called for, I have thought it my duty not simply to reprint the book, but to subject it again to a thorough revision. In fact, the present is almost a new work; for there is hardly a section which has not undergone alteration, and much additional matter has been given, as the very size of this volume (351 pages instead of 257) shows.

In revising the book I have availed myself of the labours of Arab Grammarians, both ancient and modern. Of the former I may mention in particular the '*Alfīya*' (الْفِيَّة) of 'Ibn Mālik, with the Commentary of 'Ibn 'Aqīl (ed. Dieterici, 1851, and the Beirut edition of 1872); the '*Mufaṣṣal*' (المُفَصَّل) of 'el-Zamahṣarī (ed. Broch, 1859); and the '*Lāmīyatu 'l-'Afāl*' (لَامِيَّةُ الْأَفْعَالِ) of 'Ibn Mālik, with the Commentary of his son Badru 'd-dīn (ed. Volck, 1866). Of recent native works I have diligently used the '*Miṣbāḥu 'l-Ṭālib fī Baḥṭi 'l-Maṭālib*' (مِصْبَاحُ الطَّالِبِ فِي بَحْثِ الْمَطَالِبِ), that is, the '*Baḥṭu 'l-Maṭālib*' of the Maronite Gabriel Farḥāt, with the notes of Buṭrus 'el-Bistānī (Beirut, 1854); 'el-Bistānī's smaller Grammar, founded upon the above, entitled '*Miftāḥu 'l-Miṣbāḥ*' (مِفْتَاحُ الْمِصْبَاحِ, second edition, Beirut, 1867); and Nāṣif 'el-Yāzīgī's '*Faṣlu 'l-Ḥiṭāb*' (فَصْلُ الْخِطَابِ, second edition, Beirut, 1866).

Among European Grammarians I have made constant use of the works of S. de Sacy (Grammaire Arabe, 2de éd., 1831), Ewald (Grammatica Critica Linguae Arabicæ, 1831-33), and Lumsden (A Grammar of the Arabic Language, vol. i., 1813); which last,

however, is based on the system of the Arab Grammarians, and therefore but ill-adapted, apart from its bulk and rarity, for the use of beginners. I have also consulted with advantage the grammar of Professor Lagus of Helsingfors (*Lärokurs i Arabiska Språket*, 1869). But I am indebted above all to the labours of Professor Fleischer of Leipzig, whose notes on the first volume of De Sacy's Grammar (as far as p. 359) have appeared from time to time in the *Berichte der Königl. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften* (1863-64-66-70), in which periodical the student will also find the treatises of the same scholar *Ueber einige Arten der Nominalapposition im Arabischen* (1862) and *Ueber das Verhältniss und die Construction der Sach- und Stoffwörter im Arabischen* (1856).

In the notes which touch upon the comparative grammar of the Semitic languages, I have not found much to alter, except in matters of detail. I have read, I believe, nearly everything that has been published of late years upon this subject—the fanciful lucubrations of Von Raumer and Raabe, as well as the learned and scholarly treatises of Nöldeke, Philippi, and Tegnér. My standpoint remains, however, nearly the same as it formerly was. The ancient Semitic languages—Arabic and Æthiopic, Assyrian, Canaanitic (Phœnician and Hebrew), and Aramaic (so-called Chaldee and Syriac)—are as closely connected with each other as the Romance languages—Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Provençal, and French: they are all daughters of a deceased mother, standing to them in the relation of Latin to the other European languages just specified. In some points the north Semitic tongues, particularly the Hebrew, may bear the greatest resemblance to this parent speech; but, on the whole, the south Semitic dialects, Arabic and Æthiopic,—but especially the former,—have, I still think, preserved a higher degree of likeness to the original Semitic language. The Hebrew of the Pentateuch, and the Assyrian*, as it appears in even the oldest inscriptions, seem

* As regards Assyrian, I rely chiefly upon the well-known works of Oppert, Sayce, and Schrader.

to me to have already attained nearly the same stage of grammatical development (or decay) as the post-classical Arabic, the spoken language of mediæval and modern times.

I have to thank the Home Government of India for contributing the sum of fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of printing this work; and some of the local Governments for subscribing for a certain number of copies; namely, the Government of Bengal, twenty, and the Home Department (Fort William), twenty-five; the Government of Bombay, ten; of Madras, ten; and of the Punjab, sixty copies. My friend and former school-fellow, Mr D. Murray (of Adelaide, S. Australia), has also given pecuniary aid to the same extent as the India Office, and thereby laid me, and I hope I may say other Orientalists, under a fresh obligation.

Professor Fleischer of Leipzig will, I trust, look upon the dedication as a mark of respect for the Oriental scholarship of Germany, whereof he is one of the worthiest representatives; and as a slight acknowledgment of much kindness and help, extending over a period of more than twenty years, from the publication of my first work in 1852 down to the present year, in which, amid the congratulations of numerous pupils and friends, he has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate.

W. WRIGHT.

CAMBRIDGE,

1st *July*, 1874.

THE Syndics of the Press are indebted to the liberality of Mr F. Du Pré Thornton for the copyright of this Grammar, which he purchased after the death of the author and presented to them with a view to the publication of a New Edition.

They desire to take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to Prof. de Goeje for the courtesy with which he acceded to their request that he would complete the revision and for the great labour which he has expended upon the task in the midst of many important literary engagements.

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PART FIRST.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOËPY.

I. THE LETTERS AS CONSONANTS.

1. Arabic, like Hebrew and Syriac, is written and read from A right to left. The letters of the alphabet (حُرُوفُ الْهَجَاءِ) are twenty-eight in number, and are all consonants, though three of them are also used as vowels (see § 3). They vary in form, according as they are connected with a preceding or following letter, and, for the most part, terminate in a bold stroke, when they stand alone or at the end of a word. The following Table gives the letters in their usual order, along with their names and numerical values.

NAME.	FIGURE.				NUMERICAL VALUE.
	Uncon- nected.	Connected.			
		With a pre- ceding letter.	With a fol- lowing letter.	With both.	
أَلِفُ Elif.	ا	ا	. . .	. . .	1
بَاءُ Ba.	ب	ب	ب	ب	2
تَاءُ Ta.	ت	ت	ت	ت	400
ثَاءُ Th.	ث	ث	ث	ث	500
جِيمُ Gim.	ج	[ج]	ج	[ج]	3
هَاءُ Ha.	ح	[ح]	ح	[ح]	8
خَاءُ Ha.	خ	[خ]	خ	[خ]	600
دَالُ Dal.	د	د	. . .	. . .	4
ذَالُ Dal.	ذ	ذ	. . .	. . .	700

	NAME.	FIGURE.				NUMERICAL VALUE.
		Uncon- nected.	Connected.			
			With a pre- ceding letter.	With a fol- lowing letter.	With both.	
A	رَاءُ Rā.	ر	را	... .	... .	200
	زَايَ } Zāy. (زَاءُ)	ز	زا	... .	... .	7
	سَيْنَ Sin.	س	سا	... .	... .	60
	شَيْنَ Šin.	ش	شا	... .	... .	300
	صَادُ Ṣad.	ص	صا	... .	... .	90
B	ضَادُ Ḍad.	ض	ضا	... .	... .	800
	طَاءُ Ṭa.	ط	طا	... .	... .	9
	ظَاءُ Ḍa.	ظ	ظا	... .	... .	900
	عَيْنَ ‘Ain.	ع	عا	... .	... .	70
	غَيْنَ Ġain.	غ	غا	... .	... .	1000
	فَاءُ Fā.	ف	فا	... .	... .	80
C	كَافُ Kaf.	ق	قا	... .	... .	100
	كَافُ Kaf.	ك	كا	... .	... .	20
	لَامُ Lām.	ل	لا	... .	... .	30
	مِيمُ Mīm.	م	ما	... .	... .	40
	نُونُ Nūn.	ن	نا	... .	... .	50
	هَاءُ Hā.	ه	ها	... .	... .	5
	وَاوُ Wāw.	و	وا	... .	... .	6
	يَاءُ Yā.	ي	يا	... .	... .	10

REM. *a.* **l** in connection with a preceding **l** forms the figures **A** **Y**, **Y**, **Y**. This combination is called *lām-êlif*, and is generally reckoned a twenty-ninth letter of the alphabet, and inserted before **ی**. The object of it is merely to distinguish *êlif* as the long vowel *ā*, § 3, from *êlif* as the spiritus lenis (*êlif* with *hèmza*, **أ**, § 15).

REM. *b.* The order of the letters **ه** and **و** is sometimes inverted. The Arabs of Northern Africa arrange the letters in a different sequence; viz.

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز ط ظ ك ل م ن ص ض ع غ
ف ق س ش ه و لا ی B

They distinguish **ف** from **ق** by giving the former a single point below, and the latter one above, thus: **ف** **ق**, but **ف** **ق***. At the end of a word these points are usually omitted, **ف**, **ق**.

REM. *c.* In manuscripts and elegantly printed books many of the letters are interwoven with one another, and form ligatures, of which the following are examples.

ب <i>bh.</i>	س <i>sh.</i>	فی <i>fy.</i>
ت <i>th.</i>	ض <i>dh.</i>	ل <i>lg.</i>
ج <i>gh.</i>	ع <i>gh.</i>	لم <i>lmh.</i>
حج <i>hgh.</i>	ف <i>fh.</i>	ی <i>yh.</i>

C

[These ligatures, in which one letter stands above another, are very inconvenient to printers, especially when, as in this book, English and Arabic are intermingled; and most founts have some device to bring the letters into line. Thus **حج** appears as **حج**, or, in the fount used for this grammar, as **حج**. The latter method is a recent innovation, first introduced by Lane in his **D** Arabic Lexicon, and its extreme simplicity and convenience have caused it to be largely adopted in modern founts, not only in Europe but in the East. But in writing Arabic the student ought to use the old ligatures as they are shewn in Mss. or in the more elegant Eastern founts.]

* This is not confined, in the earliest times, to African Mss. In some old Mss., on the other hand, **ق** has the point below, **ق**, **ق**, or even **ق**, **ق**.

A REM. d. Those letters which are identical in form, and distinguished from one another in writing only by the aid of the small dots usually called *diacritical points* (نُقْطَةٌ, plur. نُقُطٌ), are divided by the grammarians into *الْحُرُوفُ الْمَهْمَلَةُ*, the loose or free, i.e. unpointed, letters, and *الْحُرُوفُ الْمُعْجَمَةُ*, the bolted or fastened, i.e. pointed, letters. To the former class belong ح, د, ر, س, ص, ط and غ; to the latter ب, ز, ذ, ش, ض, ظ and غ. The letters ب, ت, ث and ي are generally distinguished as follows:

B ب is called *أَلْيَاءُ الْمُوَحَّدَةُ*, the *د* with one point (د);
 ت „ *أَلْيَاءُ الْمُثْنَاءِ مِنْ قَوْفِهَا*, the *د* with two points above (د);
 ي „ *أَلْيَاءُ الْمُثْنَاءِ مِنْ تَحْتِهَا*, the *د* with two points below (د)*;
 ث „ *أَلْيَاءُ الْمُثْلَثَةِ*, the *د* with three points (د).

The unpointed letters are sometimes still further distinguished from the pointed by various contrivances, such as writing the letter in a smaller size below the line, placing a point below, or an angular mark above, and the like; so that we find in carefully written manuscripts ط; ص; ض; ث; س; ب; ر; ز; د; ح; ج; ع; ع; etc. Also ه or ه by way of distinction from ه. In some old Mss. ش has only one point above, and then س takes a point below.

REM. e. The letters are also divided into the following classes, which take their names from the particular part of the vocal organs that is chiefly instrumental in producing their sounds.

و م ف ب, *الْحُرُوفُ الشَّفَوِيَّةُ* or *الشَّفَوِيَّةُ*, the labials (شَفَا a lip).

ظ ذ ث, *الْحُرُوفُ اللِّسَوِيَّةُ*, the gingivals, in uttering which the tongue is pressed against the gum (اللِّسَاءُ).

D ص س ز, *الْحُرُوفُ الْأَسَلِيَّةُ*, the sibilants, which are pronounced with the tip of the tongue (الْأَسَلَةُ).

* [With final ي the use of the two points below is optional. Some modern prints, especially those issued at Bairût, always insert them except when the ي represents *êlif makṣūra* (§ 7, rem. b): thus رَمَى, but رَمَى, كَي, but كَي.]

الدَّوْقِيَّةُ or الْحُرُوفُ الدَّزْقِيَّةُ, the liquids ن, ل, ر, which are pronounced with the extremity of the tongue (الدَّوْقُ or الدَّزْقُ).

الشَّجْرِيَّةُ, the letters ض, ش, ج, which are uttered through the open orifice of the lips (الشَّجْرُ).

التَّطْعِيَّةُ or الْحُرُوفُ التَّطْعِيَّةُ, the letters ط, د, ت, which are uttered by pressing the tongue against the rough or corrugated portion of the palate (التَّطْعُ or التَّطْعُ).

الْحَرْفَانِ اللَّيَّوِيَّانِ, the letters ك and ق, in uttering which the B uvula (اللَّهَاءُ) is brought into play.

الْحُرُوفُ الْحَلْقِيَّةُ or حُرُوفُ الْحَلْقِ, the gutturals, هـ, غ, ع, خ, ج, أ.

The letters ي and و are called الْحُرُوفُ اللَّيِّنَةُ or حُرُوفُ اللَّيْنِ, the soft letters, and حُرُوفُ أَعْلَى, the weak letters.

2. The correct pronunciation of some of these letters, for example ح and ع, it is scarcely possible for a European to acquire, except by long intercourse with natives. The following hints will, however, enable the learner to approximate to their sounds.

ا with *hêmza* (أ, إ, see § 15) is the *spiritus lenis* of the Greeks, the *h* of the Hebrews (as in אֶחָד, אֵלֶּךָ, אֶלֶּה). It may be compared with the *h* in the French word *homme* or English *hour*.

ب is our *b*.

ت is the Italian dental, softer than our *t*.

ث is pronounced like the Greek *θ*, or *th* in *thing*. The Turks and Persians usually convert it into the surd *s*, as in *sing*. [In Egypt it is commonly confounded with ت, less often with س.] D

ج corresponds to our *g* in *gem*. In Egypt and some parts of Arabia, however, it has the sound of the Heb. ג, or our *g* in *get*.

ح, the Heb. ח, is a very sharp but smooth guttural aspirate, stronger than هـ, but not rough like خ. Europeans, as well as Turks and Persians, rarely attain the correct pronunciation of it.

خ has the sound of *ch* in the Scotch word *loch*, or the German *Rache*.

د is the Italian dental, softer than our *d*.

ذ bears the same relation to د that ث does to ت. It is sounded

A like the δ of the modern Greeks, or *th* in *that*, *with*. The Turks and Persians usually convert it into *z*. [In Egypt it is sometimes *z* but oftener *d*.]

ر is in all positions a distinctly articulated lingual *r*, as in *run*.

ز is the English *z*.

س is the surd *s* in *sit*, *mist*; ش, *sh* in *shut*.

ص, the Heb. שׁ, is a strongly articulated *s*, somewhat like *ss* in *hiss*.

B ض is an aspirated *d*, strongly articulated between the front part of the side of the tongue and the molar teeth (somewhat like *th* in *this*). The Turks and Persians usually pronounce it like *z*. [In Egypt it is an emphatic *d*, without aspiration, more difficult to an English tongue than the true Bedouin ض.]

ط, the Heb. ט, is a strongly articulated palatal *t*.

ظ bears, strictly speaking, the same relation to ط that ث and ذ do to ت and د. It is usually pronounced like a strongly articulated palatal *z*, though many of the Arabs give it the same sound as ض [with which it is often confounded in Mss.]. The Turks and Persians change it into a common *z*. To distinguish it from ض, ظ is sometimes spoken of as الظَّاءُ الْمَشَّاءُ.

ع, the Heb. ע, is a strong (but to [most] Europeans, as well as Turks and Persians, unpronounceable) guttural, related in its nature to ح, with which it is sometimes confounded. It is described as produced by a smart compression of the upper part of the windpipe and forcible emission of the breath. It is wrong to treat it, in any of the Semitic languages, as a mere vowel-letter, or (worse still) as D a nasal *n* or *ng*.

غ is a guttural *g*, accompanied by a grating or rattling sound, as in gargling, of which we have no example in English. The γ of the modern Greeks, the Northumbrian *r*, and the French *r grassé*, are approximations to it*.

ف is our *f*.

ق, the Heb. ק, is a strongly articulated guttural *k*; but in parts of Arabia, and throughout Northern Africa, it is pronounced as a

* [Hence غ is sometimes replaced by ر, as in the Yemenite مَضَار for مَضَاف, Hamdānī ed. Müller 193, 17 etc., and often in Mss.—De G.]

hard *g*; whilst in [Cairo and some parts of] Syria it is vulgarly con- A
founded with *êlif hêmzatum*, as 'ultu, ya'ûlu, for *kultu, yaqûlu*.

ك, ل, م, and ن, are exactly our *k, l, m, n*. When immediately
followed by the letter ب, without any vowel coming between them,
ن takes the sound of *m*: as جَنْبُ *jemb*, عَمْبَرُ 'ambar, سَمْبَا' *sëmbā'u*,
not *jënb*, 'ambar, *sënbā'u*.

ه is our *h*. It is distinctly aspirated at the end, as well as at
the beginning, of a syllable; e.g. هُمُ *hum*, أَهْلَكَ 'ahlaka. In the
grammatical termination ة, the dotted ة [called اَلتَّائِيثِ] is pro-
nounced like ت, *t*)*. B

و and ي are precisely our *w* and *y*. The Turks and Persians
usually give و the sound of *v*.

II. THE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

3. The Arabs had originally no signs for the short vowels. To
indicate the long vowels and diphthongs they made use of the three
consonants that come nearest to them in sound: viz. ا (without *hêmza*,
see § 1, rem. *a*, and § 15) for *ā*, ي for *ī* and *ai*, و for *ū* and *au*. E.g., C
لَا *lā*, فَيَ *fī*, كَيَ *kī*, دُو *dū*, لَو *lau*.

4. At a later period the following signs were invented to express
the short vowels.

(a) َ *feth* (فَتْح) or *fetha* (فَتْحَة), *a*, è (as in *pet*), *e* (nearly the
French *e muet*); e.g. خَلَقَ *halaka*, شَمْسٌ *sëmsun*, كَرِيمٌ *kerîmun*.

(b) ِ *kës* (كَسْر) or *kësra* (كَسْرَة), *i* (as in *pin*), ì (a dull, obscure *i*,
resembling the Welsh *y*, or the *i* in *bird*); e.g. بِي *bihi*, أَقْطُ *âqîṭun*. D

(c) ُ *qamm* (ضَم) or *qamma* (ضَمَة), *u* (as in *bull*), *o*, ö (nearly as
the German ö in *Mörtel*, or the French *eu* in *jeune*); e.g. لَهْ *lahu*,
حَجَّةٌ *höggjetun*, عَمْرٌ *ömrun*.

* In point of fact, this figure ة is merely a compromise between
the ancient ت (Heb. ת, תָּ), the old pausal ة (ah), and the
modern ه (Heb. ה, הֶ), in which last the ه is silent.

- A REM. *a.* The distinction between the names *fèth*, *kèsr*, *ḍamm*, and *fètha*, *kèsra*, *ḍamma*, is that the former denote the *sounds* *a*, *i*, *u*, the latter the *marks* َ, ِ, ُ. Compare the Hebrew פֶּתַח, שְׁפָרָה, קִבְיָן. The terms نَصَب and رَفْع, commonly used of the case-endings *a*, *u*, are sometimes applied to َ, ُ in other positions; e.g. اَلْحُرُورِيَّةُ بِنَصَبِ اَلْأَحَاءِ. [Another name for *ḍamm* is *kabw*, قَبُو.—De G.]

- REM. *b.* A vowel is called حَرَكَةٌ, *a motion*, plur. حَرَكَاتٌ; its mark is termed شَكْلٌ, *form or figure*, plur. أَشْكَالٌ or شُكُولٌ.

REM. *c.* In the oldest Mss. of the Kōr'ān, the vowels are expressed by dots (usually red), one above for *fètha*, one below for *kèsra*, and one in the middle, or on the line, for *ḍamma*. As regards the signs َ, ِ, ُ the third is a small و and the other two are probably derived from † and ى or ے respectively.

5. Rules for the cases in which these vowel-marks retain their original sounds, *a*, *i*, *u*, and for those in which they are modified, through the influence of the stronger or weaker consonants, into *è*, *e*, *o*, or *ö*, can scarcely be laid down with certainty; for the various dialects of the spoken Arabic differ from one another in these points; and besides, owing to the emphasis with which the consonants are uttered, the vowels are in general somewhat indistinctly enunciated. The following rules may, however, be given for the guidance of the learner*.

- (*a*) When preceded or followed by the strong gutturals غ, ع, خ, ح, or the emphatic consonants ق, ظ, ط, ض, ص, *fètha* is pronounced as *a*, though with the emphatic consonants its sound becomes rather obscure, D approaching to that of the Swedish *â*; e.g. حَمْرٌ *hamrun*, لَعْبٌ *la'bun*, بَقِيٌّ *bākīya*, صَدْرٌ *ṣādrun*. Under the same circumstances *kèsra* is

* [Learners whose ears and vocal organs are good, and who have an opportunity of hearing and practising the correct pronunciation of the consonants, will find that the proper shades of sound in the three vowels come without effort when the consonants are spoken rightly and naturally. The approximate rules for pronunciation here given are mainly useful as a guide towards the right way of holding the mouth in pronouncing the consonants as well as the vowels.]

pronounced as *i*, e.g. عَلِمُ *ilmun*, سَحَرُ *siḥrun*, قَسِرُ *qisrun*; whilst A damma assumes the sound of an obscure *o*, inclining with the gutturals (especially ح and ع) to *ö*; e.g. لَطَفَ *luṭafa*, لُطِفَ *luṭfun*, حُسْنُ *hosnun* or ḥösnnun, رُعِبَ *roʿibun*, عُمِرَ *ömrün*.

(b) In shut syllables in which there are neither guttural nor emphatic consonants,—and in open syllables which neither commence with, nor immediately precede, one of those letters,—fêṭḥa either has a weaker, less clear sound, approaching to that of *a* in the English words *hat*, *cap*, e.g. كَتَبْتُ *katabtu*, أَكْبَرُ *ʾakbaru*; or it becomes a B simple *è* or *e* (the latter especially in a short open syllable followed by a long one), e.g. بَلَّ *bèl*, مَرْكَبُ *mèrkèbun*, سَمَكُ *sèmèkun*, سَمِينُ *semīnun*, مَدِينَةُ *medīnètun*. It retains, however, its pure sound of *a* before and after *r* (which partakes of the nature of the emphatics), when that letter is doubled or follows a long *ā* or *ū*, e.g. جَرَرْتُ *ḡarratun*, مَرَرْتُ *marratun*, غَرَرْتُ *ḡaratun*, صَوَّرْتُ *ṣūratun*; and also in general at the end of a word.

6. The long vowels *ā*, *ī*, *ū*, are indicated by placing the marks C of the short vowels before the letters ا, ي, and و, respectively, e.g. قَالَ *kāla*, بَيَعَ *bīʿa*, سَوَّى *sūkun*; in which case these letters are called حُرُوفُ اَلْمَدِّ, *literae productionis*, “letters of prolongation.” The combinations اِى and اِو must always be pronounced *ī* and *ū*, not *ē* and *ō*; though after the emphatic consonants اِو inclines to the sound of *ū*, and *ī* to that of the French *u* or German *ü*, e.g. طَوْرُ *ṭūr*, طَيْنُ *ṭūnun*.

REM. a. *ā* was at first more rarely marked than the other long vowels, and hence it happens that, at a later period, after the invention of the vowel-points, it was indicated in some very common words merely by a fêṭḥa; e.g. اَللّٰهُ, اَلرَّحْمٰنُ, اَبْرٰهِيْمُ, اِسْحٰقُ, هٰرُوْنُ, هٰكُذَا, هٰهِنَا, هٰذَا, ذٰلِكَ, لٰكِنَّ or لٰكِنْ, اَلْقِيَمَةُ, اَلسَّمٰوٰتُ, اَلْمَلٰئِكَةُ. More exactly, however, the fêṭḥa should be written perpendicularly in this case, so as to resemble a small *ë*lif; e.g. اَللّٰهُ, اَلرَّحْمٰنُ, اَلْمَلٰئِكَةُ, اَلْقِيَمَةُ, اَلسَّمٰوٰتُ (the resurrection, to be carefully distinguished from

- A ثَلَاثَةٌ, ثَلَاثٌ (al-*ṯamētu*, price, value), ذَلِكْ, هُنَا. The words ثَلَاثَةٌ, ثَلَاثٌ, are also frequently written defectively ثَلُثٌ, ثَلُثُونَ; and occasionally some other vocables, such as ثَمَمِيَّةٌ and ثَمُنُونَ; رَمَضُنْ, سَلِيمُنْ, نَعْلَى and تَبَرَكْ, ثَمُنُونَ and other proper names ending in ثَانٌ; الشَّيْطَانُ, مَعْوِيَةُ, خُلْدٌ, مَلِكٌ, الْحَرْثُ, الْقِسْمُ, and other proper names of the forms فَاعِلٌ and الْفَاعِلُ; etc. This is more common in Maḡribī Mss. than in others.—The long vowel ē is in a very few instances written defectively at the end of a word, e.g. الْحَافِ, al-*Hāfī*, الْعَاصِ, al-*ʿĀṣī*, حَذِيفَةُ بْنُ أَيْمَانَ, *Ḥodeifetu 'bnū 'l-Yemānī*, for أَيْمَانِي, الْعَاصِي, الْحَافِي. *الْمُهْتَدَى for الْمُهْتَدِ.

REM. b. The letter *o*, preceded by *ḍamma*, is used by the Arabs of North Africa and Spain to indicate a final *o* in foreign words; e.g. قَارْلُو, *Carlo*; دُونْ بَطْرُو, *Don Pedro*; وَادِي آرُو, *the river Guadiaro*.

REM. c. The sound of \bar{a} inclines, in later times and in certain localities, from \bar{a} to \bar{e} , just as that of \bar{e} does from a to \bar{e} (see § 4, a , and § 5, b). This change is called اَلْإِمَالَة, *el'imāla*, the "deflection" of the sound of a and \bar{a} towards that of i and \bar{i} . The Magribī Arabs actually pronounce \bar{a} in many cases as \bar{i} . Hence رِكَابٌ *rikāb*, لَكِنْ *lākin*, بَابٌ *bāb*, لِسَانٌ *lisān*, are sounded *rikēl*, *lēkin*, *bīb*, *līsīn*; and, conversely, the Spanish names *Beja*, *Jaen*, *Caniles*, *Lebrilla*, are written بَجَا، حَيَّان، قَنَالَش، لَبْرَالَه.

7. ا corresponds to fèṭḥa, ي to kèsra, and و to ḍamma; whence ا is called أُخْتُ الْفَتْحَةِ, the sister of fèṭḥa, ي, أُخْتُ الْكَسْرِ, the sister of kèsra, and و, أُخْتُ الضَّمَّة, the sister of ḍamma. Fèṭḥa before ي and و forms the diphthongs ai and au, which retain their original clear sound after the harder gutturals and the emphatics, e.g. صَيْفٌ saifun,

* [The omission of final **ع** in these cases is hardly a mere orthographical irregularity, but expresses a variant pronunciation in which the final **ز** was shortened or dropped. See Nöldeke, *Gesch. d. Qorān's*, p. 251.]

خَوْفٌ *haufun*; but after the other letters become nearly \bar{e} (Heb. אָ) \bar{A} and \bar{o} (Heb. אוֹ), e.g. سَيْفٌ *sèifun*, مَوْتُ *m'otun* (almost *sèifun*, *mōtun*).

REM. a. After و at the end of a word, both when preceded by damma and by fèṭḥa, ا is often written, particularly in the plural of verbs; e.g. نَصَرُوا, رَمَوْا, يَغْزُوا. This ا , in itself quite superfluous (*ëlif otiosum*), is intended to guard against the possibility of the preceding و being separated from the body of the word to which it belongs, and so being mistaken for the conjunction *and*. It is called اَلْفُ الْوَقَايَةِ, *the guarding ëlif*, or اَلْفُ الْفَاصِلَةِ, *the separating ëlif*.

REM. b. ي at the end of a word after a fèṭḥa is pronounced B like ا , e.g. فَتَى *fatā*, رَمَى *ramā*, إِلَى *'ilā**, and is called, like ا itself in the same position (e.g. بَيْهَسَا *Bèhnesā*, غَزَا *jazā*), اَلْفُ الْمَقْصُورَةِ, *the ëlif that can be abbreviated*, in contradistinction to the *lengthened ëlif*, اَلْفُ الْمَمْدُودَةِ (see § 22 and § 23, rem. a), which is protected by hêmza. It receives this name because, when it comes in contact with a *hêmza conjunctionis* (see § 19, rem. f'), it is shortened in pronunciation before the following consonant, as are the و and ي in أَبُو and أَبِي before اَلْوَزِيرِ (see § 20, b)†.

REM. c. If a pronominal suffix be added to a word ending ي in ي , the ي is sometimes retained according to old custom, as in رَمَيْهِ or رَمِيهِ, but it is commonly changed into ا , as رَمَاهُ.

* [But ي , with the mark *jèzma* (see § 10), as in كَيْ, is the diphthong *ai*.] The diphthong *ai*, when final, is often marked in old Mss. by the letters ا suprascript; e.g. كَيْلٌ مِعْطَاءٌ, i.e. كَيْلٌ *yèdai*, not *yèdā*.

† [It would seem that the early scribes who fixed the orthographical usage made a distinction of sound between ي and ا , pronouncing the former nearly as \bar{e} ; cf. rem. d. On the other hand many Mss., even very ancient ones, write ا where the received rules require ي . According to the grammarians *ëlif maḥṣūra* is always written ي in words of more than three letters unless the penultimate letter is *Yā* (as يَحْيَا *he will live*, دُنْيَا *world*). In words of three letters, the origin of the final \bar{a} must be considered; a "converted *Ya*" gives ي , a "converted *Wāw*" gives ا . See the details below §§ 167, 169, 213 etc.]

- A . REM. *d.* In some words ending in اَـ we often find وَـ instead of اَـ , as حَيَوَةٌ or حَيَوَةٌ , صَلَوَةٌ or صَلَوَةٌ , زَكَوَةٌ or زَكَوَةٌ , نَجَوَةٌ , عُدَوَةٌ , رَبَّوْا for رَبَّوْا ; further يَـ for اَـ in the loan-word تَوْرِيَّةٌ or تَوْرِيَّةٌ ; according to which older mode of writing we ought to pronounce the اَـ nearly as ä or ē respectively*.

8. The marks of the short vowels when doubled are pronounced with the addition of the sound *n*, ـَـ *an*, ـِـ *in*, ـُـ or ـُوـ *un*. This is called التَّنْوِينُ , the *tênwîn* or “nutation” (from the name of the letter ن *nûn*), and takes place only at the end of a word; e.g. مَدِينَةٌ *medînetun*,
B بِنْتٌ *bintin*, مَالٌ *mālun*. See § 308.

REM. *a.* ـَـ takes an *l* after all the consonants except ة ; as بَابًا , رِيحًا , but خَلِيفَةً . However, when it precedes a ي , no *l* is written, as in هُدًى ; nor, according to the older orthography, when it accompanies a *hêmza*, as in شَيْءٌ , for which we more usually find شَيْئًا . This *ëlif* in no way affects the quantity of the vowel, which is always short: *bābān*, *rīhān*.

- C REM. *b.* To one word و is added, without in any way affecting the sound of the *tênwîn*, viz. to the proper name عَمْرُو ‘*Amr*’ (not ‘*Amrū*’), genit. عَمْرُو , accus. عَمْرًا , rarely عَمْرَوًا , [or, when the *tênwîn* falls away (§ 315, *a*, rem. *b*) عَمْرُو in all three cases], so written to distinguish it from another proper name that has the same radical letters, viz. عَمَرٌ ‘*Omar*’, genit. and accus. عَمَرٌ . The و of عَمْرُو and عَمْرُو is, however, often neglected in old manuscripts. [Cf. the use of ـِـ to represent *tênwîn* in proper names in the Nabataean inscriptions.]

- D REM. *c.* In old Mss. of the *Ḳor’ān*, the *tênwîn* is expressed by doubling the dots which represent the vowels; $\text{ـَـ} = \text{ـَـ}$, $\text{ـِـ} = \text{ـِـ}$, $\text{ـُـ} = \text{ـُـ}$.

* [The prophet said أَفْعُو for أَفْعَى , حِذُّوْا for حِذَّوْا . Zamahsārī, *Faṭḥ* i. 114.—De G.]

III. OTHER ORTHOGRAPHIC SIGNS.

A

A. Ġèzma or Sukūn.

9. Ġèzma, جَزْمَة or جَزْم (amputation), ْ, is written over the final consonant of all shut syllables, and serves, when another syllable follows, to separate the two; e.g. بَلْ bəl, هُمْ hum, كَتَبْتُمْ katabtum, سَفَسَفَ səfsəfa, قُرْآنٌ qor-'ānun (not qo-rānun). It corresponds therefore to the *Shēvā quiescens* of the Hebrew, with which its other name سُكُونٌ, *rest*, coincides.

REM. a. A letter which has no following vowel is called حَرْفٌ B ساكنٌ, a *quiescent letter*, as opposed to حَرْفٌ مُتَحَرِّكٌ, a *movent letter*. See § 4, rem. b.

REM. b. Letters that are assimilated to a following letter, which receives in consequence the *tēšdīd* or mark of doubling (see § 11 and § 14), are retained in writing, but not marked with a Ġèzma; e.g. أَرَدْتُ مِنْ رَبِّهِ, أَرَدْتُ, not أَرَدْتُ, أَلرَّحْمَنِ.

REM. c. The same distinction exists between the words *ġèzm* and *ġèzma*, as between *fèṭh* and *fèṭha*, etc. (see § 4, rem. a).

REM. d. Older forms of the Ġèzma are ̣ and ̤, whence the later ْ, instead of the common ْ or ْ. In some old Mss. of the *Qor'ān* a small horizontal (red) stroke is used, ̣.

10. ي and و, when they form a diphthong with fèṭha, are marked with a Ġèzma, as يَوْمٌ, كَيْ, يَدِي; but when they stand for *ēlif productionis* they do not take this sign (see § 7, rem. b, c, d).

REM. In many manuscripts a Ġèzma is placed even over the letters of prolongation, e.g. سَيِّمٌ, صَبُّورٌ, قَالٌ; and over the *ēlif maḳṣūra*, e.g. هُدًى, عَلَى هُدًى for هُدًى, عَلَى.

B. Tēšdīd or Šēdda.

D

11. A consonant that is to be doubled, or, as the Arabs say, *strengthened* (مُسَدَّدٌ), without the interposition of a vowel (see rem. a), is written only once, but marked with the sign ّ, which is called

A **التَّشْدِيدُ**, the *tèsdîd* (*strengthening*)*; e.g. **أَكَلْتُ** *el-kulla*, **كَلَّ** *kullan*, **أَسَمِرُ** *es-sèmmi*, **سَمِرَ** *sèmmîn*, **أَلْمُرُ** *el-murru*, **مُرَّ** *murrun*. It corresponds therefore to the *Daghesh forte* of the Hebrew.

REM. a. The solitary exception to this rule, in the verbal forms **قُوِّلَ** *kūwila* and **تُقَوِّلُ** *tuqūwila*, instead of **قُولَ** and **تُقَوِّلَ**, admits

of an easy explanation (see § 159).—When a consonant is repeated in such a manner that a vowel is interposed between its first and second occurrence, no doubling, properly so called, takes place, and

B consequently the *tèsdîd* is not required; e.g. **فَرَرْتُ**, 2d pers. sing. masc. Perf. of **فَرَّ**; **تَفَتَّتَتْ**, 3d pers. sing. fem. Perf. of the fifth form of **فَتَّ**.

REM. b. A consonant can be doubled, and receive *tèsdîd*, only when a vowel precedes and follows it. The cases treated of in § 14 form no exception to this rule.

REM. c. All consonants whatsoever, not even *êlif hêmzatum* excepted, admit of being doubled and take *tèsdîd*. Hence we speak and write **رَأْسُ** *ra'âsun*, **سَأَلُ** *sa'âlu*, **نَأَى** *na'âfun*.

C REM. d. **ش** is an abbreviated **ش**, the first radical of the name **تَشْدِيدُ**, or the first letter of the name **شَدَّة**, which the African Arabs use instead of the other. Or it may stand for **شد** (from **مُسَدَّدٌ**), since in the oldest and most carefully written manuscripts its form is **س**. Its opposite is **خف**, i.e. **خَفَّ** (from **مُخَفَّفٌ** *lightened, single*); e.g. **سِرًّا وَعَلَانِيَةً** *secretly and openly*.

D REM. e. *Tèsdîd*, in combination with **اَ**, **إِ**, **أَ**, **أُ**, is placed between the consonants and these vowel-marks, as may be seen from the above examples. In combination with **اَ** the Egyptians write **أَ** instead of **إِ**; but elsewhere, at least in old manuscripts, **أَ** may stand for **إِ** as well as **أَ**. The African Arabs constantly write **أَ**, **إِ**, **أَ**, for **أَ**, **إِ**, **أَ**. In the oldest Mss. of the *Kor'an*, *tèsdîd* is expressed by **اَ** or **اَ**, which, when accompanied by *kèsra*, is sometimes written, as in African Mss., below the line. In African Mss. the vowel is not always written with the *sédda*; **أَ** alone may be = **أَ**, &c.

* [The *nomen unitatis* is **تَشْدِيدَةٌ**.—De G.]

12. Tèsdîd is either *necessary* or *euphonic*.

A

13. The *necessary tèsdîd*, which always follows a vowel, whether short (as in عَلَّقَ) or long (as in مَادَّ), indicates a doubling upon which the signification of the word depends. Thus أَمَرَ (amara) means *he commanded*, but أَمَّرَ (ammara), *he appointed some one commander*; مُرَّ (murrun) is *bitter*, but a word مُر (murun) does not exist in the language.

REM. The Arabs do not readily tolerate a syllable containing a long vowel and terminating in a consonant. Consequently *tèsdîd* B *necessarium* scarcely ever follows the long vowels و and ي, as in مَادَّةٌ, مَارٌ, though it is sometimes found after ل, as in تَمَوَّدَ الثَّوْبُ, يَكْتَبَانِ (see § 25). Nor does it occur after the diphthongs وُ and ـِى, save in rare instances, like خَوَيْصَةٌ and دَوَيْبَةٌ [see § 277].

14. The *euphonic tèsdîd* always follows a vowelless consonant, which, though expressed in writing, is, to avoid harshness of sound, passed over in pronunciation and assimilated to a following consonant. It is used :—

(a) With the letters ط, ظ, ض, ص, ش, س, ز, ر, ذ, د, ث, ت, (dentals, sibilants, and liquids,) after the article أَلْ; e.g. التَّمَرُ ال, ن, (et-tèmru; اَلرَّحْمَنُ 'ar-raḥmānu; اَلشَّمْسُ 'es-šemsu; اَلظُّلْمُ 'az-ẓolmu; اَللَّيْلُ 'el-lèilu, or, in African and Spanish manuscripts, اَلَّيْلُ.

REM. a. These letters are called اَلْحُرُوفُ اَلشَّمْسِيَّةُ, 'the solar letters, because the word شَمْسٌ, sun, happens to begin with one of them; and the other letters of the alphabet اَلْحُرُوفُ اَلْقَمَرِيَّةُ, 'the lunar letters, because the word قَمَرٌ, moon, commences with one of D them.

REM. b. This assimilation is extended by some to the ل of هَلْ and بَلْ, especially before ر, as هَلْ رَأَيْتَ.

(b) With the letters ي, و, م, ل, ر, after n with gèzm, e.g. مِر رَابِّهِى mir rabbihi, مِّن لَّيْلٍ, and after the nunation, e.g. كِتَابٌ مُّبِينٌ kitābun mubīnun, for kitābun mubīnun. The n of the

- A words *مِنْ*, *عَنْ*, *أَنْ*, is often not written when they are combined with *أَنْ* *لَا* for *أَلَا*, *عَنْ* *مَا* for *عَمَّا*, *مِنْ* *مَنْ* or *مِنْ* *مِمَّنْ* ; e.g. *مِمَّنْ* for *مِنْ* *مِنْ* or *مِنْ* *مَنْ* ; *لَا*, *مَنْ*, *مَا*.

REM. a. If to the above letters we add *ن* itself, as *أَنْ* *تَكْتَبُ*, the mnemonic word is *يُرْمَلُونَ*.

REM. b. *أَنْ* *لَا* is equally common with *أَلَا*, but *مِمَّنْ*, *عَمَّنْ*, *مَمَّا*, *عَمَّا*, are hardly ever written separately; *مَنْ* *لَا*, on the contrary, always. Similarly we find *أَلَا* for *إِنْ* *لَا* (*if not*), *إِمَّا* for *إِنْ* *مَا* (*if, with*

- B redundant *مَا*) and occasionally *أَمَّا* for *أَنْ* *مَا* (*that, with* redundant *مَا*).

(c) With the letter *ت* after *ث*, *د*, *ذ*, *ض*, *ط*, *ظ* (dentals), in certain parts of the verb; e.g. *لَبِثْتُ* *لَبِثْتُ* for *لَبِثْتُ* *لَبِثْتُ*; *أَرَدْتُ*

'aratta for *أَرَدْتُ* *'aradta*; *أَتَّخَذْتُ* *'attahattum* for *أَتَّخَذْتُ* *'attahattum*; *بَسَطْتُ* *basattum* for *بَسَطْتُ* *basattum*. Many grammarians, however, reject this kind of assimilation altogether, and rightly, because the

- C weaker servile letter, like *ت*, is an unnatural mutilation of an essential part of the word.

REM. a. Still more to be condemned are such assimilations as *عُدْتُ* for *عُدْتُ* *عُدْتُ*, *خَبَطْتُ* for *خَبَطْتُ* *خَبَطْتُ*.

REM. b. If the verb ends in *ت*, it naturally unites with the second *ت* in the above cases, so that only one *ت* is written, but the union of the two is indicated by the *tèsdîd*; as *تَبَيَّنْتُ* for *تَبَيَّنْتُ*.

C. *Hemza or Nèbra*.

- D 15. *Èlif*, when it is not a mere letter of prolongation, but a consonant, pronounced like the *spiritus lenis*, is distinguished by the mark *è* *hemza* (هَمْزَة or هَمْزَة, compression, viz. of the upper part of the windpipe, see § 4, rem. a), which is also sometimes called *nèbra* (نَبْرَة, elevation); e.g. *أَسَدٌ*, *سَالٌ*, *قَرَأٌ*, *رَأْسٌ*, *أَقْرَأُ*, *إِقْلِيدُ*, *خَطَا*, *أَمَرٌ*, *خَطَا*.

REM. a. In cases where an *èlif conjunctionis* (see § 19, a, b, c, and rem. d, e) at the beginning of a word receives its own vowel, the grammarians omit the *hemza* and write merely the vowel; e.g. *أُقْتُلُ*, *إِبْنٌ*, *أَقْرَأُ*, *الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ*.

REM. b. ء is probably a small ع, and indicates that the *êlif* is to be pronounced almost as 'ain. In African (and certain other) Mss. it is sometimes actually written ء; e.g. اذْخُلُوقْ. In the oldest Mss. of the Kōr'ān, hèmza is indicated by doubling the vowel-points; e.g., الْقُرْآنُ = الْقُرْآنُ, الْمَوْمِنُونَ = الْمَوْمِنُونَ. It is also marked in such Mss. by a large yellow or green dot, varying in position according to the accompanying vowel (see above, § 4, rem. c).

REM. c. Hèmza is written between the l and the vowel that accompanies it, or the gèzma (see the examples given above); but B we often find خَاسِيَيْنَ for خَاسِيَيْنَ, سَرٍ for سَرٍ (see § 16), and occasionally سَلٍ for سَلٍ, اِنَّ for اِنَّ, اِنْ for اِنْ, خَطَا for خَطَا, and the like.

REM. d. The effect of the hèmza is most sensible to a European ear at the commencement of a syllable in the middle of a word, preceded by a shut syllable; e.g. مَسَالَةً, *mas'alatun* (not *ma-salatun*) الْقُرْآنُ, *el-kor-'ānu* (not *el-ko-rānu*).

16. ي and و take hèmza, when they stand in place of an *êlif* C *hèmzatun** (in which case the two points of the letter ي are commonly omitted); e.g. جِئْتُ for جِئْتُ, خَاسِيَيْنَ for خَاسِيَيْنَ, بُوسٌ for بُوسٌ, رُوسٌ for رُوسٌ, رُوسٌ for رُوسٌ.

17. Hèmza alone (ء) is written instead of ا, اِ, اِي, اُ, in the following cases.

(a) Always at the end of a word, after a letter of prolongation or a consonant with gèzma, e.g. جَاءَ, *gā'a*, رَدَّاءَ, *rdā'a*, جِيءَ, *gī'a*, D رَدِيءَ, *rdī'un*; صَوَّءَ, *ṣwā'un*; ظَمَّءَ, *ṭam'ā'un*, or more commonly ظَمَّاءَ (see § 8, rem. a); and in the middle of a word, after an *êlif production*, provided the hèmza has the vowel fetha, as اَعْدَاءُكُمْ, *ā'adā'ukum* (but for اَعْدَاءُكُمْ and اَعْدَاءُكُمْ the Arabs usually write اَعْدَائِكُمْ and اَعْدَاؤُكُمْ).

REM. Accusatives like سَيِّئًا and ظَمِيمًا are often written, though

* [See below, §§ 131 seq.]

- A contrary to rule, ^{شَيْئًا} ^{ظُلُمًا}; and in old Mss. we find such instances as ^{رَدًّا} for ^{رَدًّا}.

(b) Frequently in the middle of words, after the letters of prolongation and ^و and ^ي, or after a consonant with *gèzma*, e.g. ^{مَقْرُوءٌ} for ^{مَقْرُوءٌ}; ^{يَسْأَلُ} for ^{يَسْأَلُ}, ^{تَوَامٌ} for ^{تَوَامٌ}, ^{مُوثِبَاتٌ} for ^{مُوثِبَاتٌ}, ^{مَقْرُوءَةٌ} for ^{مَقْرُوءَةٌ}; and also after *kèsra* and *ḍamma* before the ^ي and ^و of prolongation, e.g. ^{رُؤُوسٌ} for ^{رُؤُوسٌ}, ^{خَاطِئِينَ} for ^{خَاطِئِينَ}. Hémza between *ā*, *ū*, *ā*, *ū*, *āū*, and *ūū*, is, however, more frequently, though improperly, placed over the letter of prolongation itself; e.g. ^{مَقْرُوءٌ} for ^{مَقْرُوءٌ}, ^{خَطِئَةٌ} for ^{خَطِئَةٌ} or ^{خَطِئَةٌ}, ^{رُؤُوسٌ} for ^{رُؤُوسٌ} or ^{رُؤُوسٌ}, which words must always be pronounced *maḳrū'atun*, *ḥaṭī'atun*, *ru'ūsun*.

- REM. a. After a consonant with *gèzma*, which is connected with a following letter, hémza and its vowel may be placed above the connecting line; as ^{أَسْأَلُ} for ^{أَسْأَلُ}.

- REM. b. A hémza preceded by *u* or *i*, and followed by *a* or *ā*, may be changed into pure ^و or ^ي; as ^{جَوْنٌ} for ^{جَوْنٌ}, ^{سَوَالٌ} for ^{سَوَالٌ}, ^{لِئَامٌ} for ^{لِئَامٌ}, ^{مِئَةٌ} for ^{مِئَةٌ}, ^{سُؤَالٌ} for ^{سُؤَالٌ}.—If preceded by *ā* or *ī*, or the diphthong *ai*, the hémza may likewise be changed into ^و or ^ي, whatever be the following vowel; as ^{مَقْرُوءٌ} for ^{مَقْرُوءٌ}, from ^{مَقْرُوءٌ}; ^{فِي} for ^{فِي}, ^{بَرِيَّةٌ} for ^{بَرِيَّةٌ}, from ^{بَرِيَّةٌ}; ^{نَبِيٌّ} for ^{نَبِيٌّ}, from ^{نَبِيٌّ}; ^{بِرٌّ} for ^{بِرٌّ}, necessarily so, if the preceding consonant be an *ḥlif* with hémza, as ^{أَمِنَ} or ^{أَمِنَ}, ^{أَمِنَ}, ^{أَمِنَ}, for ^{أَمِنَ}, ^{أَمِنَ}, ^{أَمِنَ}. [This is called ^{تَخْفِيفُ الْهَمْزَةِ}.]

REM. c. The name ^{دَاوُدُ} or ^{دَاوُدُ}, *David*, is often written ^{دَاوُدُ}, but must always be pronounced *Dā'ūdū*.

D. Waṣla.

18. When the vowels with hêmza (أُ | إ | إِ), at the commencement of a word, are absorbed by the final vowel of the preceding word, the elision of the spiritus lenis is marked by the sign ۞, written over the ělif, and called وَصَلٌ, or وَصَلَةٌ, or صَلَّةٌ (see § 4, rem. a), i. e. *union*; e.g. رَأَيْتُ أَبْنَكَ 'abdu 'l-mèliki for عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ 'abdu ěl-mèliki; رَأَيْتُ ابْنَكَ 'abdu 'l-mèliki for عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ 'abdu ěl-mèliki; رَأَيْتُ ابْنَكَ 'abdu 'l-mèliki for عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ 'abdu ěl-mèliki; رَأَيْتُ ابْنَكَ 'abdu 'l-mèliki for عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ 'abdu ěl-mèliki.

REM. a. ۞ seems to be an abbreviation of ص in وَصَلٌ or صَلَّةٌ; or rather, it is the word صَلَّةٌ itself. In the oldest Mss. of the B Kōr'ān the waṣl is indicated by a stroke (usually red), which sometimes varies in position, according to the preceding vowel. In ancient Maġribī Mss. the stroke is used, with a point to indicate the original vowel of the elided ělif; e.g., عَرَضَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ, i. e. عَرَضَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ. Hence even in modern African Mss. we find ۞ ۞ ۞ ۞ ۞ instead of the usual ا.

REM. b. Though we have written in the above examples الْمَلِكِ and ابْنَكَ, yet the student must not forget that the more correct C orthography is الْمَلِكُ and ابْنُكَ. See § 15, rem. a, and § 19, rem. d.

19. This elision takes place in the following cases.

(a) With the ا of the article اَلْ; as أَبُو الْوَزِيرِ for أَبُو الْوَزِيرِ, the father of the wazīr.

(b) With the ا and ا of the Imperatives of the first form of the regular verb; as قَالَ اَسْمَعْ for قَالَ اِسْمَعْ, he said, listen; قَالَ اَقْتُلْ for D قَالَ اَقْتُلْ, he said, kill.

(c) With the ا of the Perfect Active, Imperative, and Nomen actionis of the seventh and all the following forms of the verb (see § 35), and the ا of the Perfect Passive in the same forms; e.g. هُوَ اَنْهَزَمَ for هُوَ اَنْهَزَمَ, he was put to flight; وَاسْتَعْمِلَ for وَاسْتَعْمِلَ, and he was appointed governor; اَلَا قَتْدَارُ the being able (to do something); اَلَا نَقْرَاضُ till the downfall or extinction.

A (d) With the **ا** of the following eight nouns:

ابْنٌ, and ابْنٌ or ابْنٌ, a son.	ابْنَةٌ, a daughter.
اِثْنَانِ, two (masc.).	اِثْنَتَانِ, two (fem.).
اِمْرُؤٌ, or اِمْرُؤٌ, a man.	اِمْرَأَةٌ, a woman.
اِسْتِ, the anus.	اِسْمٌ (rarely اِسْمٌ), a name.

REM. a. With the article اِمْرُؤٌ and اِمْرَأَةٌ take, in classical

B Arabic, the form اَلْمَرْءُ and اَلْمَرْأَةُ.

REM. b. The hêmza of اَيْمِنُ, oaths, is also elided after the asseverative particle لَ, and occasionally after the prepositions مَعَ and مِنْ (which then takes fêṭḥa instead of gîzma); as لَا اَيْمِنُ اَللّٰهُ by God (lit. by the oaths of God), for which we may also write لَيْمِنُ اَللّٰهُ, omitting the ا altogether, or, in a contracted form, لَيْمِ اَللّٰهُ.

C REM. c. In the above words and forms, the vowel with hêmza is in part original, but has been weakened through constant use (as in the article, and in اَيْمِنُ after لَ); in part merely prosthetic, that is to say, prefixed for the sake of euphony to words beginning with a vowelless consonant, and consequently it vanishes as soon as a vowel precedes it, because it is then no longer necessary.

REM. d. It is naturally an absurd error to write ا at the beginning of a sentence instead of êlif with hêmza, as اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ instead of اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ. The Arabs themselves never do so, but, to indicate that the êlif is an êlif conjunctionis (see rem. f), they omit the hêmza and express only its accompanying vowel, as اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ. See § 15, rem. a, and § 18, rem. b.

REM. e. In more modern Arabic the elision of the êlif conjunctionis (see rem. f) is neglected, especially after the article, as بَعْدَ اِنْقِرَاضِهِمْ بِئْسَ اَلْاِسْمُ اِلَى اَلْاِنْقِرَاضِ, اَلْاِقْتِدَارُ خُرُوجَ عَنْ كَلَامِ اَلْعَرَبِ وَلَحْنٌ قَاحِشٌ. but the grammarians brand this as

REM. *f.* The ělif which takes waṣla is called **أَلِفٌ تَوَاصِلٌ** or **هَمْزَةٌ** A
أَلِفٌ تَوَاصِلٌ, ělif or hêmza conjunctionis, the connective ělif; the opposite
 being **أَلِفٌ مُقَطَّعٌ**, ělif sejunctionis or separationis, the disjunctive ělif.

20. The ělif conjunctionis may be preceded either by a short vowel, a long vowel, a diphthong, or a consonant with ġezma. To these different cases the following rules apply.

(a) A short vowel simply absorbs the ělif conjunctionis with its vowel; see § 19, *b* and *c*.

(b) A long vowel is shortened in pronunciation, according to the rule laid down in § 25; e.g. **فِي النَّاسِ** *fī 'n-nāsi*, among men; **أَبُو الْوَزِيرِ** *'abū 'l-wəzīri*, the father of the *wəzīr*, for *fī* and *'abū*. This abbreviation of the naturally long vowel is retained even when the *lām* of the article no longer closes the syllable containing that vowel, but begins the next syllable, in consequence of the elision of a following ělif (either according to § 19 or by poetic license). Hence **فِي الْإِبْتِدَاءِ**, in the beginning, is pronounced as if written **فِي الْإِعْلَالِ**, *for* **فِي الْإِعْلَالِ**, upon the earth, as **فِي الْإِعْلَالِ**; **فِي الْإِعْلَالِ**, subject to change (a weak letter), as **فِي الْإِعْلَالِ**. In the first of these examples the *l* is an ělif conjunctionis; in the other two it is an ělif separationis, but has been changed for the sake of the metre into an ělif conjunctionis. The suffixes of the 1st pers. sing., **يَ** and **نِي**, may assume before the article the older forms **يَ** and **نِي**; e.g. **يَهْدِينِي الصِّرَاطَ** *my grace which*, **يَهْدِينِي الصِّرَاطَ** *guide me on the* D way, instead of **يَهْدِينِي الصِّرَاطَ** and **يَهْدِينِي الصِّرَاطَ**, which latter forms are equally admissible.

(c) A diphthong is resolved into two simple vowels, according to the law stated in § 25, viz. *ai* into *āi*, and *au* into *āu*; as **فِي عَيْنِي الْمَلِكِ** *fī 'aināi 'l-məliki*, in the eyes of the king, for **فِي عَيْنِي الْقَوْمِ** *ihšāi 'l-kauma*, fear the people; **مُصْطَفَوُ اللَّهِ** *muṣṭafāu 'llāhi*, the elect of God, for **مُصْطَفَوُ اللَّهِ**. The silent ělif (§ 7, rem. *a*) does not prevent the resolution of the diph-

A thong, as رَمَوْا الْحِجَارَةَ *ramū' l-higārata*, they threw the stones; فَلَمَّا رَأَوْا النَّجْمَ *fa-lammā ra'ū 'n-nəğma*, and after they saw the star. But أَوْ and لَوْ take *kèsra*, as أَوْ اسْمُهُ *or his name*; لَوْ اسْتَقْبَلَ *if he went to meet*.

(d) A consonant with *gèzma* either takes its original vowel, if it had one; or assumes that which belongs to the *êlif conjunctionis*; or adopts the lightest of the three vowels, which in its nature approaches nearest to the *gèzma*, viz. *kèsra*. Hence the pronouns of the 2d and 3d pers. plur. masc., أَنْتُمْ *you*, and هُمْ *they*, the pronominal suffixes of the same pronouns, كُمْ *your, you (accus.)*, and هُمْ *their, them*, and the verbal termination of the 2d pers. plur. masc. Perf. تُمْ, take *ḍamma* (in which they originally ended); as أَنْتُمْ الْكَاذِبُونَ *ye are the liars*; لَعَنَهُمُ اللَّهُ *may God curse them!* رَأَيْتُمُ الرَّجُلَ *ye have seen the man*. The same is the case with مُذْ, *since, from which time forth*, because it is contracted for مُنْذُ. The preposition مِنْ, *from*, takes *fetha* before the article, but in other cases *kèsra*; as مِنَ الرَّجُلِ *of the man*. All other words ending in a consonant with *gèzma* take *kèsra*; viz. nouns having the *tènwin*, as مُحَمَّدٌ النَّبِيُّ *Mohammèduni 'n-nèbīyu*; the pronoun مَنْ, as مِنَ الْكَذَّابِ *mani 'l-kaddābu*; verbal forms like أَجْلَسْتُ, *as أَجْلَسْتُ الرَّؤْمَ katalati 'r-Rūmu*; and particles, such as إِنْ, بَلْ, قَدْ, هَلْ, لَكِنْ, etc.

D REM. a. In certain cases where هُمْ becomes هِمْ (see § 185, rem. b) the *waṣl* may be made either with *ḍamma* or *kèsra*, هِم or هِم.

REM. b. If the vowel of a prosthetic *êlif* be *ḍamma*, the *waṣl* is sometimes effected by throwing it back upon the preceding vowelless consonant or *tènwin*; as قُلْ أَنْظَرُوا, for قُلْ أَنْظَرُوا, instead of قُلْ أَنْظَرُوا; وَقَالَتْ أَخْرِجْ; وَسَلَامٌ آدْخُلُوا *selāmumu 'dḥulū*.

REM. c. The final ن of the second Energetic of verbs (see § 97) is rejected, so that the *waṣl* is effected by the preceding *fetha*; as

لَا تَضْرِبْ أَبْنَكَ *la taḍriba 'bnaka*, and not لَا تَضْرِبَنِ أَبْنَكَ *la taḍribani A 'bnaka*.

21. **آ** is altogether omitted in the following cases.

(a) In the solemn introductory formula بِسْمِ اللَّهِ, for بِأَسْمِ اللَّهِ, in the name of God, בִּשְׁם הָאֱלֹהִים. As a compensation for the omission of the **ا**, the copyists of Mss. are accustomed to prolong the upward stroke of the letter **ب**, thus: بِسْمِ.

(b) In the word **أَبْن**, son, in a genealogical series, that is to say, B when the name of the son precedes, and that of his father follows in the genitive; provided always that the said series, as a whole, forms part either of the subject or the predicate of a sentence. For example, **زَيْدٌ بْنُ خَلِيدٍ** *Zaid, the son of Ḥalīd*, struck *Sa'd*, the son of 'Auf, the son of 'Abdu 'llāh. [Cf. § 315, rem. b.] But if the second noun be not in apposition to the first, but form part of the predicate, so that the two together make a complete sentence, then the **آ** is retained; as **زَيْدٌ أَبْنُ عَمْرٍو** *Zaid (is) the son of C 'Amr*; **عَمْرٌ أَبْنُ الْخَطَّابِ** *'Omar (is) the son of ḥl-Ḥaṭṭāb*.

REM. a. Even in the first case the **آ** of **أَبْن** is retained, if that word happens to stand at the beginning of a line.

REM. b. If the name following **أَبْن** be that of the mother or grandfather, the **آ** is retained; as **عِيسَى أَبْنُ مَرْيَمَ**, *Jesus the son of Mary*; **عَمَّارُ أَبْنُ مَنْصُورٍ**, *Ammār the (grand)son of Manṣūr*. Likewise, if the following name be not the real name of the father, but a D surname or nickname; as **مِقْدَادُ أَبْنُ الْأَسْوَدِ**, *Miqdād the son of ḥl-'Aswad* (the real name of *ḥl-'Aswad*, "the black," being *'Amr*, **عَمْرٍو**). Or if the series be interrupted in any way, as by the interposition of an adjective; e.g. **يَحْيَى الْكَرِيمُ أَبْنُ مَيْمُونٍ**, *Yahyā the noble, the son of Meimūn*; **رِدْبَى كَظْرَبَى أَبْنُ مُوسَى**, *Ridbā (pronounced like the word *ẓirbā*) the son of Mūsā*.

(c) In the article **ال**, when it is preceded :

(a) by the preposition **لِ** to, as **لِلرَّجُلِ** to the man, for **لِالرَّجُلِ**.

A If the first letter of the noun be ج, then the ج of the article is also omitted, as لَيْلَةٍ to the night, for لَيْلَيْة, and that for لَيْلَيْة.

(β) by the affirmative particle ج truly, verily, as لَحَقْتُ, for لَحَقْتُ*.

(d) In nouns, verbs, and the article اَلْ, when preceded by the interrogative particle اُ; as اَبْنُكَ, for اَبْنُكَ, is thy son—? اَنْكَسَرَتْ, for اَنْكَسَرَتْ, is it (fem.) broken? اَتَّخَذْتُمْ, for اَتَّخَذْتُمْ, have ye received? اَلْمَاءُ, for اَلْمَاءُ, is the water—? The êlif of the article may however be retained, so that اَلْمَاءُ with the interrogative اُ is often written اَلْمَاءُ.

REM. a. In this last case, according to some, when the second êlif has fêthâ, the two êlifs may blend into one with mède (see below); as اَلْحَسَنُ عِنْدَكَ, is el-Hasan in thy house? for اَلْحَسَنُ; اَلْقُرْشِيُّ اَمْرًا دَقِيقًا, he of Korèis or he of Takrif? اَيُّمَنُ اللّٰهُ يَمِينُكَ, is thy oath 'by God'? (see § 19, rem. b) for اَيُّمَنُ اللّٰهُ.

C REM. b. The prosthetic êlif of the Imperative of سَأَلَ, to ask, is frequently omitted, in Mss. of the Kor'an, after the conjunction فِ; as فَسَأَلَ, for فَسَأَلَ. [Cf. § 140, rem. a.]

E. Mède or Matṭa.

22. When êlif with hèmeza and a simple vowel or tènwin (ا, إ, etc.) is preceded by an êlif of prolongation (اَ), then a mere hèmeza is written instead of the former, and the sign of prolongation, َ, mède or matṭa D (مَطَّةٌ or مَدَّةٌ, i.e. lengthening, extension), is placed over the latter; e.g. جَاءَ سَمَاءٌ semā'un, جَاءَ gā'a, يَتَسَاءَلُونَ yatasā'alūna, for جَاءَ سَمَاءٌ, يَتَسَاءَلُونَ.

REM. a. As mentioned above (§ 17, a, rem.), we find in old Mss. such forms as رَدَّاءٌ, رَدَّاءٌ, for رَدَّاءٌ.

REM. b. In the oldest and best Mss., the form of the mède is مَد (i.e. مَد). Its opposite is قَصْر (i.e. قَصْر, shortening), though

* [Note also the cases, in poetry, cited in § 358, rem. c; further the contracted tribal names بَلْعَبَرٍ, بَلْعَبَرٍ for بَلْعَبَرٍ, بَلْعَبَرٍ—De G.]

this is but rarely written. In some old Mss. of the Kōr'ān mèdda A is expressed by a horizontal yellow line =.

23. When, at the beginning of a syllable, an ḥlif with hèmza and fèṭḥa (أ) is followed by an ḥlif of prolongation or an ḥlif with hèmza and gèzma (إ), then the two are commonly represented in writing by a single ḥlif with mèdda; e.g. إِسَادٌ for إِسَادٌ, أَكْلُونَ for أَكْلُونَ, أَمَّا for أَمَّا (see § 17, rem. b). In this case it is not usual to write either the hèmza, or the vowel, along with the mèdda. [But we sometimes find إِ, see § 174.]

REM. a. آ is called *الْأَلِفُ الْمَمْدُودَةُ*, the *lengthened* or *long ḥlif*, in opposition to *الْأَلِفُ الْمَقْصُورَةُ*, the *ḥlif that can be abbreviated or shortened* (§ 7, rem. b).

REM. b. Occasionally a long ḥlif at the beginning of a word is written with hèmza and a perpendicular fèṭḥa, instead of with mèdda (see § 6, rem. a); e.g. أَمَّا instead of أَمَّا or أَمَّا.

REM. c. Mèdda is sometimes placed over the other letters of C prolongation, و and ي, when followed by an ḥlif hèmzatum, only the hèmza being written (§ 17, a); as يَجِيءُ, يَسُوءُ. Also over the final vowels of the pronominal forms هُمُ, هُمُ, هُمُ or هُمُ, هُمُ, هُمُ, هُمُ, and the verbal termination تُمُ, when they are used as long in poetry; e.g. هُمُ, هُمُ.

REM. d. The mark ٲ, often written over abbreviations of words, has nothing in common with mèdda but the form. So تَع for تَعَالَى, He (God) is exalted above all; عَم for عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ, peace be upon him! صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ for صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, God bless him and grant him peace! رَضَ for رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, may God be well pleased with, or gracious to, him! رَحَ or رَحِمَ for رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ, may God have mercy upon him! أَلِ for إِلَى آخِرِهِ or إِلَى آخِرِهَا, to the end of it, i.e. etc.; ثَنَا for حَدَّثَنَا, he narrated to us; آتَا or تَا for أَخْبَرَنَا, he informed us; حَ for حِينِيذٍ, then.—The letters م م are written over words or verses that have been erroneously transposed in a manuscript, for

- A **مُوَخَّر**, to be placed last, and **مُقَدَّم**, to be placed first.—On the margin of Mss. we often find words with the letters **خ**, **ن**, and **ص** over them. The first of these indicates a variant, and stands for **نُسْخَة**, a copy, another manuscript; the second means that a word has been indistinctly written in the text, and is repeated more clearly on the margin, **بَيَان**, explanation; the third implies that the marginal reading, and not that of the text, is, in the writer's opinion, the correct one **صَح**, it is correct, or **تَصْحِيح**, correction, emendation.
- B Written over a word in the text, **صَح** stands for **صَحَّ**, and denotes that the word is correct, though there may be something peculiar in its form or vocalization.—Again **مَعَا** (i.e. **مَعًا**, together) is written over a word with double vocalization to indicate that both vowels are correct. **لَعَلَّه** over a word on the margin implies a conjectural emendation **لَعَلَّه**, perhaps it is.

IV. THE SYLLABLE.

- C **24.** The vowel of a syllable that terminates in a vowel, which we call an open or simple syllable, may be either long or short; as **قَالَ** *kā-lā*.
- 25.** The vowel of a syllable that terminates in a consonant, which we call a shut or compound syllable, is almost always short; as **قُلْ** *kūl*, not **قُولْ** (Heb. **קוּל**). Generally speaking, it is only in pause, where the final short vowels are suppressed, that the ancient Arabic admits of such syllables as *in*, *ūn*, *ān*, etc.
- D **REM.** Before a double consonant *ā* is however not infrequent (see § 13, rem.). [Such a long *ā* preceding a consonant with *ghezma* sometimes receives a *mèdda*, as **ضَاتُون**.]
- 26.** A syllable cannot begin with two consonants, the first of which is destitute of a vowel, as *sf* or *fr*. Foreign words, which commence with a syllable of this sort, on passing into the Arabic language, take an additional vowel, usually before the first consonant; as **إِسْفَنْج**, *σπόνγος*; **أَفْلَاطُون**, *Πλάτων*; **الْإِفْرَنْج**, the Franks (Europeans); **إِلْخَسِير**, an *elixir*, τὸ ξηρόν (medicamentum siccum).
- 27.** A syllable cannot end in two consonants, which are not either separated or followed by a vowel (except in pause).

V. THE ACCENT.

A

28. The last syllable of a word consisting of two or more syllables does not take the accent. Exceptions are :

(a) The pausal forms of § 29 and § 30, in which the accent remains unaltered; as *ya-kál*, *kā-nān*, *mu'-mi-nān*, *kā-ti-bāt*, *fi-rīnd*, *'a-kál*, *ma-fār*, *ku-bēl*, *bil-lāur*, *bu-nēi*.

REM. But words ending in *وْ*, *وُ*, *أَ* or *إَ*, *وُ*, and *يَ*, throw back the accent as far as possible in their pausal forms; *قُرَشِيْ* *Ko-ra-sī-yun* becomes *Ko-ra-sī*, *نَبِيْ* *nē-bī-yun*, *nē-bī*; *عَدُوْ* *'a-dū-wun*, *'á-dū*; *اِقْتِنَاْ* *'ik-ti-nā'un*, *'ik-ti-nā*; *حَمْرَاْ* *ham-rā'u*, *hām-rā*; *مَقْرُوْ* *maḵ-rū'un*, *māḵ-rū*; *بَطِيْ* *ba-ṭī-un*, *bā-ṭī*.

(b) Monosyllables in combination with *أَ*, *بَ*, *كَ*, *لَ*, *وَ*, and *فَ*, which retain their original accent; as *أَلَاْ* *'a-lā*, *أَفَلَاْ* *'a-fa-lā*, *بِمَاْ* *bi-mā*, *بِهِ* *bi-hī*, *كَذَاْ* *ka-dā*, *لِمَنْ* *li-mān*, *لَنَاْ* *la-nā*, *وَلَمْ* *wa-lām*, *فَقَطْ* *fa-kāṭ*, *وَقُلْ* *wa-kúl*.

REM. The only exception to this rule in old Arabic is the interrogative enclitic *مَ*; as *بِمَ* *bi-ma*, *لِمَ* *li-ma*, in contrast with *بِمَاْ* *bi-mā*, *لِمَاْ* *li-mā*. See § 351, rem.

29. The penult takes the accent when it is long by nature, i.e. is an open syllable containing a long vowel; as *قَالَ* *kā-la*, *يَقُولُ* *ya-kū-lu*, *قَانُونُ* *kā-nū-nun*, *مُومِنِينَ* *mu'-mi-nī-na*, *كَاتِبَاتُ* *kā-ti-bā-tun*.

30. The penult has likewise the accent when it is a shut syllable and consequently long by position; as *قَلْبُ* *kāl-bun*, *ذُنْبُ* *dī-bun*, *بُرْ* *būr-un*, *اجْلِسْ* *'ig-lis*, *فِرْدُ* *fi-rīn-dun*, *أَقْلُ* *'a-kāl-lu*, *مَفَرُ* *ma-fār* - *D* *run*, *يَقُوْنَنَّ* *ya-kū-lān-na*, *قَبِيْلُ* *ku-bēi-la*, *يَلُوْرُ* *bil-lāu-run*, *بُنَى* *bu-nēi-yun*.

31. When the penult is short, the accent falls upon the antepenult, provided that the word has not more than three syllables, or, if it has four or more syllables, that the antepenult is long by nature or position; as *كَتَبَ* *kā-ta-ba*, *كَتَبَتْ* *kā-ta-bat*, *كَتَبُواْ* *kā-ta-bū*, *كَاتِبُ* *kā-ti-bun*, *طَلَبُ* *ṭā-la-bun*, *أَيْنَمَاْ* *'ei-na-mā*; *تَرَأْسُواْ* *ta-rā-*

A *sa-lū*, قَانُونُهُمْ *kā-nū-nu-hum*, كَتَبْتُمَا *ka-tāb-tu-mā*. In other cases the accent is thrown as far back as possible; as كَتَبْنَا *kā-ta-ba-tā*, مَسْأَلَةٌ *mās-'a-la-tun*, مَسْأَلْتُهُ *mās-'a-la-tu-hā*, قَصَبْتُمَا *kā-ṣa-ba-tu-hu-mā*.

REM. On deviations from these principles of accentuation, in Egypt and among the Bédawīn, see Lane in the *Journal of the German Oriental Society*, vol. iv., pp. 183–6, and Wallin in the same journal, vol. xii., pp. 670–3, [also Spitta, *Gram. des arab. Vulgärdialectes von Aegypten* (1880), p. 59 sqq.]

B

VI. THE NUMBERS.

32. To express numbers the Arabs use sometimes the letters of the alphabet, at other times peculiar signs. In the former case, the numerical value of the letters accords with the more ancient order of the Hebrew and Aramaic alphabets (see § 1). They are written from right to left, and usually distinguished from the surrounding words by a stroke placed over them, as غَضَعْدَ 1874. This arrangement of the alphabet is called the 'Abuǧed̄ or 'Abǧed̄, and is contained in the barbarous words:

أَبْجَدْ هُوَ حِطَى كَلَمَنْ سَعَفْضُ قُرْشَتْ تَخَذُ ضَطْغُ

(otherwise pronounced:

أَبْجَدْ هُوَ حِطَى كَلَمَنْ سَعَفْضُ قُرْشَتْ تَخَذُ ضَطْغُ)

or, as usual in North Africa:

أَبْجَدْ هُوَ حِطَى كَلَمَنْ صَعَفْضُ قُرْسَتْ تَخَذُ ظَغْشُ

The special numerical figures, ten in number, have been adopted D by the Arabs from the Indians, and are therefore called الرُّقْمُ الْإِنْدِيّ, the *Indian notation*. They are the same that we Europeans make use of, calling them *Arabian*, because we took them from the Arabs. Their form, however, differs considerably from that which our ciphers have gradually assumed, as the following table shows.

Indian :	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	०
Arabic :	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	٠
Europ. :	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

They are compounded in exactly the same way as our numerals ;
e.g. ١٨٧٤, 1874.

PART SECOND.

ETYMOLOGY OR THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

I. THE VERB, *أَلْفَعْلُ*.

A

A. GENERAL VIEW.

1. *The Forms of the Triliteral Verb.*

33. The great majority of the Arabic verbs are triliteral (*ثَلَاثِيّ*), that is to say, contain three radical letters, though quadriliteral (*رَبَاعِيّ*) verbs are by no means rare.

34. From the first or ground-form of the triliteral and quadri-literal verbs are derived in different ways several other forms, which express various modifications of the idea conveyed by the first.

35. The derived forms of the triliteral verb are usually reckoned fifteen in number, but the learner may pass over the last four, because (with the exception of the twelfth) they are of very rare occurrence.

أَفْعَالٌ XI.	تَفَاعَلَ VI.	فَعَلَ I.
أَفْعُوْعَلٌ XII.	اِنْفَعَلَ VII.	فَعَّلَ II.
أَفْعُوْلٌ XIII.	اِفْتَعَلَ VIII.	فَاعَلَ III.
أَفْعَنْلَى XIV.	أَفْعَلَّ IX.	أَفْعَلَّ IV.
أَفْعَنْلَى XV.	اِسْتَفْعَلَ X.	تَفَعَّلَ V.

C

REM. α. The 3d pers. sing. masc. Perf., being the simplest form of the verb, is commonly used as paradigm, but for shortness' sake we always render it into English by the infinitive; *قَتَلَ* to kill, instead of *he has killed*.

A REM. b. The Arab grammarians use the verb **فَعَلَ** (فَعِلَ) as paradigm, whence the first radical of the trilateral verb is called by them **أَلْفَاءُ** *the fā*, the second **أَلْعَيْنُ** *the 'ain*, and the third **أَلْلَامُ** *the lām*.

REM. c. As the above order and numbering of the conjugations are those adopted in all the European Lexicons, the learner should note them carefully.

36. The *first* or ground-form is generally transitive (**مُتَعَدٍّ**) or intransitive (**لَا زِمَ** or **غَيْرُ مُتَعَدٍّ**) in signification, according to the vowel which accompanies its second radical.

B 37. The vowel of the second radical is *a* in most of the transitive, and not a few of the intransitive verbs; e.g. **ضَرَبَ** *to beat*, **كَتَبَ** *to write*, **قَتَلَ** *to kill*, **وَهَبَ** *to give*; **ذَهَبَ** *to go away*, **رَشَدَ** *to go the right way*, **جَلَسَ** *to sit*.

38. The vowel *i* in the same position has generally an intransitive signification, *u* invariably so. The distinction between them is, that *i* indicates a temporary state or condition, or a merely accidental quality in persons or things; whilst *u* indicates a permanent state, or a naturally inherent quality. E.g. **فَرِحَ** or **جَدِلَ** *to be glad*, **حَزِنَ** *to be sorry*, **أَشْرَ** or **بَطَرَ** *to be proud and insolent*, **أَدِمَ** *to become whitish*, **شَبِبَ** *to become gray*, **سَلِمَ** *to be safe and sound*, **مَرِضَ** *to be sick*, **كَبِرَ** *to become old*, **عَمِيَ** *to be blind*; but **حَسَنَ** *to be beautiful*, **قُبِحَ** *to be ugly*, **ثَقُلَ** *to be heavy*, **شَرَفَ** *to be high or noble**, **سَفُلَ** *to be low or mean*, **كَبُرَ** *to be large*, **صَغُرَ** *to be small*.

D REM. a. Many verbs of the form **فَعِلَ** are transitive according to our way of thinking, and therefore govern the accusative, e.g. **عَلِمَ** *to know* (scire), **حَسِبَ** *to think*, **رَحِمَ** *to pity or have mercy upon*, **سَمِعَ** *to hear*.

* [Or, *to become noble*, for the form with *u* of the second radical often means *to become what one was not before*, Kāmil, p. 415.—De G.]

REM. b. The same three forms occur in Hebrew and Aramaic, A though the distinction is in these languages no longer so clearly marked. [See *Comp. Gr.* p. 165 seq.]

39. The *second* form (فَعَّلَ) is formed from the first (فَعَلَ) by doubling the second radical.

40. The signification agrees with the form in respect of being intensive (لِلمُبَالَغَةِ) or extensive (لِلتَّكْثِيرِ). Originally it implies that an act is done with *great violence* (intensive), or during a *long time* (temporally extensive), or to or by a *number* of individuals (numerically extensive), or *repeatedly* (iterative or frequentative). E.g. ضَرَبَ to *beat*, ضَرَبَ to *beat violently*; كَسَرَ to *break*, كَسَرَ to *break in pieces*; قَطَعَ to *cut*, قَطَعَ to *cut in pieces*; فَرَّقَ to *separate*, فَرَّقَ to *disperse*; قَتَلَ to *kill*, قَتَلَ to *massacre*; جَالَ or طَافَ to *go round*, جَوَلَ or طَوَّفَ to *go round much or often*; بَكَى to *weep*, بَكَى to *weep much*; مَوَتْ أَلْمَالُ the *catile died off rapidly or in great numbers* (مَاتَ to *die*); بَرَكَ بَرَكَ أَلنَّعَمُ the *(whole drove of) camels kneeled down*.

41. From this original intensive meaning arises the more usual C *causative* or *factitive* signification. Verbs that are *intransitive* in the first form become *transitive* in the second; as فَرِحَ to *be glad*, فَرَّحَ to *gladden*; ضَعَفَ to *be weak*, ضَعَّفَ to *weaken*. Those that are *transitive* in the first become *doubly transitive* or *causative* in the second; as عَلِمَ to *know*, عَلَّمَ to *teach*; كَتَبَ to *write*, كَتَّبَ to *teach to write*; حَمَلَ to *carry*, حَمَّلَ to *make carry*.

REM. a. The causative or factitive signification is common to D the second and fourth forms, the apparent difference being that it is original in the latter, but derived in the former.

REM. b. The second form is often rather *declarative* or *estimative* than factitive in the strict sense of the term; as كَذَبَ to *lie*, كَذَّبَ to *think or call one a liar*; صَدَقَ to *tell the truth*, صَدَّقَ to *think that one tells the truth, to believe him*.

- A REM. c. The second form is frequently *denominative*, and expresses with various modifications the *making* or *doing of*, or *being occupied with*, the thing expressed by the noun from which it is derived; e.g. *خَمِرَ* to pitch a tent (*خَيْمَةً*), to dwell in a place, *جَيْشَ* to collect an army (*جَيْشٍ*), *رَخِمَ* to pave with marble (*رُخَامٌ*), *قَوَسَ* to become bent like a bow (*قَوْسٍ*), *مَرَضَ* to nurse the sick (*مَرِيضٌ*), *جَلَدَ* to skin an animal, to bind a book (*جَلَدَ* the skin, compare our “to stone fruit” and “to stone a person”), *قَرَدَ* to clean an animal of ticks (*قَرَادٌ*), *قَذَى* to take a mote (*قَذَى*) out of the eye. Compare in
- B Hebrew *יָדָהּ, יָדָהּ, יָדָהּ*, etc. Similarly, *جَدَعَهُ* he said to him *جَدَعَا لَكَ* (may thy nose, or the like, be cut off), *حَيَّاهُ* he said to him *حَيَّاكَ اللَّهُ* (may God prolong thy life), *سَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِ* he said to him *سَلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ* (peace be upon thee), *كَبَّرَ* he shouted the Moslem war-cry, *مَنْ دَخَلَ ظَفَارَ حِمَرٍ*, (الله أكبر), *must speak Himyaritic* (the language of Himyar, *حِمْيَرٌ*). Sometimes, like the fourth form, it expresses movement towards a place; as *وَجَّهَ* to set out in any direction (*وَجْهٌ*), *شَرَقَ* to go to the east (*الْشَّرْقُ*), *غَرَبَ* to go to the west (*الْغَرْبُ*).
- C REM. d. *فَعَّلَ* corresponds in form, as well as in signification, to the Heb. *פָּעַל* and Aram. *פָּעַל, פָּעַל*.—[See *Comp. Gr.* p. 198 seq.]
42. The *third* form (*فَاعَلَ*) is formed from the first (*فَعَّلَ*) by lengthening the vowel-sound *ā* after the first radical, as is indicated by the *êlif productionis*.
43. It modifies the signification of the ground-form in the following ways.
- D (a) When *فَعَّلَ* denotes an act that immediately affects an object (direct object or accusative), *فَاعَلَ* expresses the *effort* or *attempt* to perform that act upon the object, in which case the idea of *reciprocity* (*الْمُشَارَكَةُ*) is added when the effort is necessarily or accidentally a mutual one. E.g. *قَتَلَهُ* he killed him, *قَاتَلَهُ* he (tried to kill him or) fought with him; *جَلَدَهُ* he beat him, *جَالَدَهُ* he fought with him; *صَرَعَهُ*

he threw him down, **صَارَعَهُ** he wrestled with him; **غَلَبَهُ** he overcame him, **غَالَبَهُ** he tried to overcome him; **سَبَقَهُ** he outran him, **سَابَقَهُ** he ran a race with him; **شَرَفَهُ** he surpassed him in rank, **شَارَفَهُ** he strove to do so; **فَخَّرَهُ** he surpassed him in glory, **فَاخَّرَهُ** he strove to do so, he vied with him in rank and glory; **شَعَّرَهُ** he excelled him in composing poetry, **شَاعَرَهُ** he competed with him in doing so; **خَصَمَهُ** he got the better of him in a lawsuit, **خَاصَمَهُ** he went to law with him.

(b) When the first or fourth form denotes an act, the relation B of which to an object is expressed by means of a preposition (indirect object), the third form *converts that indirect object into the immediate or direct object of the act* (accusative). The idea of reciprocity is here, as in the former case, more or less distinctly implied. E.g. **كَتَبَ إِلَيَّ** **الْمَلِكُ** he wrote (a letter) to the king, **كَاتَبَ الْمَلِكُ** he wrote to the king, corresponded with him; **قَالَ لَهُ** he said to him (something), **قَاوَلَهُ** he conversed with him; **أَرْسَلَ إِلَى السُّلْطَانِ** he sent (a message) to the sultan, **رَأَسَلَ السُّلْطَانُ** do.; **جَلَسَ عِنْدَ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ** he sat beside the Commander of the Faithful, **جَالَسَ أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ** do.; **وَقَعَ بِهِ** he fell upon him, attacked him, **وَأَقَعَهُ** do.; **أَشَارَ عَلَيْهِ** he advised him, **شَاوَرَهُ** he consulted with him.

(c) When **فَعَلَ** denotes a quality or state, **فَاعَلَ** indicates that one person makes use of that quality towards another and affects him thereby, or brings him into that state. E.g. **خَشَّنَ** to be rough or D harsh, **خَاشَنَهُ** he treated him harshly; **حَسَّنَ** to be good or kind, **حَاسَنَهُ** he treated him kindly; **لَانَ** to be soft or gentle, **لَانَنَهُ** he treated him gently; **قَسَا** to be hard, **قَاسَاهُ** he hardened himself against him or it; **نَعِمَ** or **نَعِمَ** to lead a comfortable life, **نَاعَمَهُ** he procured him the means of doing so.

REM. α. The third form is sometimes denominative, but the ideas of effort and reciprocity are always more or less clearly implied. E.g. **ضَاعَفَ** to double, from **ضَعَفَ** the like or equal; **طَارَقَ**

- A to double, fold (طَرَّقَ) on fold; عَافَاكَ اللَّهُ may God keep thee safe and well, from عَافِيَةً robust health; سَافَرَ to go on a journey (سَفَرٌ).

REM. b. فَاعَلَ corresponds in form and signification to the Heb. קָדַחַל (Arab. ā = Heb. ō); see *Comp. Gr.* p. 202 seq.

- [REM. c. In a few verbs the third form is used in the sense of the fourth. Thus سَاقَطَ دَاخِل (Gl. Geog. s.v. دَخَلَ). Zamahsārī, *Fāik*, i. 197 cites بَاعَدَهُ, جَانَأَهُ, عَلَاَهُ for أَبْعَدَهُ etc. Also أَبْلَغَ = أَبْلَغَ, Aghānī xiii. 52.—De G.]

44. The fourth form (أَفْعَلَ) is formed by prefixing to the root the syllable ^{أَ}ا, in consequence of which the first radical loses its vowel.

45. Its signification is *factive* or *causative* (لِلتَّعْدِيَةِ). If the verb is intransitive in the first form, it becomes transitive in the fourth; if transitive in the first, it becomes doubly transitive in the fourth. E.g. جَرَى to run, أَجْرَى to make run; جَلَسَ to sit down, أَجْلَسَ to bid one sit down; أَكَلَ الخُبْزَ he ate bread, أَكَلَهُ الخُبْزَ he gave him bread to eat; رَأَى الشَّيْءَ he saw the thing, أَرَاهُ الشَّيْءَ he shewed him the thing.

REM. a. When both the second and fourth forms of a verb are causative (§ 41, rem. a), they have in some cases different significations, in others the same. E.g. عَلِمَ to know, عَلَّمَ to teach, أَعْلَمَ to inform one of a thing; نَجَا to escape, نَجَّى and أَنْجَى to set at liberty, to let go.

- D REM. b. The fourth form is sometimes *declarative* or *estimative*, like the second; as أَبْخَلَهُ he thought him, or found him to be, niggardly; أَجْبَنَهُ he thought him, or found him to be, cowardly; أَحْمَدَهُ he found him, or it, to be praiseworthy or commendable; أَحْيَى الأَرْضَ he found the district abounding in fresh herbage.

REM. c. The fourth form comprises a great number of *denominatives*, many of which are apparently intransitive, because the Arabs often regard as an *act* what we view as a *state*. Such verbs combine with the idea of the noun, from which they are derived, that of a transitive verb, of which it is the direct object. E.g. أَبْقَلَ

to produce herbage (بَقُلَّ), أَوْرَقَ to put out leaves (وَرَقَ), أَثْمَرَ to bear A fruit (ثَمَرَ), أَمَطَرَ to give or yield rain (مَطَرَ); أَنْجَبَ to beget a noble son, أَذْكَرَتْ, أَنْثَتْ, she bore a male or a female child, أَتَأَمَّتْ she bore twins (compare "to flower," "to seed," "to calve," "to lamb"); أَبْلَغَ to speak eloquently, أَفْصَحَ to speak with purity and correctness, أَسَاءَ, أَحْسَنَ, أَبْلَى to give a proof (بَلَّأَ) of his prowess in battle; to act well or ill, أَذْنَبَ to commit a sin, أَخْطَأَ to commit a blunder, fault or error, أَصَابَ to do or say what is right; أَبْطَأَ to be slow or B tardy; أَسْرَعَ to make haste; أَعْنَقَ to run with outstretched neck; أَسَنَّ to become fullgrown (from سَنَّ a tooth); أَقَامَ to dwell or remain in a place.—Another class of these denominatives indicates movement towards a place (compare "to make for a place"), the entering upon a period of time (being, doing, or suffering something therein), getting into a state or condition, acquiring a quality, obtaining or having something, or becoming something, of a certain kind*. E.g. أَقْبَلَ to advance, أَذْبَرَ to retire ("recluer"), أَقْدَمَ to go on boldly C (compare, in Hebrew, הִימִין, to go to the right, and הִשְׁמַלִּיל, to go to the left); أَشَامَ to go to Syria (الشَّامُ), أَیَمَنَ to go to el-Yemèn (الْیَمَنُ), أَتَجَدَ to go to el-Nəğd (النَّجْدُ), أَتَهَمَ to go to Tihāma (تِهَامَةُ), أَعْرَقَ to go to el-'Irāk (الْعِرَاقُ), أَحْرَمَ to enter the haram or sacred territory; أَظْهَرَ, أَصْبَحَ, أَمْسَى, to enter upon the time of morning (الْصَّبَاحُ), mid-day (الظُّهْرُ), or evening (الْمَسَاءُ); أَصَافَ, أَشْتَى, to enter upon the summer (الصَّیْفُ) or winter (الْشِّتَاءُ); أَجْمَلَ to have many D camels, أَسْبَعَ to abound in beasts of prey or to have one's flocks devoured by them, أَضَبَّ to abound in lizards (ضَبٌّ) or to be foggy (ضَبَابٌ); أَقْفَرَ to become desert, أَجْدَبَ to suffer from drought (of people) or to be dry (of a season), أَفْلَسَ to become penniless (to be

* [Hence in a few cases IV. serves (instead of VII. or VIII.) as the مُطَاوِع of I. Thus كَبَّهُ he threw him on his face, أَكَبَّ he fell on his face, حَجَّمَهُ he held him back, أَحْجَمَ he drew back; he retired.]

- A reduced to the last farthing, *فُلُس*, *أَعُوْزَ*, *أَعْدَمَ*, *فُلُس*, to be reduced to utter want; *أَغِيْمَ* to become cloudy, *أَخْلَقَ* to become worn out (of a garment); *أَشْكَلَ* to become dubious or confused; *أَبَانَ* to become plain or clear; *أُمَكَّنَ* to become possible.—Another shade of meaning (*السلب*, deprivation) may be exemplified by such words as *أَخْفَرَ*, to break one's compact with a person; *أَشَكَّى* to remove one's cause of complaint; *أَعْجَمَ أَلْكَتَابَ* he pointed (the text of) the book, literally, took away its *عُجْمَة*, obscurity or want of clearness.

- REM. d. *أَفْعَلَ* corresponds in form and signification to the Heb. *אֶפְעַל*, Phœn. *יקטל* (*iktil*), Aram. *אֶפְעַל*, *אֶפְעַל*. See *Comp. Gr.* p. 204 seq. The Hebrew, it will be observed, has *ק* as the prefix, instead of the feebler Arabic and Aramaic *ك*. Some traces of the *h* are still discoverable in Arabic; as *أَرَّاحَ* for *هَرَّاحَ* to give rest to, to let rest; *أَرَادَ* for *هَرَادَ* to wish; *هَرَّاقَ* for *أَرَّاقَ* to pour out, *أَتَى* (rad. *هَات*), *هَاتَ* give, for *هَاتَ* *هَاتَ* (rad. *هَات*), *هَاتَ* to come; *هَاتَ* = *هَاتَ* to believe. Forms like *هَرَّاقَ* are treated in Arabic as quadriliterals (see §§ 67, 69, and 118), e.g. imperf. *يُهَرِّقُ* or *يُهَرِّقُ*, nom. patient. *مُهَرَّاقٌ* or *مُهَرَّاقٌ*, *مُهَرِّقٌ*.

46. The fifth form (*تَفَعَّلَ*) is formed from the second (*فَعَّلَ*) by prefixing the syllable *تَ*.

- D 47. This form annexes to the significations of the second the reflexive force of the syllable *تَ*; it is the *مُطَاوِعُ* of the second form, that is to say, it expresses the state into which the object of the action denoted by the second form is brought by that action, as its effect or result. In English it must often be rendered by the passive. E.g. *تَكَسَّرَ* to be broken in pieces, *تَفَرَّقَ* to be dispersed, *تَقَطَّعَ* to be cut in pieces, *تَضَرَّبَ* to be moved or agitated; *تَخَوَّفَ* to be afraid (*خَوْفٌ* to terrify), *تَقَلَّدَ سَيْفَهُ* he girt on his sword (*قَلَدَهُ سَيْفًا* he girt a sword upon him—another person); *تَعَظَّمَ*, *تَكَبَّرَ*, to be proud; *تَنَزَّرَ*, *تَقَيَّسَ*, to side

with *Kais* or *Nizār*, تَزَرَّقَ, تَشَيَّعَ, to adopt the tenets of the 'Azāriḳa A (الْأَزَارِيقَةُ) or of the Šī'a (الشَّيْعَةُ), تَعَرَّبَ to call oneself an Arab, تَمَجَّسَ to become a Jew (يَهُودِيٌّ), تَمَجَّسَ to become a fire-worshipper (مَجُوسِيٌّ), تَنَصَّرَ to become a Christian (نَصْرَانِيٌّ), تَنَبَّأَ to give oneself out as a prophet (نَبِيٌّ), تَأَسَّدَ to become as bold or fierce as a lion (أَسَدٌ), تَنَمَّرَ to become as savage as a leopard (نَمِرٌ); تَحَلَّمَ to try to acquire, or to affect, clemency, تَمَرَّأَ, تَشَجَّعَ, to affect courage or manliness, B تَحَوَّبَ, تَحَرَّجَ, تَأَثَّمُ to constrain oneself to endure with patience; تَحَنَّنَ, تَحَنَّثَ to abstain from, or avoid, sin or crime, تَذَمَّرَ to avoid blame.

REM. a. The idea of intensiveness may be traced even in cases where it seems, at first sight, to have wholly disappeared, leaving the fifth form apparently identical in meaning with the eighth. Thus تَفَرَّقَ النَّاسُ and اِفْتَرَقَ النَّاسُ are both translated *the people dispersed*, but اِفْتَرَقَ expresses the mere separation, تَفَرَّقَ the separation into a great many groups or in various directions. C

REM. b. The idea of reflexiveness is often not very prominent, especially in such verbs as govern an accusative; e.g. تَتَبَعَ to pursue step by step (literally, to make oneself, or turn oneself into, a pursuer of something), تَطَلَّبَ to seek earnestly, تَعَرَّفَ to try to understand, تَبَيَّنَ to examine or study a thing carefully, so that it may be quite clear, تَحَقَّقَ, تَيَقَّنَ, to ascertain a thing for certain, تَقَصَّى to investigate thoroughly, تَشَمَّرَ to smell leisurely and carefully, تَبَصَّرَ to look at long or repeatedly, to examine or study, تَسَمَّعَ to hear D or listen to, تَكَلَّمَ to speak, تَوَلَّى to have charge of, to discharge the duties of, تَجَرَّعَ to swallow by mouthfuls, تَحَسَّى to sip or sup, تَفَوَّقَ to milk or suck at intervals, تَعَرَّقَ to gnaw, تَابَطَ to put or take under one's arm, تَوَسَّدَ to put under one's head as a pillow, تَدَيَّرَ to take as an abode, تَبَنَّى to adopt as a son*.

* [In some cases the difference between II. and V. entirely disappears. Thus for تَوَجَّهَ, تَقَوَّسَ (§ 41, rem. c) we may substitute تَقَوَّسَ without change of sense.]

- A REM. c. The above examples show that the subject of the fifth form is sometimes the direct object of the act (accusative), sometimes the indirect object (dative).

48. Out of the original reflexive signification arises a second, which is even more common, namely the *effective*. It differs from the passive in this—that the *passive* indicates that a person is the object of, or experiences the effect of, the action of *another*; whereas the *effective* implies that an act is done to a person, or a state produced in him, whether it be caused by *another* or by *himself*. E.g.

- B عَلِمَ to know, عَلَّمَ to teach, تَعَلَّمَ to become learned, to learn, quite different from عَلِمَ (passive of عَلَّمَ) to be taught. We can say عَلِمَ وَلَمْ يَتَعَلَّمْ, he was taught (received instruction), but did not learn (become learned)*. Again, بَانَ to be separate, distinct, clear, بَيَّنَّ to make clear, explain, تَبَيَّنَ to appear clear or certain; تَحَقَّقَ to become, or prove to be, the reality or fact.

- REM. a. Such of these verbs as govern an accusative admit not only of an impersonal, but also of a personal passive; e.g. تَعَلَّمَ تُعَلِّمُ he learned the art of medicine, تَعَلَّمَ أَلِطُّ the art of medicine was learned.

REM. b. تَفَعَّلَ sometimes assumes the form اِتَّفَعَّلَ (§ 111), whence we see its identity with the Heb. הִתְחַלֵּל or הִתְחַלֵּל and the Aram. הִתְחַלֵּל, הִתְחַלֵּל (see § 41, rem. d).

- D 49. The sixth form (تَفَاعَلَ) is formed from the third (فَاعَلَ), likewise by prefixing the syllable تَ.

50. It is the مُطَاوَعُ (see § 47) of the third form, as بَاعَدْتُهُ فَتَبَاعَدَ, I kept him aloof and he kept (or staid) aloof.—The idea of effort and attempt, which is transitive in the third form, becomes *reflexive* in the sixth; e.g. تَرَامَى to throw oneself down at full length, تَغَافَلَ to be off one's guard, to neglect a thing, تَبَارَكَ بِالشَّيْءِ to draw a good omen from

* Using a Scoticism, we might say, he was learned (= taught), but did not learn.

the thing, تَمَوَّتَ to pretend to be dead, تَعَامَى to pretend to be blind, أَخَازَرَ to pretend to squint, تَبَاكَى to pretend to cry, تَمَارَضَ to feign sickness, تَجَاهَلَ to feign ignorance, تَخَادَعَ to pretend to be deceived. Further, the possible reciprocity (الْمُشَارَكَةُ) of the third form becomes a necessary reciprocity, inasmuch as the sixth form includes the object of the third among the subjects that exercise an influence upon one another; e.g. قَاتَلَهُ he fought with him, تَقَاتَلَا the two fought with one another; كَلَّمَاهُ the two spoke to him, تَكَلَّمُوا they (the three) conversed together; جَاذَبَهُ الثَّوبُ he tried to pull away the garment from him, تَجَاذَبَا الثَّوبُ the two pulled the garment to and fro between them; نَازَعَهُمُ الْحَدِيثُ he conversed or argued with them, تَنَازَعُوا الْحَدِيثُ they conversed together or argued with one another; نَاسَاهُ الْبَغْضَاءُ he tried to make him forget the hatred between them, تَنَاسَيَا الْبَغْضَاءُ the two forgot their mutual hatred; whence in the passive, تَجُوذِبُ الثَّوبُ, تُنَوِّسُ الْبَغْضَاءُ, and تُنَوِّعُ الْحَدِيثُ. C

REM. a. When used in speaking of God, the assertory (not optative) perfects تَبَارَكَ and تَعَالَى are examples of the reflexive signification of this form: تَبَارَكَ اللَّهُ God has made Himself (is become of and through Himself) blessed, or perfect, above all; تَعَالَى اللَّهُ God has made Himself uplifted, or exalted, above all; قَالَ اللَّهُ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى God (blessed and exalted is He above all) has said [cf. vol. ii. § 1 f. rem.]. Somewhat similarly, تَعَاطَمَهُ الْأَمْرُ D the thing made itself (became or was) too great, or difficult, for him; هُوَ أَمْرٌ لَا يَتَعَاطَمُهُ شَيْءٌ it is a matter than which nothing makes itself greater (or more important), with which nothing can vie in importance.

REM. b. As the reciprocal signification requires at least two subjects, the singular of the sixth form is in this case always collective; e.g. سَمِعَ بِهِ النَّاسُ the people heard of it from one another, تَتَابَعَتِ الْأَمْطَارُ the rains followed one another closely, تَتَامَتِ إِلَيْهِ the tidings followed one another rapidly,

- A قُرَيْشٌ (*the tribe of*) *Korèis* came to him, all of them, following one another.

REM. c. The idea of reciprocity may be confined to the parts of one and the same thing; e.g. تَمَاسَكَ "partes habuit inter se coherentes," *to be of compact and firm build*; تَعَاوَنَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ *the woman became middle-aged and corpulent* (each part of her body, as it were, supporting, and so strengthening, the others); تَدَاعَى الْبَيْتُ *the building cracked and threatened to fall* (as if its parts

- B called on one another to do so; compare تَدَاعَى عَلَيْهِ الْعَدُوُّ *the enemy advanced against him from every side*, تَدَاعَتِ السَّحَابَةُ بِالْبَرْقِ *the cloud lightened and thundered from every quarter*. [Hence this form is appropriate to actions that take place bit by bit, or by successive (and painful) efforts, as تَنَاقَطُ *to fall piece by piece*, تَحَامَلُ *to carry oneself with difficulty* (فِي الْمَشْيِ, *in walking**)].

- C REM. d. تَفَاعَلَ sometimes assumes the form اِتْفَاعَلَ (§ 111), and is consequently identical with the Heb. הִתְקַדְּמָה (see § 43, rem. b).

51. The seventh form (اِنْفَعَلَ) is formed from the first (فَعَلَ) by prefixing a ن, before which is added a prosthetic ! to facilitate the pronunciation (see § 26).

REM. For the cases in which this ! becomes ٱ, and why, see §§ 18 and 19, c, with rem. c; and as to the orthography ! instead of ٱ, § 19, rem. d.

- D 52. The seventh form has also originally, as مُطَاوَعُ of the first, a *middle* or *reflexive* signification. It must be remarked, however, (a) that the reflexive pronoun contained in it is never the indirect object (dative), to which may be added another direct object (accusative), but always the direct object itself; and (b) that it never assumes the reciprocal signification. By these two points the seventh form is distinguished from the eighth, and approaches more nearly

* [See *Gl. Geog. s.v. حمل*, *Hamāsa* p. 20 first vs. and comm.—De G.]

to a passive. At the same time, the *effective* signification is often A developed in it out of the reflexive. E. g. *اِنشَقَّ* to open (of a flower), lit. to split itself; *اِنكسرَ* to break (intrans.), to be broken; *اِنقطعَ* to be cut off, to be ended, to end; *اِنكشفَ* to be uncovered, to be made manifest, to appear; *اِنحطَمَ* to become broken, to break into pieces; *اِنقالَ* to be uttered or spoken.

53. Sometimes the seventh form implies that a person allows B an act to be done in reference to him, or an effect to be produced upon him; e.g. *اِنهزمَ* to let oneself be put to flight, to flee; *اِنقادَ* to let oneself be led, to be docile or submissive; *اِنخدعَ* to let oneself be deceived; *اِنجرَ* to let oneself be drawn or dragged.

REM. a. Hence it is clear that such words as *اِنحمقَ*, from *حمق*, to be stupid or foolish; *اِنعدمَ* to be non-existent or missing, not to be found, from *عدم* not to have; *اِنهوى*, from *هوى* to sink C down, to fall; *اِنعادَ* to be repeated, from *عاد* to return; *اِنضاقَ* to be in straits or distress, from *ضاق* to be narrow; are incorrectly formed, though in actual use, especially in more recent times.

REM. b. Sometimes, particularly in modern Arabic, the seventh form serves as the *مُطاوع* of the fourth; e.g. *اِنغلقَ* to be bolted, from *اغلقَ* to bolt; *اِنطفأَ* to be extinguished, from *اطفاَ* to extinguish; *اِنصلحَ* to be put to rights, from *اصلحَ* to put to rights. [Similarly D *اِنزحَ*, the last in a tradition, and so ancient, *Faikh* i. 63.—De G.]

REM. c. *اِنفعلَ* corresponds to the Heb. *פִּעֵל*; see *Comp. Gr.* p. 215 seq.

54. The eighth form (*اِفْتَعَلَ*) is formed from the first (*فَعَلَ*) by inserting the syllable *تَ* between the first and second radicals. The first radical in consequence loses its vowel, and it becomes necessary to prefix the prosthetic *اِ* (§ 51, rem.).

- A REM. One would expect ت to be placed *before* the first radical, as in the fifth and sixth forms, and in the Aramaic reflexive ܬܠܬܐ.
[For a possible explanation of the actual form see *Comp. Gr.* p. 208.]

55. The eighth form is properly the *reflexive* or *middle voice* (مُطَاوِعُ) of the first. The reflex object is either (a) the direct object or accusative, as فَرَّقَ to divide, اِفْتَرَقَ to go asunder, to part; عَرَضَ to place (something) before one, اِعْتَرَضَ to put oneself in the way, to oppose; B ضَرَبَ to beat, اِضْطَرَبَ to move oneself to and fro, to be agitated (compare the French *battre* and *se débattre*); or (b) the indirect object or dative, implying for oneself, for one's own advantage, as فَرَسَ to tear a prey in pieces, اِفْتَرَسَ do.; لَمَسَ to touch, اِلْتَمَسَ to feel about for a thing, to seek for it; كَسَبَ and اِكْتَسَبَ to earn one's living; حَطَبَ and اِحْتَطَبَ to collect firewood; كَالَ and اِكْتَالَ to measure corn; اِشْتَوَى and شَوَى to roast meat.

- C 56. Out of the reflexive arises the *reciprocal* signification, which is common to this form with the sixth; as اِقْتَتَلَ النَّاسُ the people fought with one another, = تَقَاتَلَ النَّاسُ; اِخْتَصَمَا the two disputed with one another, = تَخَاصَمَا; اِسْتَبَقَا the two tried to outrun one another, = تَسَابَقَا; اِتَّجَاوَرُوا they were neighbours, = تَجَاوَرُوا; اِتَّقَوْا they met one another, = تَلَاقَوْا.

- D 57. Occasionally the original reflexive meaning passes into the *passive*, especially in verbs which have not got the seventh form (see § 113); as اِئْتَفَكَ to be overturned (from اَفَكَ), اِرْتَدَعَ to be turned back, اِئْتَصَرَ to be helped (by God), to be victorious; اِمْتَلَأَ to be full.

REM. In not a few verbs the first and eighth forms agree, like the Greek active and middle voices, so closely in their signification, that they may be translated by the same word; e.g. قَصَّ and اِقْتَصَّ, to follow one's track, to relate; قَفَا and اِقْتَفَى, to follow; حَطَفَ and اِحْتَطَفَ, to snatch away, to carry off by force.

58. The *ninth* form (أَفْعَلَّ) is formed from the first (فَعَلَ) by A doubling the third radical; the *eleventh* (أَفْعَالَّ) from the ninth by lengthening the fetḥa of the second syllable.

REM. As the third radical, when doubled, draws the accent upon the penult, the first radical, being more rapidly pronounced, loses its vowel, and therefore requires the prosthetic ! (see § 51, rem.).

59. Neither of these forms is very common, and the *eleventh* is the rarer of the two. They serve chiefly to express *colours* and *B defects*, these being qualities that cling very firmly to persons and things; and hence the doubling of the third radical, to show that the proper signification of both is *intensiveness* (أَلْمُبَالَغَةُ). E.g. اصْفَرَّ and اِصْفَارًا to be yellow; اسْوَدَّ and اِسْوَادًا to be black; اِبْيَضَّ and اِبْيَاضًا to be white; اِيرَقَّ (from وَرَقٌ) to become purple (of a grape); اِعْوَجَّ and اِعْوَاجًا to be crooked; اِضْجَمَّ and اِضْجَامًا to be wrymouthed or wry-necked; اِحْوَلَّ and اِحْوَالًا to squint, اِحْوَالًا to become verdant; اِزْوَرَّ and اِزْوَارًا to turn away or retire from; اِرْبَدَّ to be ash-coloured, to be stern or gloomy; اِرْبَثَّ or اِرْبَاثًا to be scattered or disordered; اِرْغَدَّ to become commingled, confused, or languid; اِرْقَضَّ to be dispersed, to drop or flow (of tears), اِرْقَدَّ to run quickly, to hasten; اِشْعَانَّ to be dishevelled (of hair); اِبْهَارَ اللَّيْلِ, the night reached its middle point.

REM. a. If the third radical of the root is و or ي, the ninth and eleventh forms take the shape اِفْعَلَّلَ and اِفْعَالَّلَ; as اِجْدَوَى and اِجْدَوَايَ (for اِجْدَوَى, see § 167, 2, a) to stand or rest on the tips of the toes, D اِرْعَوَى and اِرْعَوَايَ to be blackish brown or blackish green, اِرْعَوَى to refrain or abstain.

REM. b. According to some grammarians, the distinction between the ninth and eleventh forms is, that the ninth indicates permanent colours or qualities, the eleventh those that are transitory or mutable; as جَعَلَ يَحْمَارًا تَارَةً وَيَصْفَارُ أُخْرَى, it began to become red at one time and yellow at another. [Others hold that XI. indicates a

- A higher degree of the quality than IX.: so most European grammarians, and the former editions of this work; but this view was ultimately abandoned by the author. The better view seems to be that the two forms are indistinguishable in sense: see Hafāḡī's comm. on the *Durrat al-jawwāḡ* (Const. A. H. 1299) p. 50 *seq.*]

60. The tenth form (اسْتَفْعَلَ) is formed by prefixing the letters ست to the first (فَعَلَ). The prosthetic ا is necessary, according to § 26 (compare § 51, rem.), and the fetha of the first radical is thrown B back upon the ت of است.

61. The tenth form converts the factitive signification of the fourth into the reflexive or middle. E.g. اسْلَمَ to give up, deliver over, اسْتَسْلَمَ to give oneself up; اَوْحَشَ to grieve or distress, اسْتَوْحَشَ to be grieved or sorry; اَعَدَّ to make ready, prepare, equip, اسْتَعَدَّ to get oneself ready, to be ready; اَخْلَصَ to yield up (something) wholly, اسْتَخْلَصَ to claim (something) for oneself, to take entire possession (of it); اَحْيَا to bring to life, to preserve alive, اسْتَحْيَا to preserve alive C for one's own advantage; اسْتَجَابَ دُعَاؤُهُ He (God) answered, or accepted, his prayer, اسْتَجَابَ لَهُ he complied with his desire, or obeyed him, in doing something.

62. The tenth form often indicates that a person thinks that a certain thing possesses, in reference to himself or for his benefit, the quality expressed by the first form. E.g. حَلَّ to be lawful, اسْتَحَلَّ he thought that it was lawful (for himself to do); وَجَبَ to be necessary, اسْتَوْجَبَ he thought it was necessary (for him); اسْتَحْسَنَ to think him, or it, good or beautiful; اسْتَجَادَ to think it good or excellent; اسْتَخَفَّ to think it light, to think lightly of, or despise, one; اسْتَقْبَلَ to find it heavy, oppressive or troublesome, to think one a bore.

REM. In this case the factitive is combined with the middle sense; for as the fourth form (like the second) is frequently not

strictly factitive, but estimative or declarative (§ 45, rem. b), so A also the tenth. Hence *اِسْتَوْجَبَ* literally means *to make something necessary for oneself, to think it so or say it is so*; but *اَوْجَبَ* *to make it necessary for others, to think or say that it is so*.

63. The tenth form likewise often expresses the *taking, seeking, asking for, or demanding*, what is meant by the first. E.g. *عَفَرَ* *to pardon*, *اِسْتَعْفَرَ* *to ask pardon*; *سَقَى* *to give one to drink*, *اِسْتَسْقَى* *to ask for something to drink, to pray for rain*; *اَذِنَ* *to permit*, *اِسْتَاذَنَ* *to ask permission*; *غَاثَ* *to help*, *اِسْتَعَاثَ* *to call for help*; B *حَضَرَ* *to be present*, *اِسْتَحْضَرَ* *to require one's presence, to desire that he should be fetched*.

REM. This signification is also a combination of the factitive and middle: *to procure a drink, permission, &c., for oneself*.

64. In many verbs the tenth form has apparently a *neuter* sense, but in such cases a more minute examination shows that it was, at least originally, reflexive. E.g. *اِسْتَقَامَ* *to stand upright*, lit. *to hold oneself upright*; *اِسْتَكَانَ* *to be humble*, lit. *to make oneself C humble, to conduct oneself humbly*; *اِسْتَحَقَّ* *to be worthy of, to deserve*, lit. *to cause something to be due to oneself as a right or desert (حَقٌّ)*; *اِسْتَحْيَا* *to be ashamed*, lit. *to make oneself ashamed (حَيِيَ to be ashamed)*.

65. The tenth form is frequently *denominative*, in which case it unites the factitive and reflexive or middle senses. E.g. *اِسْتَوْلَى* *to make oneself master (وَلَى) of a thing, to take possession of it*; D *اِسْتَوْزَرَ* *(خَلِيفَةً) to appoint one as deputy, successor, or caliph*; *اِسْتَعْمَلَ* *(وَزِيرًا) to appoint one as wèzîr, governor (عَامِلًا), or judge (قَاضٍ)*.—Further, *اِسْتَحْجَرَ* *to become like (lit. to make itself like) stone (حَجَرٌ)*; *اِسْتَشْيَسَتِ الْعَنْزُ* *the she-goat became like a he-goat (نَاقَةٌ)*; *اِسْتَنَوَّقَ الْجَمَلُ* *the he-camel became like a she-camel (تَيْسٌ)*;

A *اِنَّ الْبَغَاثَ بِأَرْضِنَا يَسْتَنْسِرُ* the kite in our country becomes a vulture
(*نَسْرُ*, our geese are all swans).

REM. The tenth form is probably the reflexive of a form *سَفَعَلَ*, which is not in use, corresponding to the Aram. *سَفَعَلَ*, *سَفَعِلَ*, and its passive *سَفَعِلَ*, *سَفَعِلَ*, which stand in exactly the same relation to one another as the Arabic first and eighth. Perhaps *سَفَعَلَ* to throw down flat on the back, *سَفَعَلَ* to dash to the ground, and *سَفَعَلَ* to swallow, with one or two more, may be regarded as traces of the form *سَفَعَلَ*, since they are nearly identical in meaning with *سَفَعَلَ*, *سَفَعَلَ*, and *سَفَعَلَ* (IV. of *سَفَعَلَ*, *سَفَعَلَ*, and *سَفَعَلَ*). If so, *سَفَعَلَ*, which has the same signification as *سَفَعَلَ*, must be a later trilateral formation.

66. Of the remaining forms of the trilateral verb it may be sufficient to give a few examples, so as to exhibit their mode of formation.—XII. *اِحْدَوْدَبَ* to bear oneself erect (*اِحْدَوْدَبَ* do.); *اِحْدَوْدَبَ* to be arched, curved, or humpbacked (*اِحْدَوْدَبَ* do.); *اِحْلَوْلَكَ* to be jet black (*اِحْلَوْلَكَ* do.); *اِحْلَوْلَى* to be sweet (*اِحْلَوْلَى* do.); *اِحْشَوْشَنَ* to become very rough (*اِحْشَوْشَنَ* to be rough); *اِحْضَوَّضَرَ* to become blackish brown or blackish green (*اِحْضَوَّضَرَ* do.); *اِحْضَوَّضَرَ* to become soft or tender (*اِحْضَوَّضَرَ* do.); *اِحْضَوَّضَلَ* to become moist (= *اِحْضَوَّضَلَ*); *اِعْرَوْرَى* to ride on a horse without a saddle (*اِعْرَوْرَى* to be naked); *اِعْشَوْشَبَ* to be covered with luxuriant herbage (*اِعْشَوْشَبَ*); *اِعْصَوْصَبَ* to be gathered together (*اِعْصَوْصَبَ* do.); *اِعْصَوْصَبَ* to be green and rank (of a plant), to be long and thick (of the hair).—XIII. *اِحْخَرَوَّطَ* to be long or last long, to go quickly (rad. *اِحْخَرَوَّطَ*); *اِحْجَلَوَّدَ* to last long (rad. *اِحْجَلَوَّدَ*); *اِعْلَوَّدَ* to be heavy (rad. *اِعْلَوَّدَ*); *اِعْلَوَّطَ* to cling or adhere to firmly, to mount a camel (rad. *اِعْلَوَّطَ*).—XIV. *اِحْجَنْشَشَ* to be big (rad. *اِحْجَنْشَشَ*); *اِسْحَنْتَكَ* to be dark, to be obscure (rad. *اِسْحَنْتَكَ*); *اِحْلَنْتَكَ* to be jet black (*اِحْلَنْتَكَ* do.);

اعْلَنَكَ to be long and thick (of the hair, rad. علك); اعْفَجَجَ to go A quickly (rad. عَفَج); اقْعَنَسَ to have a hump in front (the reverse of اَحْدَوَبَ, قَعَسَ do.).—XV. اعْلَنَدَى to be stout and strong (عَلَدَ to be hard); احْبَنَطَى to be swollen or inflated, to be filled with rage (حَبَطَ do.).

REM. All these forms are habitually intransitive, but there are a few exceptions, as XII. اَعْرَوَى الْفَرَسَ he mounted the horse; B اَحْلَوَاهُ he found it sweet (but also اِحْلَوَى, it was sweet).—XV. اسْرَنَدِيْتهُ = عْلَوْتُهُ Ibn Doraid, *Kit. al-Isṭikāk*, p. 227.

2. The Quadrilateral Verb and its Forms.

67. Quadrilateral (رُبَاعِيٌّ) verbs are formed in the following ways.

(a) A biliteral root, expressing a sound or movement, is repeated, to indicate the repetition of that sound or movement. E.g. بَابًا to C say baba (papa), غَرَّغَرَ to gargle, وَسَّوَسَ to whisper, زَلَّزَلَ to shake, حَمَحَمَ to neigh, غَمَغَمَ to bellow, to shout, خَشَخَشَ to make rustle or rattle.

(b) A fourth letter, generally a liquid or sibilant, is prefixed or affixed to, or inserted in the middle of, a trilateral verbal form. E.g. شَمَخَرَ to be proud (شَمَخَ to be high); شَمَعَلَ to be scattered = شَمَعَ; جَمَهَرَ to collect (compare جَمَّ and جَمَعَ); زَحَلَفَ to roll along D (زَحَفَ to advance slowly), to drive back (زَحَلَ to withdraw, to retire); سَنَبَسَ to hasten (perhaps connected with نَبَسَ); خَلَبَسَ to deceive with soft words = خَلَبَ; جَلَمَطَ to shave the head = جَلَطَ; زَحَوَلَ to make retire (زَحَلَ to retire).

(c) They are denominatives from nouns of more than three letters, some of them foreign words. E.g. جَوْرَبَ to put stockings (جَوْرَبَ, Pers. كُورَبَ) on one; جَلَبَبَ to put on one the garment called a جِلْبَابَ; قَلَنَسَ and قَلَنَسَ to put on one the cap called a قَلَنْسُوَّةَ;

- A قَطَرَنَ to pitch, from قَطِرَانٌ pitch; تَمَنَطَقَ to put on a girdle (مَنْطَقَةٌ); تَمَدَّرَعَ to put on trousers or drawers (سَرَاوِيلُ, Pers. شَلْوَارُ); تَمَدَّرَعُ to wear a مَدْرَعَةٌ or tunic; تَمَنَّذَلَ to wipe one's fingers with a napkin (مَنْدِيلٌ mantile); تَمَسَّكَنَ to affect lowliness or humility, to abase oneself (مَذْهَبٌ lowly, humble, poor); تَمَذَّهَبَ to follow a sect (مَذْهَبٌ); تَمَعَّدَدَ to assimilate oneself (in dress, etc.) to the tribe of Ma'add (مَعَدُّ);
 B تَلَمَّذَ to become a pupil or disciple (تَلْمِيزٌ, Heb. תַּלְמִיד); تَقَلَّسَفَ to philosophize (from قَيْلَسُوفٌ, φιλόσοφος); بَيَّطَرَ to practise the veterinary art or farriery (بَيَّطَارٌ a farrier, ιππίατρος).

(d) They are combinations of the most prominent syllables or letters in certain very common formulas. E.g. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ to say بِسْمِ اللَّهِ (in the name of God); حَمْدُ اللَّهِ to say الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ (praise belongs to God); لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ حَوْلَى and حَوَّلَى to say (there is no power and no strength save in God); قَذَلَكَ to cast up an account, saying كَذَا وَكَذَا فَذَلِكَ كَذَا this then is so and so much.

68. The derived forms of the quadriliteral verb are three in number.

I. فَعَّلَلَ
 II. تَفَعَّلَلَ
 III. اِفْعَنْلَلَ
 IV. اِفْعَلَّلَلَ

69. The first form of the quadrilaterals corresponds in formation and conjugation to the second form of the trilaterals, and is both D transitive and intransitive in signification. E.g. شَمَّلَلَ to gather ripe dates, also to be active or nimble; شَمَّرَخَ to pluck unripe dates; دَحَّرَجَ to roll; زَهَّرَقَ to laugh much; هَرَّوَلَ to run quickly.

70. The second form agrees in formation and signification with the fifth of the trilateral verb. E.g. تَجَلَّبَّبَ to put on or wear a جَلْبَابٌ; تَدَحَّرَجَ to roll along; تَسَلَّطَنَ to make oneself sultan (سُلْطَانٌ), to act as if one were sultan, to lord it over another; تَشَيَّطَنَ to act like a devil (شَيْطَانٌ, شَيْطَانٌ).

71. The *third* form of the quadriliteral verb corresponds to A the *seventh* of the triliteral, with this difference, that the characteristic ن is not prefixed, but inserted between the second and third radicals. E.g. اِبْرَشَقَّ to open (of a flower), to bloom or flourish; اِحْرَنْجَمَ to be gathered together in a mass or crowd; اِحْوَنْصَلَ to puff out its crop (حَوْصَلَةٌ, of a bird); اِسْلَنْطَحَ to lie on one's face, stretched on the ground; اِسْلَنْقَمَ to lie on one's back; اِثْعَنْجَرَ to flow.

72. The *fourth* form of the quadriliterals, which answers to B the *ninth* of the triliterals, is intransitive, and expresses an extensively or intensively high degree of an intransitive act, state, or quality. E.g. اِدْلَهَمَّ to be very dark; اِشْمَخَرَ to be very high or proud; اِضْمَحَلَّ to vanish away; اِسْبَطَرَ to lie stretched out on one's side; اِشْمَعَلَّ to make haste, to be scattered or dispersed; اِبْدَعَرَ to be scattered or dispersed; اِقْشَعَرَ and اِشْمَازَّ to shudder with horror; اِطْمَانَ to be at C rest (from طَمَّانَ to lean back); اِحْزَالَ to rise high; اِشْرَابَ to raise the head and stretch out the neck; اِصْمَالَ to be very hard.

3. The Voices.

73. All the verbal forms, both primitive and derivative, have two voices, the *active* and the *passive*; with the exception of intransitive verbs of the form فَعَّلَ (§ 38) and of the 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th forms (cf. § 66, rem.) as well as of those verbs of the D forms فَعَّلَ and فَعَّلَ, which designate not an act (transitive or intransitive) but a state or condition (being or becoming), as خَضَرَ to become green, nearly = اِخْضَرَ or اِحْضَوَضَرَ; صَلَحَ to be good, right, in order, = صُلِحَ; فَسَدَ to be bad, wrong, in disorder, = فَسَدَ. The subject of the active voice is always an agent (person or thing), whose act may affect an object, or not; the subject of the passive voice is either the object of the former (personal passive), or the abstract idea of the act (impersonal passive).

- A **74.** The passive is especially used in four cases; namely (*a*) when God, or some higher being, is indicated as the author of the act; (*b*) when the author is unknown, or at least not known for certain; (*c*) when the speaker or writer does not wish to name him; (*d*) when the attention of the hearer or reader is directed more to the person affected by the act (*patiens*, the patient), than to the doer of it (*agens*, the agent).

- REM. The active voice is called by the Arab grammarians
- B **صِيغَةُ الْفَاعِلِ** *the mould or form of the agent*, **بِنَاءُ الْفَاعِلِ** *the build of the agent*, **فِعْلُ الْفَاعِلِ** *the action of the agent*, **بَابُ الْفَاعِلِ** *the category of the agent*, **لِلْفَاعِلِ** *for the agent*, or **عَلَى** *on*, **الْفِعْلُ الْمُبْنِيُّ** (**الْمَصُوغُ**) *the action (or verb) put into that form of which the agent is the subject*. The passive voice is in like manner called **صِيغَةُ الْمَفْعُولِ** *the mould or form of the patient*, etc.; also **فِعْلٌ مَا لَمْ يُسَمَّرْ**
- C **فَاعِلُهُ** *the doing, or being done, of that, whereof the agent has not been named*, or, more shortly, **مَا لَمْ يُسَمَّرْ فَاعِلُهُ**, though this latter is, strictly speaking, equivalent to **الْمَفْعُولُ الَّذِي لَمْ يُسَمَّرْ فَاعِلُهُ**, *the patient whereof the agent has not been named*, i.e. the passive subject. The active voice is also shortly called **الْمَعْرُوفُ** or **الْمَعْلُومُ**, and the passive **الْمَجْهُولُ**, elliptical forms of expression for **الْفِعْلُ الْمَعْرُوفُ (الْمَعْلُومُ) فَاعِلُهُ**
- D **الْفِعْلُ الْمَجْهُولُ فَاعِلُهُ**, *the action of which the agent is unknown*. These terms, **الْمَعْرُوفُ** or **الْمَعْلُومُ** and **الْمَجْهُولُ**, are also used to designate the subjects of the active and passive voices.

75. Verbs that express a state or condition, or signify an act which is, by its very nature, confined to the person of the subject, and cannot pass to another individual as its object (as **مَرِضٌ** *to be sick*, **نَامَ** *to sleep*), are aptly called *neuter verbs*, since they are neither really active nor really passive, but something between the two. The Arab grammarians cannot class them otherwise than among the active verbs,

and they therefore distinguish *الْأَفْعَالُ الْمُتَعَدِّيَّةُ*, *transitive verbs*, from *الْأَفْعَالُ غَيْرُ الْمُتَعَدِّيَّةِ*, *intransitive verbs*, or *الْأَفْعَالُ اللَّازِمَةُ*, *verbs that are confined to the subject*.

76. The idea of the passive voice must not be thought to be absolutely identical with that of the fifth, seventh, and eighth forms. These are, strictly speaking, *effective* (see § 48), whilst the other is *purely passive*.

4. *The States (Tenses) of the Verb.*

77. The temporal forms of the Arabic verb are but *two* in B number, the one expressing a *finished* act, one that is done and completed in relation to other acts (the *Perfect*); the other an *unfinished* act, one that is just commencing or in progress (the *Imperfect*).

REM. *a.* The names *Preterite* and *Future*, by which these forms were often designated in older grammars do not accurately correspond to the ideas inherent in them. A Semitic Perfect or Imperfect has, in and of itself, no reference to the temporal C relations of the speaker (thinker or writer) and of other actions which are brought into juxtaposition with it. It is precisely these relations which determine in what sphere of time (past, present, or future) a Semitic Perfect or Imperfect lies, and by which of our tenses it is to be expressed—whether by our Past, Perfect, Pluperfect, or Future-perfect; by our Present, Imperfect, or Future. The Arabian Grammarians themselves have not, however, succeeded in keeping this important point distinctly in view, but have given an undue importance to the idea of time, in connection with the verbal forms, by their division of it into the past (الْمَاضِي), the present (الْحَالُ or الْحَاضِرُ), and the future (الْمُسْتَقْبَلُ), the first of D which they assign to the Perfect and the other two to the Imperfect.

REM. *b.* On the forms of these tenses see § 91 etc. The Syntax will give more precise information as to their meaning and use.

5. *The Moods.*

78. The Arabic verb has *five* moods; namely, the Indicative, Subjunctive, Jussive or Conditional, Imperative, and Energetic.

- A 79. Of these moods the first is common to the perfect and imperfect states; the second and third are restricted to the imperfect; the fourth, or imperative, is expressed by a special form; and the fifth can be derived not only from the imperfect, but also from the imperative.

REM. On the forms of the moods see § 91 etc. The Syntax treats of their significations and use.

- B 80. Instead of the Infinitive, the Arabs use *nouns expressing the action or quality* (nomina actionis or verbi). In place of participles, they have two *verbal adjectives*, the one denoting the *agent* (nomen agentis, active participle), and the other the *patient* (nomen patientis, passive participle). [Cf. § 192.]

6. *The Numbers, Persons, and Genders.*

- C 81. There are three numbers, the *Singular* (الْفَرْدُ, or الْوَاحِدُ), the *Dual* (التَّثْنِيَّةُ or اَلْمُتَنِّى), and the *Plural* (الْجَمَاعُ, اَلْجَمْعُ, or اَلْمَكْتَبَرُ); and likewise three persons, the *speaker* (first person), اَلْمُتَكَلِّمُ, the individual *spoken to* (second person), اَلْمُخَاطَبُ, and the individual *spoken of* (third person), اَلْغَائِبُ (the *absent*). The genders are two, namely the *masculine* (اَلْمَذَكَّرُ) and the *feminine* (اَلْمَوْثَنُ); but they are not distinguished from one another in some of the persons (1st pers. sing., 2d pers. dual, and 1st pers. plur.).

D B. THE STRONG VERB (VERBUM FIRMUM).

82. Verbs are divided into *strong* (verba firma) and *weak* (verba infirma). We include the verba mediæ radicalis geminatæ (y'y) in the former class; the verbs which have ʾ for one of their radicals, in the second (see § 128).

83. Strong verbs are those of which all the radical letters are *strong*, and consequently neither undergo any change, nor are rejected in any of the inflexions, but are retained throughout.

REM. A verb which contains one of the two letters و or ی is A called *فَعْلٌ مُعْتَلٌّ*, a *weak verb*, as opposed to *فَعْلٌ سَالِمٌ*, a *verb that is free from defect*, a *sound verb*. A verb which has ا for one of its radicals, or which belongs to the class med. rad. gemin. (y'y), is designated by the special term *فَعْلٌ صَحِيحٌ*; but some grammarians treat *صَحِيحٌ* and *سَالِمٌ* as synonyms.

1. *The Active Voice of the First Form in the Strong Verb.—Table I.**

B

a. THE INFLEXION BY PERSONS.

84. The numbers, persons, and genders of the verb are expressed by means of personal pronouns, annexed to the various moods and tenses.

85. The personal pronoun [مُضَمَّرٌ, ضَمِيرٌ: see § 190, f.] is either *separate* [مُنْقِصٌ], standing by itself, or *connected* [مُتَّصِلٌ], that is C *prefixed* or *suffixed*. The separate pronouns have longer, the connected shorter forms.

86. The *suffixed* pronouns are partly *verbal*, partly *nominal* suffixes.

87. The *verbal* suffixes express partly the *nominative*, partly the *accusative*. The former are much more closely united with the verb than the latter.

88. The connected pronouns which express the *nominative* to D the verb are also in part *prefixes*.

REM. On the verbal suffixes which express the *accusative* see § 185; and on the *nominal* suffixes, § 317.

89. The following tables give a general view of the *separate* personal pronouns, and of those pronominal prefixes and suffixes which express the *nominative* to the verb.

* The *nomina verbi*, *agentis*, and *patientis*, are given along with the strictly verbal forms in all the Tables.

A

1. *Separate Pronouns.**Singular.*

	Masc.	Common	Fem.
3 p.	هُوَ <i>he.</i>	...	هِيَ <i>she.</i>
2 p.	أَنْتَ <i>thou.</i>	...	أَنْتِ <i>thou.</i>
1 p.	...	أَنَا <i>I.</i>	...

B

Dual.

3 p.	...	هُمَا <i>they two.</i>	...
2 p.	...	أَنْتُمَا <i>ye two.</i>	...
1 p.	...	...	...

Plural.

3 p.	هُمْ <i>they.</i>	...	هِنَّ <i>they.</i>
2 p.	أَنْتُمْ <i>ye.</i>	...	أَنْتُنَّ <i>ye.</i>
1 p.	...	نَحْنُ <i>we.</i>	...

C

REM. *a.* When هُوَ and هِيَ are preceded by the conjunctions

وَ and فَ, *and*, the affirmative لَ, *certainly, surely*, or the interrogative أ, the vowel of the *o* may either be dropped or retained; as أَهِيَ or أَهِي, لَهْوَ or لَهْوِي, فَهِيَ or فَهِي, وَهْوَ or وَهْوِي.

D

REM. *b.* The second syllable of أَنَا is regarded as short by the old poets (و), except in pause, where we find both أَنَا (و-) and أَنَّهُ*. Compare the *Æthiopic* *ānā*, which, in combination with the enclitic particle *sā*, becomes *ānsā*. أَنَا is, therefore, an example of *scriptio plena*, to distinguish the pronoun from the particles أَنْ, اِنَّ, اِنَّ, اِنَّ. The *scriptio defectiva* is found, for example, in the interjectional هَآءَ اَنَا or هَآءَ اَنَا here I am (הַיְי, *eccone*), for هَآءَ اَنَا ذَا. The form اِنَّ is said also to occur.

* But أَنَا, out of pause, is occasionally scanned as an iambus even in old poetry. See Nöldeke in *ZDMG.* xxxviii. 418, note 3.

REM. c. Older forms of هُمْ and أَنْتُمْ are هُم and أَنْتُم, used in A poetry, and also in the *wasl* (§ 20, d, and § 23, rem. c). [Though written defectively this terminal *u* is commonly scanned as a long vowel.]

REM. d. For a comparison of the pronominal forms of the Arabic with those of the other Semitic languages see *Comp. Gr.* p. 95 *seq.*

2. *Suffixed Pronouns, expressing the Nominative.*

B

Singular.

Masc.	Common	Fem.
3 p. . . .	. . .	هِيَ she.
2 p. تَ thou.	. . .	تِ (يَ, يِنَ) thou.
1 p. . . .	أَ I.	. . .

Dual.

3 p. لَ (اَنِ, اِ) they two. . . .	تَا (اَنِ, اِ) they two.	
2 p. . . .	تُما (اَنِ, اِ) ye two. . . .	C
1 p. . . .	. . .	. . .

Plural.

3 p. هُوا (وَنَ, وَا) they. . . .	نَ they.
2 p. هُم (وَنَ, وَا) ye. . . .	نَ (نَ) ye.
1 p. . . .	أَ we. . . .

REM. a. The forms within brackets are those of the Imperfect and Imperative; the others those of the Perfect.

REM. b. The suffix of the 1st pers. plur. is sometimes shortened in poetry (*nā*) and written defectively, نَ.

3. *Prefixed Pronouns, expressing the Nominative.*

Singular.

Masc.	Common.	Fem.
3 p. هِ he.	. . .	هِيَ she.
2 p. . . .	تَ thou.	. . .
1 p. . . .	أَ I.	. . .

A	Dual.		
	Masc.	Common.	Fem.
3 p.	ي they two.	...	ت they two.
2 p.	...	ت ye two.	...
1 p.
Plural.			
3 p.	...	ي they.	...
2 p.	...	ت ye.	...
1 p.	...	ن we.	...

B REM. *a.* These forms are restricted to the Imperfect. They are called by the grammarians **حُرُوفُ الْمُضَارَعَةِ**, and are comprised in the mnemonic word **أَتَيْتُ** or **نَاتَيْ**.

REM. *b.* The prefix of the third person plural of the Imperfect is **ي** for both genders. But the grammarians cite some rare cases where, in the fem., **ي** is replaced by **ت**, so that the distinction between 3 pl. fem. and 2 pl. fem. is lost. Thus in the *Ḳor'ān*, *Sūra* xlii. 3, a reading **تَتَفَطَّرْنَ** for **يَتَفَطَّرْنَ** is recorded. This must be explained as due to false analogy from the sing. In the Heb. **הִתְפַּחֲרוּ** the false form has become the rule.

90. Of the two fêṭhas with which the first and third radicals of a verb are always pronounced (**قَتَلَ**, **فَرَحَ**, **حَسَنَ**), the former is rejected after prefixed pronouns, as **يَقْتُلُ**, **تَقْتُلُ**; the latter before suffixed pronouns beginning with a consonant, as **قَتَلْتُ**, **قَتَلْنَا**. When the suffix begins with a vowel, that vowel takes the place of the fêṭha, D as **قَتَلْتُمْ**, **قَتَلُوا**.

REM. *a.* When the third radical is **ت**, it unites in pronunciation with the **ت** in some of the suffixes. In such cases only one **ت** is written, and the union of the two is denoted by the *tèsdîd*. Thus from **ثَبَّتَ**, to stand firm, we get **ثَبَّتَ**, **ثَبَّتَ**, **ثَبَّتَ**, for **ثَبَّتَتْ**, **ثَبَّتْتُمْ**, **ثَبَّتُوا**. See § 14, *c*, rem. *b*.

REM. *b.* When the third radical is one of the letters **ث**, **د**, **ذ**, **ض**, **ط**, it may unite in pronunciation with the **ت** of the suffixes, so as to form a double **ت**, but it is nevertheless retained in writing.

To indicate the assimilation, the ت takes *tèsdid*, and the *gèzma*, A with which the third radical ought properly to be marked, is omitted.

Thus, عَبَدْتُ for عَبَدْتُ, *I have served*; رَبَطْتُ for رَبَطْتُ, *thou hast bound*; أَخَذْتُ for أَخَذْتُ, *ye have taken*. On this assimilation see § 14, c.

REM. c. When the third radical is ن, it unites with the ن of the suffixes into a single ن with *tèsdid*; as آمَنَ they (women) believed, آمَنَّا we believed, for آمَنُ and آمَنَّا.

REM. d. For a view of the Inflection of the Perfect and Imperfect Indicative in Hebrew and Aramaic as compared with Arabic see *Comp. Gr.* p. 165 seq.

b. FORMS OF THE TENSES AND MOODS.

B

91. When the second radical of the Perfect has *fèthā*, it may take either *damma* or *kèsra* in the Imperfect; as قَتَلَ to kill, يَقْتُلُ; كَتَبَ to write, يَكْتُبُ; ضَرَبَ to strike, يَضْرِبُ; جَلَسَ to sit down, يَجْلِسُ. Many verbs admit of both forms; as عَطَسَ to sneeze, يَعْطُسُ and يَعِطُسُ; سَمَطَ to remove the hair by scalding, يَسْمِطُ or يَسِمِطُ; رَكَزَ to stick upright into the ground, يَرْكُزُ.

C

REM. a. Verbs, of which the second or third radical is a guttural letter, are an exception to the rule, for they commonly retain in the Imperfect the *fèthā* of the Perfect; as فَعَلَ to do, يَفْعَلُ; يَبْرَأُ to create, يَمْنَعُ; يَمْنَعُ to hinder, يَقْطَعُ to cut, يَقْطَعُ; يَسْأَلُ to ask, يَسْأَلُ; يَذْهَبُ to go away, يَذْهَبُ; يَلْحَظُ to look at, يَلْحَظُ; يَطْرَحُ to throw, يَطْرَحُ. Not a few, however, conform to the rule, particularly when the second radical is خ or غ; as شَعَرَ to perceive, know, يَشْعُرُ; قَعَدَ to sit, يَقْعُدُ; طَعَنَ to transpierce, يَطْعَنُ; صَلَحَ to be sound, يَصْلَحُ; بَلَغَ to attain to, reach, يَبْلُغُ; نَفَخَ to blow, يَنْفُخُ; رَجَعَ to return, يَرْجِعُ; شَخَبَ to flow, يَشْخَبُ; يَنْزِعُ to draw or pull away, يَنْزِعُ; شَخَرَ to bray, يَشْخَرُ. Some verbs have two

A forms; as نَعَى to croak, يَنْعَى; مَنَحَ to give as a present, يَمْنَحُ; نَكَحَ to marry, يَنْكِحُ; نَطَحَ to butt, يَنْطَحُ; سَلَخَ to slay, يَسْلُخُ; دَبَغَ to tan, يَدْبَغُ; صَبَغَ to dye, يَصْبُغُ; قَرَعَ to be at leisure, to have done with, يَفْرُغُ; and even three, as نَحَتَ to cut or hew, يَنْحِتُ; نَبَعَ to gush out, يَنْبِغُ.

B REM. b. Verbs of the form فَعَلَ denoting superiority, فَعَلَ الدَّالُّ عَلَى الْغَلْبَةِ (see § 43, a), always have *ḍamma* (the grammarian ḥl-Kisā'i alone admitting *fetha* with a guttural), as شَعَرَ he excelled him in composing poetry, يَشْعُرُهُ; فَخَرَهُ he surpassed him in glory, يَفْخُرُهُ; unless they be primæ rad. و, med. rad. ي, or tert. rad. ي, when they take *kèsra*, as وَعَدَهُ he outbid him in promising, يَعِدُهُ; خَارَهُ he excelled him in goodness, يَخِيرُهُ; رَمَاهُ he surpassed him in shooting with arrows, يَرْمِيهِ.

C REM. c. Excessively rare are cases like رَكَنَ to incline to, lean upon, يَرْكُنُ, which is probably a combination of the two forms رَكَنَ, يَرْكُنُ, and رَكِنَ, يَرْكِنُ. See § 175, rem. b.

92. When the second radical of the Perf. has *kèsra*, the Imperf. takes *fetha*; as عَلِمَ to know, يَعْلَمُ; شَرِبَ to drink, يَشْرَبُ; حَزِنَ to be sorrowful, يَحْزَنُ; مَرِضَ to be sick, يَمْرُضُ; سَلِمَ to be safe, يَسْلَمُ.

REM. a. A few verbs may retain in the Imperf. the *kèsra* of the Perf., as حَسِبَ to think or suppose, يَحْسِبُ or يَحْسَبُ; نَعِمَ to be green and flourishing, يَنْعِمُ; بَيْسَ to be in distress or poverty, يَبِئَسُ or يَبِئَسُ. See also §§ 142 and 146.

REM. b. Very rare are cases like حَضَرَ to be present, يَحْضُرُ; رَكَنَ to incline to, lean upon, يَرْكُنُ; فَضَلَ to be in excess, abound, يَفْضُلُ; نَعِمَ to be affluent, comfortable, يَنْعَمُ; بَرَى to be clear, quit,

or *innocent of*, *يَبْرَأُ* or *يَبْرُو*. The most common example of this kind A is a verb med. *و*, viz. *مَاتَ*, to die (for *مَوَتَ*, 1st p. sing. Perf. *مِتَّ*), *يَمُوتُ*.—Similar cases in Syriac and Hebrew, *Comp. Gr.* p. 180*.

93. When the second radical of the Perf. has *ḍamma*, that vowel is retained in the Imperf.; as *حَسَنَ* to be beautiful, *يَحْسُنُ*; *شَرَفَ* to be high, noble, *يَشْرَفُ*; *بَلَدَ* to be dull or stupid, *يَبْلُدُ*.

REM. With the above forms compare the Heb. *יִשְׁלַח*, B *יִבְדֵּךְ*. In Heb., however, verbs in *o* usually take *a* in the Imperf., as *יִקְטִין*, whereas in Arabic instances like *لَبِيتُ* I became wise, *دُمِيتُ* I became ugly, *شَرَرْتُ* I became bad, *أَشَرْتُ*, *أَدْرْتُ*, *أَلْبْتُ* are very rare. Some authorities admit the forms *أَشَرْتُ*, *أَدْرْتُ*, *أَلْبْتُ*.

94. The difference between the Perf. and Imperf. in regard to their inflexion is, that the marks of the numbers, genders, and persons, are only *suffixed* to the Perf.; whereas they are both *suffixed* and *prefixed* to the Imperf., more generally the latter. C

REM. a. In the Perf. the *act* is placed conspicuously in the foreground, because completed; in the Imperf. the *agent*, because still occupied in the act (see § 77, rem. a). If we look upon the root *قتل* as primarily conveying the abstract idea of “killing,” we may regard *قَتَلْتُ* as meaning “killing-of-me” (i.e. done by me), “my killing,” = “I have killed;” and *أَقْتُلُ* as meaning “I-killing,” = “I am killing.”

REM. b. In the Imperf. the pronominal *prefixes* mark the state D or tense, and to some extent the gender; whilst the *suffixes* serve solely to indicate the gender. Thus, the 2d pers. sing. masc. *تَكْتُبُ* is sufficiently distinguished from the 3d pers. sing. masc. *يَكْتُبُ* by the form of the temporal prefix; but to distinguish the 2d pers. sing. masc. from its fem. a suffix is necessary, and accordingly we get masc. *تَكْتُبُ*, fem. *تَكْتُبِينَ*.

* [Anbārī, *Nozhat el-alibbā* p. 459 states from personal observation in Yemèn and Higāz that in some dialects every verb *فَعَلَ* makes *يَفْعَلُ* and *يَفْعُلُ*.—De G.]

- A REM. c. In the active voice of the first form, the prefixes of the Imperfect are pronounced with *fèth*. But a pronunciation with *kèsr* instead of *fèth* is regarded as admissible and was used by some of the old Arabs with any of the preformatives except *ي*, save in the case where the next consonant has *ḍamma* (verbs med. *و*). That is, one must not say *أَقُومُ*, *تَقُومُ*, *إِقُمْ* for *أَقُومُ* etc. nor *يَعْلَمُ* for *يَعْلَمُ*; but on the other hand the pronunciation *نَعْبُدُ* and *نَسْتَعِينُ* in Sūra i. 4, and *إَعْبُدْ* in Sūra xxxvi. 60 are recognized as legitimate dialectic variations of the usual *نَعْبُدُ* etc. In one case,
- B *إِخَالُ* for *أَخَالُ*, *I suppose*, the pronunciation with *kèsr* is generally preferred. The tribe of Kèlb used *kèsr* even with the prefix *ي* (*يَعْلَمُ*). Dialectically, too, the vowel of the prefix might be assimilated to a following *ḍamm*, as in *نَعْبُدُ* for *نَعْبُدُ*.

95. The *Indicative* of the Imperf. is distinguished by the third radical having *ḍamma*, the *Subjunctive* by its having *fèth*; as Indic.

- C *يُكْتَبُ*, Subj. *يُكْتَبُ*. The *Jussive* is denoted by the *absence* of any vowel with the third radical, as *يُكْتَبُ*; whence it is sometimes called the apocopated Imperfect.

REM. a. The *ḍamma* and *fèth* of the Indic. and Subjunct. Imperf. in the verb, correspond to the *ḍamma* and *fèth* of the Nom. and Accus. in the noun (see § 308); for the Imperf. is closely akin to the noun, and its government in the Subjunct. falls under the same category with the government of the noun in the Accus. Hence the technical name of the Imperf., *الْمُضَارِعُ*, because it

- D *resembles* the noun. [The Indicative is called *الْمَرْفُوعُ*, the Subjunctive *الْمَنْصُوبُ*, and the Jussive *الْمَجْزُومُ*.]

REM. b. The peculiar meaning of the Jussive has brought along with it the rejection of the final vowel, which seems originally to have been *i*. At least the poets make use of the form *يَقْتُلُ* in rhyme. [Cf. vol. ii. § 247.]

96. The forms of the Indic. which end in *ن* and *ن* reject these syllables in the Subjunct. and Jussive, because the genders, numbers, and persons are distinctly indicated even after their omission. The

2d and 3d pers. plur. fem. are exceptions, for in them نَ is retained, A because it is absolutely necessary in order to mark the gender. Compare يَكْتُبُونَ, يَكْتُبُوا, with كَتَبُوا; يَكْتُبَانِ, يَكْتُبَا, with كَتَبَا; and تَكْتُبِينَ, تَكْتُبِي, with كَتَبْتَ.

97. The *Energetic* is formed by adding the termination نَ or نْ (called by the grammarians اَلْمَوْكِّدَةُ, or *the corroborative n*) to the Jussive. If the Jussive ends in *i* or *u*, the fêthâ of نَ or نْ is elided, and the long vowel of the verbal form shortened, because it is in a shut syllable: تَكْتُبِينَ, تَكْتُبِي, from تَكْتُبِي; يَكْتُبِينَ, يَكْتُبِي, from يَكْتُبِي; etc. In the dual, the first fêthâ of نَ is absorbed by the ى B of the termination, and the second weakened into a kèsra through the influence of the same long vowel: يَكْتُبَانِ, يَكْتُبَا, from يَكْتُبَا. In the 2d and 3d pers. plur. fem. the fêthâ of the verb unites with the initial fêthâ of نَ into a long *â*, and in consequence the second fêthâ of نَ becomes kèsra: يَكْتُبْنَ (يَكْتُبْنَ) from يَكْتُبْنَ.

REM. a. The syllable نَ of the second *Energetic* is appended only to those persons which have, in the first *Energetic*, a short vowel before نَ; and not to the dual, because its forms would then C coincide with those of the singular, nor to the fem. plur., apparently because the sound of the syllable نَنْ (يَكْتُبْنَ) was disagreeable to the ear.

REM. b. Before an *êlifû 'l-waṣl* (§ 19) the *n* of the termination نَ is rejected (§ 20, rem. c), as تَرْهِنُ الْفَقِيرَ لَا, *despise not the poor*, for تَرْهِنُ, from هَانَ, IV. of هَانَ.

REM. c. The syllable نَ is often written نْ, and pronounced D in pause نْ. Compare the Hebrew *Energetic* or *Cohortative* in הָאֵלֹהִים, *Comp. Gr.* p. 194.

98. The *Imperative* (اَلْأَمْرُ *the order or command*) may be described as formed from the Jussive by rejecting the prefix of the 2d pers. sing. Hence it has always the same characteristic vowel as the Jussive; but, since it begins with two consonants, it takes, according to § 26, a short

A prosthetic vowel. When the second radical is pronounced with *fèṭḥa* or *kèsra*, this vowel is *kèsra*; when with *ḍamma*, it is *ḍamma*. E.g. أَكْتُبُ, أَضْرِبُ, أَفْعَلُ.

REM. *a.* Regarding the elision of the prosthetic vowel (أ), see § 19, *b*; and on the orthography ا and إ, in cases where that elision does not take place, § 19, rem. *d*.

REM. *b.* Fèṭḥa is never employed as a prosthetic vowel.

- B REM. *c.* As an Imperative the Arabs also use the indeclinable form قَتَالِ; as حَضَارِ *be present!* حَذَارِ *beware!* نَزَالِ *alight!* سَمَاعِ *listen!* تَرَاكِ *let alone!* دَبَابِ *creep along!* نَعَايِ *announce the death of—!* from نَعَى. This corresponds to the Hebrew *Infinitive absolute* קָטַל (ō for ā, and the final short vowel dropped), which is also used in the same way; as זָכֹר *remember!** In quadriliterals this form is very rare, the only examples mentioned being
- C قَرَقَرِ = قَرَقَرُوا بِالرَّعْدِ *let thy thunder crash*, and عَرَعَارِ *come and play the game called 'ar'ara*. Occasionally it seems to take its meaning from one of the derived conjugations, as خَرَّاجِ *bring out!* دَرَاكِ *overtake!* = أَخْرِجُوا, أَدْرِكُوا, Imper. IV.

99. The same remarks apply to the energetic forms of the Imperative as to those of the Imperf. (§ 97).

- D [REM. The common phrase اضْرِبْ عُنُقَهُ *strike off his head*, is sometimes pointed without *ténwin* (اضْرِبَا) and is then explained by the grammarians as a dual used in an intensive sense (تَشْنِئَةً عَلَى) التَّوَكِيدِ, cf. vol. ii. § 35, *a*, rem. *b*) in addressing a single person. Similarly Kor'ān l. 23, اَلْقِيَا with a various reading اَلْقِيْنِ.—De G.]

* [And again the phrase عَقَّتْ عَقَاكِ Tab. i. 1842, l. 15 is parallel to the Hebrew use of the Inf. Abs. with the finite verb.—De G.]

2. *The Passive Voice of the First Form in the Strong Verb.—Table II.*

A

100. The Perf. and Imperf. Passive are distinguished from the corresponding tenses of the Active by a change of vowels. In the Perf. Pass. the *first* radical has *damma*, and the *second* radical *kèsra*. In the Imperf. Pass. the *prefixes* take *damma*, and the *second* radical *fètha*.

REM. The vocalisation of the Passive remains always the same, whatever be the vowel of the second radical in the Perf. and Imperf. Active.

101. There is no special form to express the Imperative Passive, B the Jussive being used instead.

3. *The Derived Forms of the Strong Verb.—Table III.*

102. The second radical of the Perf. Act. is pronounced with *fètha* in all the derived forms.

103. The second radical of the Imperf. Act. is pronounced with *fètha* in the *fifth* and *sixth* forms, with *kèsra* in the rest.

C

REM. The Imperfects of the ninth and eleventh forms, *يَقْتُلُ* and *يَقْتُلُ*, are contractions for *يَقْتَلِلُ* and *يَقْتَالِلُ*. This may be seen from the Jussives *يَقْتَلِلْ* and *يَقْتَالِلْ*, and the Imperatives *اقْتَلِلْ* and *اقْتَالِلْ*. See §§ 106 and 120.

104. In the *second*, *third*, and *fourth* forms, the *prefixes* of the Imperf. Act. are pronounced with *damma*, in the rest with *fètha*.

105. The characteristic *êlif* of the fourth form disappears when D another letter is prefixed; as *يُقْتَلُ*, not *يُاقْتَلُ*, from *أَقْتَلُ*.

[REM. But we find *قَدَرُ مَوْثَغَا*, a pot set on the fire, and also *يُوَثِّغِينَ*, Sibawèh, i. 9, l. 21, where the *â* is treated like the *o* of *يُهَرِّقُ*, § 118, rem. b.—De G.]

106. The ninth and eleventh forms were originally *اِفْعَلَلْ* and *اِفْعَالَلْ*. But, by a rule of the language (see § 120), if the last radical

تَسَاقَطَ, تَزَيَّنَ, تَدَارَأَ, تَدَثَّرَ, تَتَاقَلَ, تَتَابَعَ, for أَطِيرَ, أَشْمَرُ, أَسْمَعُ, أَسَاقَطَ, A
يَتَزَكَّى, يَتَذَكَّرُ, يَطْهَرُ, يَصَدِّقُ, يَزْكَى, يَذْكُرُ; تَطِيرُ, تَشْمَرُ, تَسْمَعُ, تَسَاقَطُ,
يَتَطَهَّرُ, يَتَصَدَّقُ. The language in its later stages admits this in all
verbs of the fifth and sixth forms, merely rejecting the vowel of the
preformative تَ; as تَتَنَفَّسُ for اتَّنفَسَ, to take breath.

REM. See § 48, rem. *b*, and compare such Hebrew forms as
הִפְחִיךָ, הִזְכִּירָה, הִדְבִּירָה; *Comp. Gr.* p. 110 seq.

112. The تَ of the fifth and sixth forms is sometimes omitted B
in those persons of the Imperf. Act. to which تَ is prefixed (2d pers.
sing. du. and plur. masc. and fem., 3d pers. sing. and du. fem.); e.g.
تَتَقَدَّمُونَ, تَتَبَاعَدُ, تَتَحَمَّلُ, تَتَكَسَّرُ, for تَقْدَمُونَ, تَبَاعَدُ, تَحْمِلُ, تَكْسُرُ
[and necessarily تَتَابَعُ for تَتَابَعَ (*Fa'ik* i. 130)—De G.]. These
shortened forms are sufficiently distinguished by the fêḥas of the
prefixed تَ and of the second radical from the same persons in the
active voice of the second and third forms (تُبَاعَدُ, تُكْسَرُ); and by
the fêḥa of the prefixed تَ from the same persons in the passive of C
the second and third forms (تُبَاعَدُ, تُكْسَرُ).

113. Verbs of which the first radical is أ, و, ر, ي, ل, or ن, have
no seventh form in classical Arabic, but use the fifth or eighth, or the
passive of the first, instead. In the (so far as we know) solitary
example of the seventh form from a verb beginning with ن,—namely
انْتَمَسَ, to lie concealed,—the characteristic ن is united by tèsdîd to
the first radical.

REM. *a*. Some grammarians regard انْتَمَسَ as being of the eighth D
form, by assimilation for انْتَمَسَ.

REM. *b*. In modern Arabic such forms as اِنْتَاظَر, اِنْتَاخَذَ (*Kāmil*,
p. 569, note i.), اِنْوَلَدَ, اِنْجَدَ, اِنْصَرَفَ, اِنْرَضَ, are of common occurrence.

114. If the first radical is م, the characteristic ن of the seventh
form often unites with it into مَر; as اِمْحَقَّ or اِمْحَقَّ from مَحَقَّ,

117. If the first radical be **ص**, **ض**, **ط**, or **ظ**, the characteristic A is changed into **ط**, which unites with initial **ط** into **طط**, with initial **ظ** into **ظط** or **ظط**, and occasionally with initial **ض** into **ضط**. E.g. **اِصْطَبَحَ**, **اِطْرَدَ**, **اِطْبَحَ**; **صَلَّى**, **صَفَا**, **صَبَغَ**, from **اِصْطَلَحَ**, **اِصْطَلَى**, **اِصْطَفَى**, **اِطْلَبَ**, from **طَبَخَ**, **طَرَدَ**, **طَعَنَ**; **اِظْلَمَ**, **اِظْفَرَ**, from **ظَلَمَ**, **ظَعَنَ**, from **ظَلَّ**, or **اِظْطَارَّ**, from **اِظْطَارَّ**; **اِضْطَرَبَ**, or **اِضْرَبَ**, from **ضَرَبَ**; **اِضْجَعَ**, or **اِضْجَعَ**, from **ضَجَعَ**; **اِضْطَلَعَ**, from **ضَلَعَ**.

REM. a. The letter **ص** sometimes assimilates the following **ط**; B as **اِصْطَبَرَ**, **اِصْطَلَحَ**, **اِصْطَلَى**, **اِصْطَفَى**, etc.

REM. b. From **اِضْجَعَ** the form **اِطْجَعَ** also occurs.

[117*. If the second radical be **ت** the characteristic **ت** of the eighth form may lose its vowel and unite with it. The first radical then necessarily assumes a vowel, either *a* or *i*, and the helping vowel **ا** is unnecessary and disappears. Thus for **اِسْتَتَرَ** we may have **سَتَرَ** or **سِتَرَ**; Imperf. **يَسْتَتِرُ**, **يَسْتَرُ** or even **يَسْتَرُ** (with a furtive *kesra* to the first radical); Part. act. **مُسْتَتِرٌ** (**مُسْتَرٌ**); Inf. **سِتَارٌ** (see § 202, C rem. a). Similar forms from verbs whose second radical is **د**, **ذ**, **ص** or **ط** occur (or are recorded as variants) in the *Kor'an* (*Sūr.* x. 36, ix. 91, ii. 19, xxxvi. 49).]

4. *The Quadriliteral Verb.—Table IV.*

118. The four forms of the quadriliteral verb follow throughout D their inflexion the second, fifth, seventh and ninth forms of the trilateral (see §§ 69—72).

REM. a. The **ت**, which is prefixed to certain persons in the Imperf. Act., is omitted in the second form of the quadriliteral verb, just as in the fifth form of the trilateral (see § 112).

REM. b. As mentioned in § 45, rem. d, words like **هَرَأَقَ** (for **أَرَأَقَ**), *to pour out*, and **هَيَمَنَ**, *to believe*, are treated as quadrilaterals:

- A The latter is inflected exactly like *فَمَطَرَ*, but the former is irregular: Imperf. *يَهْرِقُ*, Imperat. *هَرِقْ*, Nom. act. *هَرَاقَةٌ*, Perf. Pass. *هَرِيقَ*. The form *أَهْرَاقَ*, Imperf. *يُهْرِيقُ*, is also used.—The tenth form of *طَاعَ*, viz. *اسْتَطَاعَ*, to obey, is sometimes shortened into *اسْطَاعَ* or *اسْتَاعَ*, Imperf. *يَسْطِيعُ* or *يَسْتِيعُ*, and then converted into *أَسْطَاعَ*, Imperf. *يُسْطِيعُ*. [Also, in verse, we find *مُسْطَارٌ* for *مُسْتَطَارٌ*.]

B 5. *Verbs of which the Second and Third Radicals are Identical.*—Table V.

119. These verbs are usually called *verba mediæ* or *secundæ radicalis geminata* (لا"ي). The Arab grammarians name them *الْفِعْلُ الْأَصْمُ*, the solid verb, or *الْفِعْلُ الْمُضَاعَفُ*, the doubled verb.

120. They differ from other strong verbs in two points.

- (a) When both the first and third radicals have vowels, the second radical rejects its vowel, and unites with the third, so as to form a double letter, which is marked with *tèsdîd*. E.g. *فَرَّ* to flee, for *فَرَرَ*; *شَقَّ* to split or cleave, for *شَقَقَ*; *مَسَّ* to touch, for *مَسَسَ*; *شَمَّ* to smell, for *شَمِمَ*; *حَبَّ* to become dear (to one), for *حَبَبَ*; *لَبَّ* to become wise or intelligent, for *لَبَّبَ*.

- (b) If the third radical has a vowel, but the first is without one, the second radical throws back its vowel upon the first, and then combines with the third, so as to form a double letter. E.g. *يَجِلُّ* for *يَجِلِّلُ*, *يَمِدُّ* for *يَمِدِّلُ*. But if the third radical has no vowel, the second retains its vowel, and no contraction takes place; as *يَمِدُّ*, *يَقِرُّ*, *لَبَّبْتُ*, *مَلَلْتُ*, *قَرَرْتُ*.

REM. a. Transitive verbs of this class, of the form *فَعَّلَ*, have damma in the Imperfect, with the exception of six, which also admit *kèsra*; viz. *بَتَّ* to sever or separate entirely, make decisive or absolute, *رَمَّ* to repair, *شَدَّ* to make hard or firm, tie firmly, *عَلَّ* to

water (camels) a second time, *نَمَرَ* to spread abroad or divulge secretly, *أَهَرَ* to abhor, detest, Imperf. *يَهِيْتُ* or *يَيْهِيْتُ*, etc. One verb has only *kèsra*, viz. *حَبَّ* to love (instead of the common IV. *أَحَبَّ*), Imperf. *يَحِبُّ*.

REM. b. Uncontracted verbs of the forms *فَعَلَ* and *فَعَّلَ* sometimes occur; as *صَكِكَ* to be knock-kneed or weak in the hocks, *مَشِشَ* to have a swelling [splint] on the pastern (of a horse), *أَلِلَ* to smell badly, *ضَبَّ* to abound in lizards (*ضَبٌّ*), *لَحَحَ* to be sore (of the eye), *ب* *ضَبَّ* to be curly, *حَكِكَ* to have its hoof worn at the edges (of a horse, etc.); *لَبَّ* to be wise or intelligent, *دَمَرَ* to be ugly, *شَرَرَ* to be bad, *فَكَكَ* to be silly, in one's dotage, *عَزَزَ* to have narrow orifices of the teats (of a she-camel, ewe, etc.).

REM. c. Forms like *فَرَّرْتُ*, *مَدَدْتُ*, *ظَلَّلْتُ*, are, however, sometimes contracted in different ways.—1. The second radical is dropped, along with its vowel, or else its vowel is transferred to the first radical; as, *رَدَّتْ*, *رَدَّنْ*, for *رَدَدَتْ*, *رَدَدَنَّ*, *أَحَسَّتْ* for *أَحَسَّتْ*, *مَسَّتْ* for *مَسَّتْ* (compare the Aramaic form *ܦܪܪܬܐ* for *ܦܪܪܬܐ*) [also *يَقَرَّرْنَ* for *يَقَرَّرْنَ*, *يُزِفْنَ* for *يُزِفْنَ* etc.*]. 2. The third radical is united with the second, and a vowel-sound inserted before the pronominal suffix. This may be either (a) the diphthong *اِي*, as *قَصَّيْتُ* for *قَصَصْتُ*, *اِسْتَسَرَّيْتُ* for *اِسْتَسَرَّرْتُ*, a form which is not uncommon in the fifth conjugation, as *تَسَرَّيْتُ*, *تَلَعَّعْتُ*, *تَقَضَّضْتُ*, *تَطَلَّنْتُ*, *تَلَعَّيْتُ*, *تَقَضَّيْتُ*, *تَطَلَّنَيْْتُ* (compare in the Hebrew Imperf. *תסדירה* for *תסדירה*); or (b) the long vowel *א*, as *מִדַּת* for *מִדְּדַת* (compare in Hebrew *סִבֹּת*, where *ō = ā*). The form described under 2a is the usual one in modern Arabic, but in N. Africa *ai* becomes *i*, as *reddit* for *reddit*. Such forms as *أَحَسَّيْتُ* for *أَحَسَّسْتُ* also occur.—Comp. Gr. p. 227 seq.

* [See De Goeje, *Gloss.* to Ibn al-Fakīh s.v. *زَفَّ*.]

A **121.** In the Jussive, however, the second radical not unfrequently throws back its vowel upon the first, and combines with the third, in which case the doubled letter necessarily takes a supplemental vowel (§ 27). In verbs that have *a* or *i* in the Imperf., this vowel may be either *fetha* or *kèsa*; in those that have *u*, it may be any one of the three vowels. E.g. *يَعَضُّ* or *يَعَضُّ*, *يَمَلُّ* or *يَمَلُّ*, for *يَعَضُّ*, *يَمَلُّ*; *يَغْرِ* or *يَغْرِ*, *يَحِبُّ* or *يَحِبُّ*, for *يَغْرِ*, *يَحِبُّ*; *يَمُدُّ*, *يَمُدُّ*, or *يَمُدُّ*, *يَمُدُّ*, *يَمُدُّ*, *يَمُدُّ*, for *يَمُدُّ*, *يَمُدُّ*.*

B **122.** Those persons of the Imperative in which the third radical has a vowel (sing. fem., dual, and plur. masc.), sometimes do not follow the rule given in § 120, *b*, but keep the second radical apart from the third; as *اِفْرُوا*, *اِفْرُوا*, *اِفْرُوا*. When the usual contraction takes place, the prosthetic *êlif* is obviously no longer necessary, and therefore the Arabs say *اِفْرُوا*, *اِفْرُوا*, *اِفْرُوا*—instead of *اِفْرُوا*, etc. The masc. sing. undergoes exactly the same contraction as the Jussive (§ 121), rejecting at the same time the prosthetic *l*; e.g. *عَضَّ* for *اِعَضَّ*, *فَرَّ* for *اِفْرَّ*, *مَدَّ* for *اِمَدَّ*.

C REM. If the verb has a suffix, the choice of the supplemental vowel depends to some extent upon that of the suffix; say *وَدَّه* (*وَدَّه*), *عَضَّه* (*عَضَّه*), but *وَدَّهَا*, *عَضَّهَا*, not *وَدَّهَا*, *عَضَّهَا*. In the *wasl* (§ 20) say *رَدَّ الْقَوْمَ* or *رَدَّ الْقَوْمَ*.

123. The same rules that apply to the Active of the first form, apply also to its Passive, and to the third, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and tenth forms. But in the second, fifth, ninth, and eleventh, the second or third radical cannot be united with the other, because it is already doubled. Consequently *قَرَّرَ*, *تَغَرَّرَ*, *اِفْرَرَّ*, and *اِفْرَارَّ*, undergo no contraction. [But cf. § 120, rem. *c*, for Conj. V.]

* [The uncontracted forms are said to belong to the dialect of *Higāz*, the contracted to that of *Tamīm*, *Faḥ* ii. 566.—De G. Cf. *Sibawēh* ii. 443.]

REM. In the Passive some of the Arabs substituted *kèsra* for A *ḍamma*, as حَلَّ for حُلَّ (contracted from حِلَل), whilst others gave the vowel of the first radical a sound between those of *kèsra* and *ḍamma* (technically called اِلْشَمَامُ, giving the one vowel a scent or flavour of the other), as رُدَّ, سُدَّ, *riudda*, *südda* (with the German *ü* or French *u*), instead of *rudda*, *sudda*.

124. In the third, sixth, and eleventh forms, a long vowel, namely *ā*, precedes the double consonant, which is allowed in the case of *fethā* alone (§ 25, rem.). However, the uncontracted forms, B such as سَارَر, قَاصَص, حَاجَج, شَاقَق, شَاحِب, يُسَابِب, يُمَادِد, مُصَافَفَة, مُفَرِّرَار, not unfrequently occur. Forms like تُفَوِّر, تُفَوِّر, and اِفْرِيرَار, are not contracted.

125. The Jussive of the derived forms may undergo exactly the same contraction as the Jussive of the ground-form, by throwing back the vowel of the second radical upon the first, combining the second radical with the third, and giving the double letter an auxiliary vowel. E.g. اُذِنَّ for اُذِنْلَه, اُقِنَّ for اُقِنْلَه, the 1st pers. sing. Juss. of the fourth C form of ذَلَّ and قَلَّ.

C. THE WEAK VERB.

126. Weak Verbs (*verba infirma*) are those in which one of the radicals is subject, on account of its weakness, to transformation or rejection; and which consequently differ more or less, in some parts of their inflexion, from strong verbs (see §§ 82 and 83). D

127. The weak letters are أ, و, and ي.

128. There are two sorts of weak verbs.

(a) Those that have among their radicals a moveable *ḥlif* or *hèmza*, the weakest of the gutturals. These are called *verba hèmzata*.

(b) Those that have among their radicals one of the weak consonants و and ي, which approach very nearly in their nature to the vowel-sounds *u* and *i*. These are more particularly called *weak verbs*.

- A REM. The Arab grammarians do not reckon the *verba hêmzata* among the *weak verbs*, restricting this appellation to those that contain a و or ي (§ 83, rem.).

129. In a root there may be two, or even three weak letters; as رَأَى, وَقَى, أَوَى. Verbs that have two weak radicals are said to be *doubly weak*; those that have three, to be *trebly weak*. These may be reckoned as forming a third class of weak verbs.

1. *Verbs that have a Hêmza among their Radicals (Verba Hêmzata).*—Tables VI., VII., VIII.

- B **130.** These are divided into three classes, according as the hêmza is the first, second, or third radical (*verba primæ, mediæ, ultimæ radicalis hêmzatæ*). The following sections point out wherein they differ from the strong verbs.

131. If the ħlif with hêmza and ġèzma, at the end of a syllable (إ), be preceded by one of the heterogeneous vowels ḍamma and kèsra, it is converted, after the ḍamma, into و with hêmza (ؤ); after the kèsra, into ي with hêmza (ئ). Hence بُرِئْتُ for بُرِئْتُ, 1st pers. sing. Perf.

- C Pass. of بَرَأَ; يَأْتُرُ for يُوْتُرُ, 3d pers. sing. masc. Imperf. Pass. I. or IV. of أَتَرُ; دَنُوتَ and شَنِتَ for دَنَاتَ and شَنَاتَ, 2d pers. sing. masc. Perf. Act. of دَنُوْءَ and شَنِئَ, for دَنَأَ and شَنَأَ (see § 133).

132. The و and ي represent in these cases the sound to which the hêmza inclines through the influence of the preceding vowel*.

- * [This is a convenient formula, and cannot well be improved upon without reference to the history of the Arabic language and writing, a consideration that lay quite beyond the scope of the native systematic grammarians, to whose method of exposition this work, for good practical reasons, is closely conformed. But from an historical point of view, when we consider the cases when *hêmza* is expressed by ؤ, ئ or by ء alone without a *kursī*, or supporting letter, we must distinguish between two pronunciations—that indicated by the consonants alone, which in the oldest times were written without any supplementary signs, and that indicated by the later points, such as ء. It is known

The hêmza is retained, not only to show their origin from *â*, but also to A remind us that the syllables *و* and *ي* are not to be confounded in pronunciation with *و*, *û*, and *ي*, *î*. The *ḍamma* and *kêsa* remain short, whilst *و* and *ي* are pronounced like *â* itself; that is to say, at the commencement of a syllable, with the *spiritus lenis* between the preceding syllable and the vowel that accompanies the hêmza (as *دَنُو*, *danu'-a*, not *danu-wa*); at the end of a syllable, with a slight emphasis and resting of the voice upon the soft breathing (as *سَنَت*, *ṣani'-ta*, not *ṣani-ta*).

REM. a. In modern Arabic, hêmza in the middle and at the B end of words has so completely disappeared, that *و* and *ي*, when preceded and followed by vowels, become *و* and *ي*; except when the former has *ḍamma* (*و*) and the latter *kêsa* (*ي*), as explained in

§§ 133-4. The modern Arab also pronounces *و* and *ي* like the long vowels *و* *û* and *ي* *î*. Even in the ancient language, especially among the poets, we find traces of a softer pronunciation, or total rejection, of the hêmza [تَخْفِيفُ الْهَمْزَةِ § 17, b, rem. b]; and hence the custom, at the present day, of resolving the verba C tert. rad. hêmzatae into verba tertiae *yâ*, as *قَرَأَ* for *قَرَأَ*, to read, *قَرَأَتْ* for *قَرَأَتْ*, *يَقْرَأُ* for *يَقْرَأُ*. This change has already begun in Hebrew, and is almost universal in Aramaic.

that the people of the Hîgâz in the time of Mohammed gave up the original guttural sound of hêmza in very many cases where the other Arabs still preserved it. Now the rules of Arabic orthography were mainly fixed by the Kōr'ân, which was originally written down in the D Hîgâz in accordance with the local pronunciation. This pronunciation did not ultimately prevail over the Arabic area, but the old orthography could not lightly be tampered with, having the character of a sacred tradition. The first scribes wrote *جاءك*, *جيت*, *بوس* because they said *ba'usa*, *ġita*, *ġāka* (or nearly so). The pronunciation that prevailed, however, was *ba'usa*, *ġita*, *ġā'aka* and this was expressed, without touching the old consonants, by writing *جَاءَكَ*, *جِئْتُ*, *بُوسَ*. Rules for writing hêmza as *و*, *ي* or *ء* are therefore really rules for preserving the old guttural ' in cases where it was already lost or transformed by the first scribes of the Kōr'ân.]

- A REM. *b.* The hêmza *gèzmatum* over و and ی falls away after an êlif hêmzatum, because of the impossibility of pronouncing it (§ 17, *b*, rem. *b*). Hence اَيْسِرْ, not اَيْسَرْ, Imperat. of اَسَرَ; اَيْدَنْ, not اَيْدَنْ, Imperat. of اَذَنْ; اَوْمَلْ, not اَوْمَلْ, Imperat. of اَمَل; اَوْتَمَرْ, not اَوْتَمَرْ, 3d pers. sing. Perf. Act. VIII. of اَمَرَ; اَوْتَمِنْ, not اَوْتَمِنْ, 3d pers. sing. Perf. Pass. VIII. of اَمِن, all with êlif
- B conjunctionis (هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ); اَوْمِنْ, not اَوْمِنْ, 3d pers. sing. Perf. Pass. IV. of اَمِن; اِيْمَانْ, not اِيْمَانْ, Infin. IV. of اَمِن; اَوْثِرْ, not اَوْثِرْ, 1st pers. sing. Imperf. Act. IV. of اَثَرَ, all with êlif separationis (هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ).—When a word of this sort, beginning with the êlif conjunctionis, comes into the wasl, the êlif conjunctionis falls away in pronunciation, though it may be retained in writing. In Imperatives, when preceded by وَ or فَ, and, it is usually rejected; as
- C وَاتْمِرُوا, (from اَيْتِ, Imper. of اَتَى to come), فَاتْمِرُوا, and اَسِرْ. In other cases it is retained, and the radical hêmza is left in its altered form (وُ, يُ); as فَاتْتَزَرَتْ *fāt tazarat*, اَلَّذِي اَتَتْنا *al-ladī at-tinā*, اَلَّذِي اَقُولُ اَنْتَنْ *al-ladī aqūlu an-tan*, اَلَّذِي اَوْتَمِنَ (also written اَتَمِنَ) *al-ladī at-tumina*. In later times the pronunciation was softened in some of these cases by rejecting the hêmza and lengthening the preceding vowel; e.g. *al-lhudātinā*, *yaḥbūlūdan*, *al-ladītumina* (as if written اَلْهَدَاتِنَا, اَلْهَدَاتِنَا, اَلَّذِي تَمِنَ).
- D REM. *c.* ا is always retained after fêṭḥa in the ancient language, as يَأْسِرْ; but in modern Arabic it passes into the êlif of prolongation, as يَأْكُلْ, for يَأْمُرْ. [And so even of old in Mecca, Nöldeke *Gesch. d. Qorāns*, p. 250, 257, whence with *scriptio defectiva* (§ 6, rem. *a*) such variations as يَأْتِكُمْ for يَأْتِكُمْ Sūra xlix. 14.] Those who used the form تَعْلَمُ (see § 94, rem. *c*) also said تَشْمُرْ for تَشْمُرْ, from اَثَمَر.

133. In the same way, أ passes into و or ي , when it is pronounced أ with damma or kèsra and preceded by fèṭḥa, or with fèṭḥa and preceded by damma or kèsra; and into ي , when it is pronounced with kèsra and preceded by damma (see § 17, b). E.g. بَوَسَ , for بَأَسَ , *to be brave*; يَلَاِمُ , for يَلَاءِمُ or يَلَاِمُ , *it agrees with*, Imperf. III. of لَامَ ; دَنُوْ , for دَنُوْ , *agree with, be reconciled to*, Imperat. VIII. of لَامَ ; يُوَتَّرُ , for يُأَتَّرُ , *an impression is made*, Imperf. Pass. II. of أَتَّرَ ; اِئْتَامُ , for اِئْتَامُ , Infin. VIII. of لَامَ ; سُئِلَ *he B was asked*, for سُئِلَ , Perf. Pass. of سَأَلَ ; لُوِئِمَ *peace is made (between them)*, for لُوِئِمَ , Perf. Pass. III. of لَامَ .

REM. At the end of a word, أ , pronounced with damma and preceded by fèṭḥa, is usually left unchanged; as يَهِنَا from يَهِنَا , يَقْرَأُ from يَقْرَأُ , يَبْرَأُ from يَبْرَأُ , Imperf. Pass. II. of بَرَأَ , instead of يَقْرَوُ , يَهِنُو , يَقْرَوُ . But the latter form is commonly used before the accusative suffixes, as يَقْرَوُهُ .

134. Finally, أ pronounced with damma or kèsra (أ or إ), becomes و or ي at the beginning of a syllable which is preceded by a syllable ending in a consonant. E.g. يَبْأَسُ , for يَبْأَسُ , Imperf. of بَوَسَ ; يَنْأَمُ , for يَنْأَمُ , Imperf. of نَامَ , *to groan, to twang*; يُلْأَمُ , for يُلْأَمُ , *he acts stingily and meanly*, Imperf. IV. of لَوْمَ ; اِسْتَلْأَمُ , *put on armour*, Imperat. X. of لَامَ .

REM. أ at the beginning of a word remains unchanged, except in the cases stated in § 135. E.g. اِئْتَامُ , اِئْتَامُ . D

135. At the beginning of a word, if an êlif productionis follows the radical أ , the two êlifs are combined into one, which is written either with mèdda alone, or with mèdda accompanied by a hèmza to the right of the êlif, or sometimes with hèmza and a perpendicular fèṭḥa (see § 6, rem. a); as أَمَرُ , أَمَرُ , or أَمَرُ , for أَمَرُ , *to consult*, III. of

A **أَمَرَ** to order. The same thing takes place when a radical **أ** with *gèzma* (**أ**) is preceded by an *êlif hèmzatum* with *fèṭḥa* (compare § 132, rem. *b*) ; as **أَأْتَرُ**, or **أَأْتَرُ**, for **أَأْتَرُ**, to prefer, IV. of **أَتَرُ**. In old Mss. we often find **أَأْمَرُ**, **أَأْتَرُ**.

136. In a more modern stage of the language, *êlif hèmzatum* with *fèṭḥa* passes into **و**, when preceded by *fèṭḥa* and followed by an *B êlif* of prolongation (compare § 17, *b*, rem. *b*) ; as **تَوَامَرُوا**, for **تَأَامَرُوا** or **تَأَمَرُوا**, they deliberated together, 3d pers. plur. Perf. Act. VI. of **أَمَرَ** ; **تَأَخَيَا** or **تَأَخَيَا**, the two became intimate friends, from **أَخَا** (for **أَخَا**).

REM. The same change sometimes takes place even with the initial *êlif* of the third form ; as **وَأَخَى** to be intimate with, **وَأَزَى** to be opposite or parallel to, **وَأَسَى** to console, **وَأَكَلَ** to eat along with, C for **وَأَخَى**, etc. It commenced, of course, in the Imperf. and the *Nomina agentis* and *actionis*, where, according to § 17, *b*, rem. *b*, **وَأَخَى** took the place of **وَأَخَى** ; as **مُوَاسَى**, **مُوَاسَى**, and **مُوَاسَاةً**.

137. The verbs **أَخَذَ** to take, **أَمَرَ** to order, and **أَكَلَ** to eat, reject the first radical in the Imperat., making **خُذْ**, **مُرْ**, and **كُلْ**.

138. When preceded by **و** or **ف**, and, the Imperative **مُرْ** generally recovers its radical *êlif*, **وَأْمُرْ** or **وَمُرْ** ; but not so **خُذْ** and **كُلْ**, D which make only **وَخُذْ** and **وَكُلْ**. For the rule as regards other *verba prim. rad. hèmz.*, see § 132, rem. *b* ; and on the Imperative of **أَتَى**, to come, see also § 175, rem. *a*.

139. The first radical of **أَخَذَ** is assimilated in the eighth form to the characteristic **ت** of that form ; **اتَّخَذَ**, for **اِيتَّخَذَ** (§ 132, rem. *b*), to take for oneself.

REM. *a*. The same assimilation sometimes takes place in **أَزَرَ**, to put on one the article of dress called **إِزَارٌ**, and **أَجَرَ**, to give wages, which makes **اِئْتَزَرَ** or **اِئْتَزَرَ**, to put on an *'izār*, and **اِئْتَجَرَ** to

give alms, to receive wages; still more rarely in أَمِنَ, to be safe, A اَتَمَنَ, for اِيَتَمَنَ, to trust or confide in, and أَهَلَ, to marry, اِتَّهَلَ, for اِيَتَّهَلَ, dō.—The tenth form of أَخَذَ may also lose its êlif and be written اسْتَحَذَ.

REM. b. From the above assimilated forms are derived the secondary radicals تَخَذَ, to take, and تَجَرَ, to trade (see § 148, rem. b). Compare in Syriac ܬܚܕܐ, ܬܠܕܐ, ܬܠܥܐ; and with B ܬܚܕܐ, ܬܠܕܐ, if from the rad. ܬܕܐ.

140. Verba med. hèmzatae are occasionally inflected like verba med. rad. و et ى (§ 149, etc.), and take an êlif of prolongation instead of the radical hèmza with fèṭha. This is particularly the case with the verb سَأَلَ to ask, which has سَأَلَ for سَأَل, 2d pers. sing. m. سِلْتُ [not سَلْتُ], يَسْأَلُ for يَسْأَل, يَسْأَلُ for يَسْأَل, سَلْ for اسْأَل (Imperat.), Perf. Pass. سِيلَ.—Sometimes the êlif hèmzatum is elided, its vowel being transferred to the preceding (previously vowelless) consonant. E.g. يَسْأَلُ C for يَسْأَل, from سَأَلَ; يَرَى for يَرَى, from رَأَى to see; أَرْسَلُ to send, for أَرْسَل, whence مَرْسَلُ, for مَلَأُ, an angel (ܡܠܐܬܐ).

REM. a. The Imperative سَلْ makes in the fem. سَلِي, du. سَلَا, plur. سَلُوا, not سَالِي, etc. When preceded by وَ and فَ, we may say وَاسْأَلْ or وَسَلْ, فَاسْأَلُوا, فَسَلُوا (§ 21, d, rem. b), or فَسَلُوا.

REM. b. The elision of the êlif occasionally happens in Hebrew, and in Syriac it is the rule; see *Comp. Gr.* p. 46, p. 282. D

2. *Verbs which are more especially called Weak Verbs* (§ 128, b).

141. These likewise fall into three classes, according as the letter و or ى is the first, second, or third radical (verba primæ, secundæ, tertie rad. و et ى).

- A A. Verbs of which the First Radical is **و** or **ي** (*verba primæ rad. و et ي*).—Table IX.

142. Those verbs primæ rad. **و**, which have *kèsra* as the characteristic vowel of the Imperf. and Imperat., reject the **و** in these forms. E.g. **وَلَدَ** to bear children, Imperf. **يُولِدُ** for **يُولَدُ**, Imper. **لِدْ** for **اِلِدْ** (**اُولِدْ**); **وَعَدَ** to promise, Imperf. **يُعِدُ** for **يُوْعَدُ**, Imper. **عِدْ** for **اِيعِدْ** (**اُوْعِدْ**).

- REM. a. Eight verbs primæ rad. **و**, of the form **فَعِلَ**, have in the Imperf. **يَفْعُلُ** instead of **يَفْعَلُ** (contrary to the rule laid down in § 92), and hence elide their first radical; **وَتَّقَى** to trust or confide in, **يَتَّقَى**; **وَرِثَ** to inherit, **يَرِثُ**; **وَرَعَ** to abstain from (what is unlawful), **يَرَعُ**; **وَرِمَ** to swell, **يَرِمُ**; **وَرَى** to be firm and hard (of fat), **يَرَى**; **وَفَّقَ** to be in good condition and handsome, **يَفْقُ**; **وَلَّى** to be near, to be in charge of, **يَلَى**; **وَمَتَّ** to love, **يَمَتُّ**. Of these **وَرَعَ** has also dialectically the form **يُورَعُ**, and a few more admit both forms; e.g. **وَحَرَ** to be angry with, full of hatred of, **يُوحِرُ**, **يَحَرُ**; **وَعَرَ** to be rough and broken (of ground), **يُوعِرُ**, **يَعِرُ**; **وَعَرَ** to be hot, angry, **يُوعِرُ**, **يَعِرُ**; **وَلَّهَ** to be stupefied with grief, to be melancholy, **يُؤَلِّهَ**, **يَلِّهَ**; **وَهَلَ** to be cowardly, to forget, **يُؤْهَلُ**, **يَهَلُ**.

- REM. b. The Imperat. **عِمْ** in the phrases **عِمْ صَبَاحًا** good morning! **عِمْ مَسَاءً** good evening! seems to come from **وَعِمْ**, but is in reality from **نَعِمْ**, Imperf. **يُنْعِمُ**, to be happy, comfortable. This is the solitary instance in Arabic of the loss of the initial *n* in the Imperat. of verbs **نَعَمَ**, which is so common in Heb. and Aram.

143. But those verbs primæ rad. **و**, which have *fèṭḥa* or *ḍamma* as the characteristic vowel of the Imperf. and Imperat., retain the **و** in these forms. E.g. **وَجَرَ** or **وَجِلَ** to be afraid, **يُوجِرُ** or **يُوجِلُ**, **اِيجِرْ** or **اِيجَلْ** (for **اُوجِرْ** or **اُوجَلْ**); **وَجَعَ** to be in pain, **يُوجَعُ**; **وَجَلَ** to stick

in the mud, يَوْحَلُ; وَيَقُ to perish, يَوْبُقُ; وَبُو to be visited by the mur- A
rain, يَوْبُو; وَبَلُ to be unwholesome or insalubrious, يَوْبَلُ; وَضُو to be
clean and fair, يَوْضُو. The same is the case with those verbs which
are at once primæ rad. و and mediæ rad. geminatæ; as وَدَّ (for دَوَدَ) to
love, اَوَدَّ for اِيدَدَ, يَوَدَّدَ for يَوُدُّ.

REM. In verbs primæ rad. و, of which the second and third radicals are strong, and in which the Imperf. has fêṭha, some Arabic dialects change the و into ا or ي. E.g. يَوَجَلُ and يَيَجَلُ, for يَوْجَلُ, B
from وَجَلُ, to be afraid; يَأْجَعُ and يَيَجَعُ or يِيَجَعُ, for يَوْجَعُ, from
وَجَعُ, to be in pain; يَأْهَمُ and يِيَهَمُ, for يَوْهَمُ, from وَهَمُ, to make
a mistake. Others even use the forms يِيَجَلُ, يِيَجَعُ, and يِيَهَمُ.

144. In a few verbs, of which the eight following are those that most commonly occur, the initial و is dropped in the Imperf. and Imperat., notwithstanding that the characteristic vowel of these forms C is fêṭha.

وَدَّعَ to let alone,	يَدَّعُ,	دَّعَ.
وَذَّرَ to let alone,	يَذَّرُ,	ذَرَّ.
وَزَعَ to restrain,	يَزَعُ,	زَعَ.
وَسَعَ to be wide or spacious,	يَسَعُ,	سَعَ.
وَضَعَ to put down or place,	يَضَعُ,	ضَعَ.
وَطَى to trample upon,	يَطَأُ,	طَأَ.
وَقَعَ to fall,	يَقَعُ,	قَعَ.
وَهَبَ to give,	يَهَبُ,	هَبَ.

D

REM. a. The reason why the و is elided in these verbs probably is, that the fêṭha of the Imperf. and Imperat. owes its existence only to the fact of the second or third radical being in each case a guttural or semiguttural (ج).

REM. b. وَدَّعَ and وَذَّرَ are not used in the Perf.

- A **145.** In those forms in which a *kèsra* or *ḍamma* precedes a vowelless و, the و is changed into ی or و productionis, according to the preceding vowel. Hence اِجْلُ, اِیْدُ, for اَوْجَلُ, Imperat. I.; اِیْرَاقُ for اَوْرَاقُ, Perf. XI.; اِیْدَاعُ, اِسْتِیْدَاعُ, for اَوْدَاعُ, Infin. IV. and X.; یُوجِبُ for اَوْجِبُ, Imperf. Act. IV.; اُسْتُوْدِعُ, اَوْجِبُ, for اُسْتُوْدِعُ, Perf. Pass. IV. and X.

REM. In the Passive of verbs primæ rad. و, the و is sometimes changed into اُ, on account of a certain repugnance of the Arabs to the sound of the syllable وُ; e.g. اُقْتُ, for وُقْتُ, *it is fixed or determined* (of time); اُحِیَ, for وُحِیَ, *it is revealed*.

- 146.** Verbs primæ rad. ی are inflected in almost all their forms like the strong verbs; e.g. یَسِرُ *to play at hazard, or to be gentle, easy*, یَیْسِرُ *to ascend* (a hill), *to be grown up*, یَیْفَعُ *to be awake*, یَیْقُظُ *do.*, یَیْقُظُ *to become ripe*, یَیْنَعُ or یَیْنَعُ.

- C REM. یَبْسُ, *to be dry*, has یَبْبَسُ or یَبْسُ, and یَبْسُ, *to despair*, یَبْسُ or یَبْسُ. See § 92, rem. a. Dialectic varieties are یَابَسُ, for یَبْسُ, and یَبْسُ or یَبْسُ, for یَبْسُ. See § 143, rem.

- 147.** In those forms in which a *kèsra* or *ḍamma* precedes a vowelless ی, the ی is changed into ی or و productionis, according to the preceding vowel. Hence اِیْسِرُ for اِیْسِرُ, Imperat. I.; اِیْسَارُ and اِیْسَارُ, for اِیْسَارُ and اِیْسَارُ, Infin. IV. and X.; یُوسِرُ, یُوقُظُ, for یُیْسِرُ, Imperf. Act. IV. of یَسِرُ and یَقُظُ.

148. In the eighth form, و and ی are assimilated to the characteristic ت, producing ت for وُت and یُت; as اِتَّعَدَ, for اِیْتَعَدَ, *to receive a promise*; اِتَّسَّرَ, for اِیْتَسَّرَ, *to play at hazard*.

REM. a. Sometimes, however, although many grammarians disapprove of it, و and ی are not assimilated to the ت, but pass after fetha, ḍamma, and kèsra, into the homogeneous letters of prolonga-

tion, ا, و, ی. E.g. اِئْتَصَلَ for اَوْتَصَلَ, اِئْتَعَدَ for اَوْتَعَدَ (§ 145), A
 اِئْتَسَرَ for اَوْتَسَرَ, اِئْتَسَرَ for اَوْتَسَرَ (§ 147), in the Perf.; يَأْتَصِلُ for
 يَوْتَصِلُ, يَأْتَعِدُ for يَوْتَعِدُ, يَأْتَسِرُ for يَوْتَسِرُ, in the Imperf. Compare
 § 139, and rem. a.

REM. b. From these assimilated forms are derived secondary
 radicals; such as تَجَهَّ to turn oneself towards, to face; تَخِمَّ to suffer
 from indigestion; تَسَعَ to be wide or spacious; تَقَى to fear (God);
 تَلَدَّ to be born in one's house (of a slave), to be hereditary, inherited, B
 or long possessed; تَكَلَّ to rely upon; تَلَهَّ to be stupefied by grief, to
 be melancholy; تَلَّى, or تَلَى, to follow; and in the fourth form, أَتَكَأَ
 to make one lean, to prop him up; أَتَلَجَّ to insert; أَتَهَمَّ to suspect a
 person. Compare § 139, rem. b.

REM. c. For the inflection of verbs of this class in the cognate
 languages, see *Comp. Gr.* p. 234 seq.

B. Verbs of which the Second Radical is و or ی (verba
 mediæ radicalis و et ی).—Tables X.—XIII. C

149. Verba mediæ rad. و et ی (called by the Arab grammarians
 اَلْفِعْلُ الْاَجْوَفُ, the hollow verb) differ from strong verbs only in the
 first, fourth, seventh, eighth, and tenth forms. The following sections
 indicate the principal points of difference.

150. If the first radical is without a vowel, and the third has one,
 the vowel of the second radical is thrown back upon the first, and the
 و or ی is changed into that letter of prolongation which is homogeneous
 to the vowel that the first radical has now assumed. E.g. D

يَقُولُ, he says,	becomes	يَقُولُ, Imperf. Act. I.
يَسِيرُ, he goes,	„	يَسِيرُ, do.
يَخُوفُ, he is afraid,	„	يَخَافُ, do.
يَهَبُ, he is afraid,	„	يَهَابُ, do.
يُقُولُ, it is said,	„	يُقَالُ, Imperf. Pass. I.
يُقِيلُ, pardon is granted,	„	يُقَالُ, Imperf. Pass. IV.

A	يُقَوِّمُ, <i>he remains,</i>	becomes	يُقِيمُ, Imperf. Act. IV.
	يُلِينُ, <i>he softens,</i>	„	يُلِينُ, do.
	أَقْوِمُوا, <i>remain,</i>	„	أَقِيمُوا, Imperat. Plur. IV.
	الْيَنُوا, <i>soften,</i>	„	الْيَنُوا, do.
	أَقَوَّمَ, <i>he remained,</i>	„	أَقَامَ, Perf. Act. IV.
	الْيَنَ, <i>he softened,</i>	„	الْأَنَ, do.
B	يَسْتَقِيمُ, <i>he stands upright,</i>	„	يَسْتَقِيمُ, Imperf. Act. X.
	أُسْتُلِنَ, <i>he was thought gentle,</i>	„	أُسْتُلِنَ, Perf. Pass. X.
	يُسْتَقِيلُ, <i>pardon is asked,</i>	„	يُسْتَقَالُ, Imperf. Pass. X.

151. But if the third radical loses its vowel, the long vowels *اَ*, *يَ*, *وَ*, are changed into the corresponding short ones, because a shut syllable does not admit of a long vowel (§ 25). E.g.

C	يَقُلْ, for يَقُولُ	(يَقُولُ), Jussive Act. I.
	يَسِرْ, „ يَسِيرُ	(يَسِيرُ), do.
	يَخَفْ, „ يَحَافُ	(يَخَوْفُ), do.
	يُقَلْ, „ يُقَالُ	(يُقُولُ), Jussive Pass. I.
	يُقِمْرُ, „ يُقِيمِرُ	(يُقُوْمِرُ), Jussive Act. IV.
	أَقِلْ, „ أَقِيلُ	(أَقِيلُ), Imperat. IV.
	أَقِمْرُ, „ أَقِيمِرُ	(أَقُوْمِرُ), do.
D	أَقَامَتَ, „ أَقَامَتَ	(أَقَوْمَتَ), 2d p. sing. m. Perf. Act. IV.
	أَقَدَتَ, „ أَقِيدَتَ	(أَقُوْدَتَ), do. Pass. IV.
	أُسْلِنَتَ, „ أُسْتَلِنَتَ	(أُسْتَلِنَتَ), do. Pass. X.
	أَقَمْنَ, „ أَقَامْنَ	(أَقَوْمَنَّ), 3d p. plur. f. Perf. Act. IV.
	أَقِمْنَ, „ أَقِيمْنَ	(أَقُوْمَنَّ), 2d p. plur. f. Imperat. IV.

REM. يَكُنْ, for يَكُونُ, Jussive of كَانَ, *to be*, is sometimes still farther abbreviated, especially by the poets, into يَكْ.

152. In consequence of the changes produced by the operation A of the two preceding rules, the Imperative of the first form loses its prosthetic ا (see §§ 98 and 122). E.g.

أَقُولُ	becomes successively	أَقُلُّ	أَقُلُّ	أَقُلُّ	
أَسِيرُ	"	أَسِيرُ	أَسِيرُ	أَسِيرُ	
أَخُوفُ	"	أَخَافُ	أَخَفُ	أَخَفُ	
أَهْيَبُ	"	أَهَابُ	أَهَبُ	أَهَبُ	
أَقُولُوا	"	أَقُولُوا	...	أَقُولُوا	B
أَسِيرُوا	"	أَسِيرُوا	...	أَسِيرُوا	
أَخُوفُوا	"	أَخَافُوا	...	أَخَافُوا	
أَهْيَبُوا	"	أَهَابُوا	...	أَهَابُوا	

153. If three open syllables follow one another in immediate succession, the first of which has fetha and the last any vowel, then the و or ی of the middle syllable is changed into êlif productionis; without any regard to the nature of the vowel that accompanies it. C
E.g.

قَوْمُ	becomes	قَامَ	Perf. Act. I.	
خَوْفُ	"	خَافَ	do.	
طَوَّلَ	"	طَالَ	do.	
سَمَرَ	"	سَارَ	do.	
هَمَّيْبُ	"	هَابَ	do.	
انْقَوَدَ	"	انْقَادَ	Perf. Act. VII.	
يَنْقَوِدُ	"	يَنْقَادُ	Imperf. do.	D
اِقْتَوَدَ	"	اِقْتَادَ	Perf. Act. VIII.	
اِزْدَدَ	"	اِزْدَادَ	do.	
يَزْدَدُ	"	يَزْدَادُ	Imperf. do.	

REM. The forms زَيْل and كَيْد are mentioned as being dialectically used instead of زَالَ (for زَيْل), to cease, and كَادَ (for كَوْد), to be near or on the point of.

- A **154.** But if the vowel of the first syllable be *ḍamma*, and the *و* or *ي* is accompanied by *kèsra*, the *ḍamma* is elided and the *kèsra* substituted in its place, in consequence of which the *و* or *ي* becomes *ي* productionis. E.g.

قَوْلٌ	becomes	(قَوْلٌ)	قِيلَ	Perf. Pass. I.
سَيْرٌ	„	(سَيْرٌ)	سِيرَ	do.
أُسْتُوقَ	„	(أُسْتُوقَ)	أُسْتِيقَ	Perf. Pass. VIII.
أُخْتِيرَ	„	(أُخْتِيرَ)	أُخْتِيرَ	do.

B

REM. a. Instead of قِيلَ (قول), حِيلَ (حول), سِيَقَ (سوق), غِيَضَ (غيض), and the like, some Readers of the Kōr'an give the vowel *ī* an حَرَكَةٌ بَيْنَ الصَّيْرِ, a scent or flavour of the *u*-sound (إِشْمَامُ الصَّيْرِ), that is to say, they pronounce it with the sound of the German *ü* in *hüten* or the French *u* in *lune* (compare § 123, rem.), *kūla*, *hūla*, *sūka*, *jūda*.

C

REM. b. Some of the Arabs take another method of forming the Passive, namely by rejecting the vowel of the *و* or *ي*, and changing those letters into *و* productionis; as قَوْلٌ (for قَوْلٌ), حَوْكٌ (for حَوْكٌ), بُوعَ (for بُيَعَ), أُخْتِيرَ (for أُخْتِيرَ). The verb سَأَلَ, for سَأَلَ (see § 140), is said to admit of the forms سِيلَ, سِيلَ, *sūla*, and سُولَ.

D

REM. c. In forms like أُخْتِيرَ, أُسْتِيقَ, some assimilate the vowel of the prosthetic *ēlif* to the following *ī*, أُخْتِيرَ, أُسْتِيقَ, pronouncing *ī* or *ū*.

155. If the first radical has *fetha* and the third is without a vowel, three cases arise.

(a) The second radical is *و* or *ي* with *fetha*. In this case the second radical is elided along with its vowel, but its influence is strong enough to change the *fetha* of the first radical into *ḍamma*, if it was *و*, and into *kèsra*, if it was *ي*. E.g.

قُمْتُ	for قَوْمْتُ	2d pers. sing. m. Perf. Act. I.
سَرْتُ	„ سَيْرْتُ	do.

(b) The second radical is و with damma or ی with kèsra. In this case the second radical is elided along with its vowel, as in *a*, but its influence is sufficient to change the fèṭḥa of the first radical into the homogeneous vowel. E.g.

طَلَّتْ for طَوَّلَتْ, 2d pers. sing. m. Perf. Act. I.
هَبَّتْ „ هَيَّبَتْ, do.

(c) The second radical is و with kèsra. In this case the same elision takes place, but the influence of the characteristic vowel *i* suffices to change the fèṭḥa of the first radical into kèsra. E.g. B

خَفَّتْ for خَوَّفَتْ, 2d pers. sing. m. Perf. Act. I.
مَتَّ „ مَوَّتَ (مَوَّتَ), do.

156. In the Perfect Passive of the first, seventh, and eighth forms, if the third radical loses its vowel, the ی productionis (§ 154) is shortened into kèsra, according to § 25. E.g.

بِعْتُ for بِيَعْتُ (بُيِعْتُ), 2d pers. sing. m. Perf. Pass. I.
لِمْتُ „ لِيَمْتُ (لُومْتُ), do. C
أُسْتُقْتُ „ أُسْتِيَقْتُ (أُسْتُوقْتُ), do. VIII.

REM. *a*. In verbs *mediæ rad.* ی, and in those *mediæ rad.* و of the form فَعَّلَ, the 1st and 2d pers. m. and fem. sing. dual and plural Perf. Act. and Pass. are identical in form; e.g. بَعْتُ for بِيَعْتُ (§ 155, *a*) and بُيِعْتُ; خَفْتُ for خَوَّفْتُ (§ 155, *c*).

REM. *b*. Those who pronounce in the 3d pers. *kūla*, *bū'a*, etc., D say in the 1st and 2d persons *kūltu*, *bū'tu*, etc.; whilst those who prefer قَوْلُ, بُوعُ, say قُلْتُ, بَعْتُ. [The prophet himself in the *ḥadīth al-waḥy* says قَهَلْتُ.—De G.]

157. Most *verba mediæ rad.* و take damma, and most *verba mediæ rad.* ی kèsra, as the characteristic vowel of the Imperf.; e.g. from زَالَ (زَوَّلَ), to move away, comes يَزُولُ (يَزْوُلُ); from نَالَ (نَوَّلَ), to give in a present, يَنُوءُ (يَنْوُلُ); from طَالَ (طَوَّلَ), to be long, يَطُولُ (يَطْوُلُ, § 93); from زَانَ (زَيْنَ), to adorn, يَزِينُ (يَزِينُ); from سَارَ (سَيَّرَ),

- A *to go*, يَسِيرُ (يَسِيرُ). But in some, which are of the form فَعَلَ, the Imperf. takes fetha (§ 92); e.g. from زَالَ (زِيلَ), *to cease*, comes يَزَالُ (يَزِيلُ); from نَالَ (نِيلَ), *to get, obtain*, يَنَالُ (يَنِيلُ); from شَاءَ (شَيْءٌ), *to wish*, يَشَاءُ (يَشْيَاءُ); from خَافَ (خَوْفٌ), *to fear*, يَخَافُ (يَخَوْفُ); from مَاتَ (مَوْتٌ), *to die*, has usually the form مَيِّتُ (مَيِّتٌ) (for مَوْتٌ, مَوْتٌ, Heb. מָוֹת, Syr. ܡܘܬ) in the Perfect, and أَمُوتُ (مَيِّمَاتٌ, Heb. מָוֹת, Syr. ܡܘܬ) in the Imperfect, though مَيِّمَاتُ, and B also يَمِيَّتُ, are mentioned by the lexicographers.

158. In verba mediæ rad. و et ي, of which the third radical is ت or ن, these letters combine with an initial ت or ن in the pronominal suffixes so as to form ت and ن. E.g. مَيِّتُ, مَيِّتُ, for مَيِّتُ, مَيِّتُ, from مَاتَ (مَوْتٌ) *to die*; يَمِيَّتُ, for يَمِيَّتُ, from يَمِيَّتُ (بَيْتٌ) *to pass the night*; يَمِيَّتُ, for يَمِيَّتُ, and يَمِيَّتُ, for يَمِيَّتُ, from يَمِيَّتُ (صَوْنٌ) *to guard*; يَمِيَّتُ, for يَمِيَّتُ, and يَمِيَّتُ, for يَمِيَّتُ, from يَمِيَّتُ (بَيْنٌ) *to be separate*. See § 90, rem. a, b, c.

159. In the Passive of the third and sixth forms of verba mediæ rad. و, the و productionis (§ 108) does not coalesce with the second radical into و, for, if it did, the peculiar feature of these forms would be effaced, and they would become identical in appearance with the second and fifth (تَقُولُ and قَوْلٌ). Hence we write تَقُولُ, قَوْلٌ, not قَوْلُ. For the same reason, no coalition takes place in the same forms of verba mediæ rad. ي, which are always written, for example, تَبْوِيغٌ and بُوِيغٌ. See § 11, rem. a.

160. Some verba mediæ rad. و, and a few mediæ rad. ي, of the form فَعَلَ, are inflected throughout like strong verbs; as أَوْدَ *to be curved or bent*, Imperf. يَأْوِدُ; سَوَدَ *to be black*, Imperf. يَسْوَدُ, IV. أَسْوَدَ; عَوَرَ *to be one-eyed*, Imperf. يَعْوَرُ, IV. أَعْوَرَ; صَوَفَ *to be woolly*, Imperf.

يَصُوفُ; حَوَّلَ to squint, Imperf. يَحْوُلُ, IV. أَحْوَلَ; عَوِزَ to be wanting, A Imperf. يَعُوزُ, IV. أَعْوَزَ; صَدَّ to have a particular disease (صَيْدٌ, the glanders), said of a camel, Imperf. يَصِيدُ; جَدَّ to have a long, slender neck, Imperf. يَجِدُّ; غَدَّ to be tender and flexible, Imperf. يَغْدُّ; هَيْفَ to have a slender waist, Imperf. يَهَيْفُ.

161. Some verba mediæ rad. و et ی follow in the fourth form either the strong or the weak inflection. E.g. أَثَوَّبَ or أَثَابَ, to reward, from ثَابَ to return; أَرْوَحَ or أَرَّاحَ, to perceive the smell or odour of a B. thing, from رَاحَ do.; أَغْمِرَ or أَغَامَ, to be cloudy, from غَامَ do.; أَخَالَ or أَخْيَلَ, to watch a rain-cloud, from خَالَ.

162. A few verba mediæ rad. و have only the strong inflection in the eighth form, used to denote reciprocity; as اجْتَوَرَّ to be neighbours, from the rad. جَارَ; اِزْدَوَّجَ to pair, to marry or intermarry, from the rad. زَوَّجَ; اِعْتَوَرَّ to borrow, from the rad. عَارَ; اِعْتَوَنَ to help one another, C from the rad. عَانَ.

163. Many verba mediæ rad. و admit in the tenth form of either inflection, but they generally prefer the weak, with the exception of a few, [chiefly denominatives], which almost always adopt the strong. E.g. اسْتَجَابَ or اسْتَجَوَّبَ, to give an answer, grant a prayer, from the rad. جَابَ; اسْتَصَابَ or اسْتَصَوَّبَ, to consider right, from the rad. صَابَ; اسْتَقْوَسَ to be bent with age, from قَوْسٌ a bow; اسْتَنَوَّقَ to become like a D she-camel (نَاقَةٌ). Similarly, from verba med. rad. ی, اسْتَنَيْسَ to become like a he-goat (تَيْسٌ); اسْتَفَيْلَ to become like an elephant (فَيْلٌ).

REM. a. On اسْطَاعَ or اسْتَاعَ, shortened from اسْتَعَا, to obey, to be able to do, X. of طَاعَ, and on the secondary اسْطَاعَ, see § 118, rem. b.

REM. b. On the formation of the nomina agentis et patientis of the first form from verba med. rad. و et ی, see §§ 240-1.

REM. c. For the inflection of verbs י"י and י"י in Hebrew and Aramaic see *Comp. Gr.* p. 242 seq.

- A C. Verbs of which the Third Radical is و or ی (*verba tertiæ radicalis*
و *et* ي; *الْفَعْلُ النَّاقِصُ* the defective verb).—Tables XIV.—XVIII.

164. These verbs are of five kinds ; namely :—

(a) Verba tertiæ rad. و of the form فَعَّلَ; as غَزَا to make a foray or raid, for غَزَوْا (§ 167, a, β, a).

(b) Verba tertiæ rad. **ى** of the form **فَعَّلَ**; as **رَمَى** to throw, for **رَمَّ** (§ 167, *a*, *β*, *a*).

- B (c) Verba tertiæ rad. و of the form *فَعِلَ*; as *رَضِيَ* to be pleased with, for *رَضُو* (§ 166, a).

(d) Verba tertiæ rad. **ي** of the form **فَعَلَ**; as **خَزِيَ** to be ashamed.

(e) Verba tertiæ rad. و of the form فَعَّلَ; as سَرَّوُ to be noble.

165. There are three things to be noticed regarding the third radical of these verbs; namely, that it retains its power as a consonant, or it resolves itself into a vowel, or it is elided.

166. At the commencement of a syllable, one of two things takes place. Namely:—

(α) The third radical maintains its power as a consonant between the vowels ā-ā (أَوَا، يَأِي)، ū-ū (وُو، يُي)، ī-ī (إِي، يِي); as also when the preceding syllable ends with a consonant. E.g. عَزَّوَا، رَمَيَّا، سَرَّوَا، بَغَزَّوَان، رَضَى، رَضِيََا، تَرَمَيَّا، تَرَمَيَانَ، تَعَزَّوْا.

- D رِضْوَانٌ, رَمَى. The letter و between the vowels ĩ-ā (رِو) and ĩ-ā (رِوَا) always passes into ی; as رَضَى, رَغَى, for رَضَوْ, رَغَوْ. The letter ی is never found between the vowels ā-ā, ū-ā.

REM. In the first and second classes, the 3d pers. fem. sing. and dual of the Perf. Act. I. and II. might have been *غَوَوْتُ*, *غَوَوْتَا*, *رَمِمْتُ*, *رَمِمْتَا*, etc., after the analogy of *رَضِيتُ*, *مَخْزَيْتُ*, and *سَرَوْتُ*; but the Arabs followed in the sing. the masc. forms *غَرَا* *رَمَى* (§ 167, α, β, a), and, not being able to say *غَرَاتُ* and *رَمَاتُ* or *رَمِيتُ* (§ 25), they substituted *غَزَتْ* and *مَمَّتْ*. In the dual, on the other hand, where they

might have said *غَزَاتَا* and *رَمَاتَا*, they followed the received fem. sing. A in adopting *غَزَاتَا* and *رَمَاتَا*. The form *رَمَاتَا* is said to occur dialectically, but is condemned by the grammarians.

(b) The third radical is elided between a short vowel and the long vowels *ī* and *ū*, and the two vowels are contracted in one of two ways.

a. Into a long vowel; namely *وَو* into *و*, as *سَرُوا* for *سَرَوُوا*, *يَغْرُوا* and *يَغْرُونَ* for *يَغْرُووَنَ* and *يَغْرُووَا*; *يُو* into *و*, as *رَضُوا* for *رَضُووَا* and *يَرْمِيُونَ* and *يَرْمِيوَا*; *وِي* into *ي*, as *أَغْرِي* for *أَغْرِيوَا* and *تَغْرِي* for *تَغْرِيوَا*; *يِي* into *ي*, as *أَرْمِي* for *أَرْمِيوَا* and *تَرْمِي* for *تَرْمِيوَا*.

REM. The 2d pers. sing. fem. Imperat. *أَغْرِي* may be pronounced either *'uǧzī*, with the pure sound of the *u* (as in the masc. *'uǧzu*), or *'ūǧzī*, with the *ī* (see §§ 123, rem., and 154, rem. a), owing to the influence of the *ī* in the second syllable.

β. Into a diphthong; namely *وَو* into *وَو*, as *غَزَوُوا* for *غَزَوُوا*; *يُو* into *وَو*, as *رَمَوُوا* for *رَمِيوُوا* and *يَرْمِيُونَ* and *يَرْمِيوَا* for *يَرْمِيوُونَ* and *يَرْمِيوُوا*; *يِي* into *يِي*, as *أَغْرِي* for *أَغْرِيوَا* and *تَغْرِي* for *تَغْرِيوَا*; *يِي* into *يِي*, as *أَرْمِي* for *أَرْمِيوَا* and *تَرْمِي* for *تَرْمِيوَا*.

167. At the end of a syllable, the third radical is either vocalised or elided. It may stand at the end of a syllable either naturally, as in *غَزَوْتُ = فَعَلْتُ*, or after dropping a short vowel, as in *يَرْمِي* for *يَرْمِيوُ*. Hence arise the following cases.

(a) a. When standing naturally at the end of a syllable, the third radical is vocalised in two ways.

(a) If the preceding vowel be homogeneous (*و* or *ي*), and *و* and *ي* become letters of prolongation, that is to say, *وَو* and *يِي* pass into *وَو* and *يِي*. E.g. *سَرَوْتُ* for *سَرَوْتُ*, *خَزِيْتُ* for *خَزِيْتُ*, *رَضِيْتُ* for *رَضِيْتُ* (from *رَضِيوُ* for *رَضِيوُ*, according to §§ 166, a, and 168).

- A (b) If the preceding vowel be heterogeneous (—), it forms with و and ی the diphthongs َوُ and َيَ. E.g. غَزَوْتُ, *gazawta*, for *gazawta*; رَمَيْتُ, *ramaita*, for *ramayta*.

β. When the third radical stands at the end of a syllable, not naturally, but in consequence of a short vowel having been dropped (وَ for َوُ, َيَ for َيَ and َيَ, َوُ for َوُ and َوُ, َيَ for َيَ and َيَ), it is vocalised in three different ways.

- (a) َوُ *aw* and َيَ *ay* become *ā*, but for the sake of distinction we write َا for *aw*, and َيَ (§ 7, rem. *b*) for *ay*. E.g. غَزَا for غَزَوُ, يَرْمِي for يَرْمِي and يَرْمِي. رَمَى for رَمَى, يَغْزِي for يَغْزِي and يَغْزِي. يَرْمِي for يَرْمِي and يَرْمِي.
- (b) َوُ *uw* becomes َوُ *ū*; as يَسْرُو, يَغْزُو, for يَسْرُو, يَغْزُو.
- (c) َيَ *iy* becomes َيَ *i*; as تَرْمِي for تَرْمِي.

(b) The third radical is elided:—

- α. When standing naturally at the end of a syllable. This happens in the Jussive and Imperative, in which the signification of the form produces the abbreviation. E.g. يَغْزُو (يَغْزُو), اُغْزُو (اُغْزُو); اِرْضُ (اِرْضُ), اِرْضِ (اِرْضِ); اِرْضِ (اِرْضِ), اِرْضِ (اِرْضِ); اِرْضِ (اِرْضِ), اِرْضِ (اِرْضِ).

- β. When it does not naturally stand at the end of a syllable. This happens in the nomina agentis, فَاعِلٌ (§ 80), مُفَعِّلٌ, etc. (see § 236), before the *tênwîn* of *ḍamma* and *kèsra*. These vowels are elided at the same time, but the *tênwîn* is thrown back upon the *kèsra* of the second radical. E.g. رَامِي for رَامِي and رَامِي; غَازِي for غَازِي and غَازِي; رَاضِي for رَاضِي and رَاضِي; رَاضِي for رَاضِي and رَاضِي; مَغْنِي for مَغْنِي and مَغْنِي; etc.

168. It has been already mentioned (§ 166, *a*) that when the third radical is و, it passes between the vowels *ī-ā* (وَ) and *ī-ā*

* [At the end of a sentence the final vowel of the Imperative is often protected by a ُ, as اِمْضُ go on, اِدْنُ approach. The Jussive is sometimes treated in the same manner (comp. Vol. ii. § 230). D. G.]

(وَا) into **ی**. After **ی** has been introduced in this manner into the A
3d pers. sing. masc. Perf., it maintains itself throughout the whole
inflection, as far as the above rules permit. Consequently, we get
from رَضَى (for رَضُو) the forms رَضِيتَ, يَرْضَى, اَرْضَى, تَرْضَيْنَ; from
نُغْزِي, غُزِيَتْ, غُزِيَتْ.

169. Final **و** is changed into **ی** in all the derived forms of the B
verb; as اِسْتَرْضَى, اِغْتَزَى, اِنْجَلَى, تَرَضَى, تَجَلَّى, اَغْزَى, رَاضَى, غَزَى.

REM. The ninth and eleventh forms conform to this rule, in-
stead of contracting the two wāws into **و**. The Arabs say اِرْعَوَى to
abstain or refrain, for اِرْعَوَوْ, and not اِرْعَوَّ (اَفْعَلَّ, see § 59, rem. a).

170. In the nomina patientis, مَفْعُول (§ 80), of verba tertie
rad. **و**, the **و** of the long vowel **و** *u* coalesces with the radical **و**
into **و**; as مَغْزُو for مَغْزُو. In verba tertie rad. **ی**, the influence of
the third radical converts this secondary **و** into **ی**, the two coalesce
into **ی**, and, in consequence, the preceding damma becomes kèsra; C
as مَرْمِي for مَرْمِي, مَرْمِي. Such verbs as رَضَى, in which the final **ی**
stands for **و** (§ 166, a), admit of either form, though مَرْضَى is far more
common than مَرضُو.

REM. a. The form مَغْزَى is occasionally found in verba tert.
rad. **و**, instead of مَغْزُو; e.g. اَرْضْ مَسْنُوَة or اَرْضْ مَسْنِيَة, irrigated
land, from سَنَا to irrigate, Imperf. يَسْنُو; اَنَا اَللَّيْثُ مَعْدِيَّ عَلَيْهِ وَعَادِيَا; I am (like) the lion, whether attacked or attacking, from عَدَا عَلَى to D
run at, to attack, Imperf. يَعْدُو (عَادِيَا in rhyme for يَعْدُو).

REM. b. For verbs final **و** and **ی** as compared with the corre-
sponding forms in the other Semitic dialects see *Comp. Gr.* p. 255 seq.

3. *Verbs that are Doubly and Trebly Weak* (§ 129).

171. Doubly weak verbs are divisible into two classes, each of
which comprises several varieties. The first class consists of those
which have both an *êlif hêmzatum* and a **و** or **ی** among their radicals;
the second of those in which the letter **و** or **ی** occurs twice.

A REM. There is no trilateral verb that has more than one radical hēmza.

172. Of the first class there are three sorts:—

(a) Verba hēmzata and primæ rad. و or ی;

(b) Verba hēmzata and secundæ rad. و or ی;

(c) Verba hēmzata and tertiæ rad. و or ی.

Each of these admits of two varieties, according to the position of the êlif hēmzatum.

B 173. The first sort consists of (a) verba secundæ rad. hēmzatae, as *وَارَّ* to frighten; and (β) verba tertiæ rad. hēmzatae, as *وَدَّ* to smooth, *وَطَى* to tread upon. Such words follow in their inflection both the classes to which they belong; e.g. Imperf. *يَطُّ*, *يَدُّ*, *يَتَرُّ* (§§ 132—3, and 142, 144).

REM. The Imperf. of *يَتَسُّ*, to despair, is *يَيْئَسُ*, more rarely *يَيْئِسُ* or *يِيَّأَسُ*, [also *يَاءَسُ* and *يَايَسُ*]; its Imperat. *إِيَّأَسْ*, rarely *إِيئَسْ*. See § 146, rem.

C 174. The second sort is divided into (a) verba primæ rad. hēmzatae, as *أَبَّ* or *ءَابَّ* (for *أَوَّبَّ*) to return, *آلَّ* or *ءَالَّ* (for *أَوَّلَّ*) to return; and (β) verba tertiæ rad. hēmzatae, as *سَاءَ* (for *سَوَّ*) to illtreat, *جَاءَ* (for *جَيَّأَ*) to come, *شَاءَ* (for *شَيَّأَ*) to wish. Each variety unites the peculiarities of the two classes to which it belongs.

	α.		β.	
Perf. 3d p. s.	ءَابَّ	سَاءَ	جَاءَ	شَاءَ
2d p. s.	أَبْتَّ	سَوَّتَ	جَحَّتَ	شَتَّتَ
Imperf.	يُؤَوِّبُ	يَسْوَوِّ	يَجِيَّ	يَشَيَّ
Imper.	أَبِّ	سَوِّ	جِيَّ	شَيَّ
Perf. pass.	إِيَّبَّ	بِسِيَ	جِيَ	شِيَ

175. The third sort is divided into (a) verba primæ rad. hēmzatae, as *أَتَى* to come, *أَبَى* to refuse, *أَسَى* to grieve or mourn; and (β) verba secundæ rad. hēmzatae, as *نَأَى* to be far off, *صَأَى* to utter a cry. They are treated in their inflection like the two classes of verbs to which they belong.

- a. *آتَى*, *أَتَتْ*, *أَتَيْتَ*; *يَأْتِي*; *إِيتَ* (§ 132, rem. b); *آتَ*. A
أَبَى, *أَبَتْ*, *أَبَيْتَ*; *يَأْبَى*; *إِابَ*; *أَبَ*.
 β. *نَأَى*, *نَأَتْ*, *نَأَيْتَ*; *يَنَأَى*; *إِنَأَ*; *نَأَ*.

REM. α. The Imperat. of the verb *آتَى* is not unfrequently shortened into *تَ* (compare § 137, and the Syriac form ܐܬܐ), which, at the end of a sentence, is written *تَهْ*. The same thing holds good in pause of all imperatives that consist of only one letter; as *رُهْ* for *رَ* B
رَ, from *رَأَى* to see (§ 176); *فَهْ* for *فَ*, from *وَفَى* to keep faith (§ 177).

REM. β. The verb *أَبَى*, imperf. *يَأْبَى*, is an example of the rare forms mentioned in § 91, rem. c. Lexicographers mention the forms *يَأْبَى*, *يُشْبَى*, and *يُشْبَى* [§ 94, rem. c], as being occasionally used.

176. The êlif hêmzatum of the verb *رَأَى* is almost always elided in the Imperf. and Imperat.

Imperf. Indicative.

C

	3. m.	3. f.	2. m.	2. f.	1. c.
S.	<i>يَرَى</i>	<i>تَرَى</i>	<i>تَرَى</i>	<i>تَرِينَ</i>	<i>أَرَى</i>
D.	<i>يَرِيَانِ</i>	<i>تَرِيَانِ</i>	<i>تَرِيَانِ</i>	<i>تَرِيَانِ</i>	
P.	<i>يَرُونَ</i>	<i>يَرِينَ</i>	<i>تَرُونَ</i>	<i>تَرِينَ</i>	<i>نَرَى</i>

Jussive.

	<i>يَر</i>	<i>تَر</i>	<i>تَر</i>	<i>تَرَى</i>	<i>أَر</i>
S.	<i>يَر</i>	<i>تَر</i>	<i>تَر</i>	<i>تَرَى</i>	<i>أَر</i>
D.	<i>يَرِيَا</i>	<i>تَرِيَا</i>	<i>تَرِيَا</i>	<i>تَرِيَا</i>	
P.	<i>يَرُوا</i>	<i>يَرِينَ</i>	<i>تَرُوا</i>	<i>تَرِينَ</i>	<i>نَر</i>

D

Imperative.

S. m. *رَهْ* or *رَ* (§ 175, rem. α), f. *رِيْ*; D. c. *رِيَا*; P. m. *رُوا*, f. *رِينَ*.

REM. α. The Perf. Act. of *رَأَى* almost always retains the hêmza, which may however be transposed, *رَاءَ*; [for *رَأَيْتَ* some say *رَيْتَ*]. The Imperf. *يَرَأَى* and the Imperat. *إِرَأْ* are used dialectically.

- A REM. b. The Perf. Pass. is رُبِّي (like رُمِّي) or, by transposition, رِي*. In the Imperf. Pass. the hêmza is elided, just as in the Active voice; e.g. يُرِّي, يَرِّي, for يُرِّي, يَرِّي.

REM. c. In the fourth form, when it signifies *to show*, the hêmza is always elided: أَرِّي, أَرَّتْ, أَرَيْتُ; أَرِّي, أَرِّي; أَرِّي. Otherwise it is retained.

- B 177. Of the second class, in which و or ي occurs twice, there are two sorts: (α) those in which و or ي is the first and third radical, as وَقَّى *to guard*, وَلَّى *to be near*, وَجَّى *to be sorefooted* (of a horse); and (β) those in which و or ي is the second and third radical, as شَوَّى *to roast*, قَوَّى *to be strong*, حَيَّى (for حَيَّو) *to live*, عَيَّى *to have an impediment in one's speech*.

178. The first sort follows in its inflection the verbs of the two C classes primæ and tertîæ rad. و or ي. E.g.

وَقَّى, وَقَّتْ, وَقَيْتُ; يَقِي; قَه or قِي (§ 175, rem. α).
 وَلَّى, وَلَّتْ, وَلَيْتُ; يَلِي; لَهُ or لِي.
 وَجَّى, وَجَّتْ, وَجَيْتُ; يُوْجِي; (أَوْج) إِيْج.

179. In the second sort, the second radical undergoes no change whatever. E.g.

D شَوَّى, شَوَّتْ, شَوَيْتُ; يَشْوِي; أَشَو.
 قَوَّى, قَوَّتْ, قَوَيْتُ; يَقْوِي; أَقَو.
 حَيَّى, حَيَّتْ, حَيَّيْتُ; يَحْيِي; أَحْي.
 عَيَّى, عَيَّتْ, عَيَّيْتُ; يَعْيِي; أَعْي.

REM. α. We write يَحْيَا, يَعْيَا, not يَحْيِي, to prevent the union of two ي, and also, in the former case, to distinguish the Imperf. of حَيَّى from the proper name يَحْيَى *Yahyâ* (John).

REM. b. حَيَّى admits (1) of the contraction of the two ي, (α) in those persons of the Perf. I. in which the second ي has a vowel, as

* [A more recent form is رُوِّي; see the Gloss. to Tabarî. D. G.]

حَى for حَى; (b) in the Imperf. I., as يَحَى, يَحَى, يَحَى; (c) in the A nomen actionis II. (§§ 80 and 202, rem.), تَحَى for تَحَى; (2) of the *elision* of the second ي in the Perf. and Imperf. X., when it signifies *to feel shame*, as اسْتَحَى, اسْتَحَى, for اسْتَحَى. عَى—يَسْتَحَى. عَى also admits of being contracted into عَى, and يَعَى into يَعَى.—The forms حَى and عَى are said to occur (compare § 123, rem., and § 153, rem.).

180. Trebly weak verbs are divisible into two classes; namely B (a) those in which one radical is hêmza and the other two و or ي; and (b) those in which all the three radicals are و or ي.

REM. We pass over the second class, as it seems to consist of only one verb, which is hardly ever used; viz. يَمَى *to write the letter ي*.

181. Verbs of the first class are of two sorts, namely (a) those in which the hêmza is the first radical, as أَوَى *to betake oneself to, to repair to*; and (b) those in which the hêmza is the second radical, C as وَآى *to promise*. The former are inflected like أَسَرَ and شَوَى (§ 179), e.g. أَوَى, أَوَى, أَوَى, أَوَى, أَوَى; the latter like سَأَلَ and وَقَى (§ 178), e.g.

Perfect.

	3. m.	3. f.	2. m.	2. f.	1. c.
S.	وَأَى	وَأَتْ	وَأَيْتَ	وَأَيْتِ	وَأَيْتَ
D.	وَأَيَّا	وَأَيَّاتَا	وَأَيَّتِمَا	وَأَيَّتِمَا	
P.	وَأَوَا	وَأَيْنَ	وَأَيْتُمَا	وَأَيْتُنَّ	وَأَيْنَا

Imperf. Indicative.

	3. m.	3. f.	2. m.	2. f.	1. c.
S.	يَأَى	يَأَى	يَأَى	يَأَى	يَأَى
D.	يَأَيَانِ	يَأَيَانِ	يَأَيَانِ	يَأَيَانِ	
P.	يَأَوْنَ	يَأَيْنَ	يَأَوْنَ	يَأَيْنَ	يَأَيْنَا

A

Jussive.

	3. m.	3. f.	2. m.	2. f.	1. c.
S.	يَا	تَا	تَا	تَاي	أَ
D.	يَايَا	تَايَا	تَايَا	تَايَا	
P.	يَاوَا	يَايَن	تَاوَا	تَايَن	نَا

Imperative.

B S. m. اِ or اُ (§ 175, rem. a), f. اِي; D. c. اِيَا; P. m. اُوا, f. اِيَن.

APPENDIX A.

I. *The Verb* لَيْسَ.

182. The negative substantive verb لَيْسَ, *he is not*, has no Imperf. or Imperat., and is inflected like verba mediæ rad. و et و.

	3. m.	3. f.	2. m.	2. f.	1. c.
S.	لَيْسَ	لَيْسَتْ	لَسْتَ	لَسْتِ	لَسْتُ
D.	لَيْسَا	لَيْسَتَا	لَسْتُمَا	لَسْتُمَا	
P.	لَيْسُوا	لَسْنِ	لَسْتُمْ	لَسْتُنَّ	لَسْنَا

REM. a. لَيْسَ is compounded of لَا, *not*, and the unused لَيْسَ* = Heb. לֵי, *he is*, Aramaic לֵי, לֵי, לֵי; originally a substantive, signifying *being, existence*, as in the phrase لَا يَعْرِفُ أَيُّسَ مِنْ لَيْسَ, *he does not know what is from what is not*. [Therefore the suffix of the 1st person sing. added to لَيْسَ is not only لَيْسَنِي (and لَيْسَايَا), but also لَيْسِي (§ 185, rem. a, Vol. ii. § 186, e).] The Assyrian seems also to have the word *isu*, with its negative *lā isu*, in the double sense of 'to be' and 'to have'.

REM. b. Instead of لَيْسَ we find occasionally [as in the Kor'anic phrase وَلَا تَحِينَ مَنَاصٍ] the indeclinable لَا تَ, which corresponds to the Aramaic לֵי, לֵי, לֵי, compounded of לֵי and לֵי.

* [Or rather لֵי according to Nöldeke, *Mand. Gramm.* p. 293, note 5.]

II. The Verbs of Praise and Blame.

A

183. The verbs of praise and blame (أَفْعَلُ الْمَدْحِ وَالذَّمِّ) are نَعِمَ, to be good, and بُئِسَ, to be bad. They are used as exclamations, and are generally indeclinable, though the fem. نَعِمْتَ and بُئِستَ (and, it is said, the dual نَعِمْتَا, بُئِستَا, and the plur. نَعِمُوا, بُئِستُوا) occur. [The following noun must be defined by the article or a dependent genitive, as: نَعِمَ الصَّاحِبُ زَيْدٌ, Zeid is an excellent companion, lit. B excellent is the companion Zeid, or else the indefinite accusative must be used نَعِمَ صَاحِبًا زَيْدٌ, excellent as a companion is Zeid.]

REM. a. Instead of نَعِمَ we may say نَعِمَ, نَعِمَ, and نَعِمَ, which last is obviously the original form. In like manner بُئِسَ admits of the forms بُئِسَ, بُئِسَ, and بُئِسَ. If followed by مَا, we may write مَا نَعِمَ or بُئِسَ مَا, and نَعِمَ مَا or, by contraction, نَعِمًا.

REM. b. These forms are to be explained as follows. (1) Every C Arabic verb of the form فَعَلَ or فَعِلَ may also be pronounced فَعِلَ; as رَضِيَ, عَلِمَ for عَلِمَ, ضَجَرَ for ضَجَرَ, دَبَرَ for دَبَرَ, بَذَخَ for بَذَخَ, قَصَرَ, قَرُبَ for قَرُبَ, حَسَنَ for حَسَنَ, شَهَدَ and شَهَدَ for شَهَدَ, رَضِيَ for رَضِيَ, كَرَمَ for كَرَمَ,—a contraction which is sometimes extended to the passive فُعِلَ, as مُطِيَ for مُطِيَ (from مَطَا). Hence نَعِمَ and بُئِسَ become نَعِمَ and بُئِسَ. (2) If the second radical be guttural, its vowel, instead of being elided, may be transferred to the first radical; as ذَهَبَ for ذَهَبَ, شَهَدَ for شَهَدَ. Hence نَعِمَ for نَعِمَ, بُئِسَ for بُئِسَ. (3) The form فَعِلَ, which has been thus attained, may take an additional kèsra to lighten the pronunciation (فَعِلَ); as ذَهَبَ, شَهَدَ. Hence بُئِسَ, نَعِمَ [or rather, according to Comp. Gr. p. 166, شَهَدَ becomes شَهَدَ by assimilation of the vowels, and the latter may then be shortened to شَهَدَ, as the former may be shortened

- A to *شَدَّ*].—These observations cast light on the peculiar form of intransitive verbs in Æthiopic; as *gabra* ("to do") for *gabīra* (compare *عَمِلَ*), and, when the second radical is guttural, *mēhra* ("to have pity upon," *رَحِمَ*) for *maḥīra*, *sēhna* ("to be hot," *سَخِنَ*) for *saḥīna* or *saḥūna*, see *Comp. Gr.* l.c.

REM. c. Other verbs of this class are *حَبَّ* or *حُبَّ*, to be pleasing or charming (contracted from *حَبِيبٌ*)*; *حَسَنَ*, usually contracted into

- B *حُسْنٌ*, to be good or excellent; *سَاءَ*, to be bad or evil; *بَعَدَ*, commonly contracted into *يُبْعَدُ*, to be far off; and *سَرَعَ* or *سُرِعَ*, to be quick (contracted from *سُرْعَ*). The first of these is frequently combined with the demonstrative *ذَا* (§ 340), and forms the indeclinable *حَبْدًا*, lovely, charming, or excellent, is —.

III. The Forms expressive of Surprise or Wonder.

184. The Arabic language possesses two forms of expression, C called by the native grammarians *أَفْعَالُ التَّعَجُّبِ* or verbs of surprise or wonder. The one is the 3d pers. sing. masc. Perf. Act. IV., preceded by *مَا* *التَّعَجُّبِيَّةُ* (*مَا* the *mā* expressive of surprise), and followed by the accusative of the object that causes surprise; as *مَا أَفْضَلَ زَيْدًا*, what an excellent man Zēid is! The other is the 2d pers. sing. masc. Imperat. IV., followed by the preposition *بِ* with the genitive; as *أَفْضَلُ بِزَيْدٍ*, with the same signification as before.

- REM. α. The first formula literally means: *what has made Zēid excellent? can anything make him more excellent than he is?* The D second: *make Z. excellent* (if you can,—you cannot make him more excellent than he is); or, more literally: *try (your ability at) making excellent upon* (*بِ*) *Zēid*. They are, of course, indeclinable. [For *أَكْثَرُ بِسَعْدٍ* a poet says *كَأَثَرُ بِسَعْدٍ*, *Hamāsa* p. 670; comp. § 43, rem. c. D. G.]

REM. b. Verbs of surprise are, generally speaking, formed only from trilateral verbs in the active voice, which are capable of being fully inflected, and express an act or state in which one person may

* [You say *حَبَّ زَيْدٌ إِلَيْنَا* and, more commonly, *حَبَّ بِزَيْدٍ إِلَيْنَا*, how beloved Zēid is to us! D. G.]

vie with or surpass another. They cannot be formed from the A passive voice; nor from quadriliterals; nor from verbs that are defective in inflection, like نِعِمَّ and بَيْسَ, or in meaning, like the substantive verb كَانَ to be (from كَانَ زَيْدٌ قَائِمًا, Zaid was standing up, we cannot say أَكُونُ زَيْدًا قَائِمًا or أَكُونُ بَزِيدٍ قَائِمًا); nor from verbs like مَاتَ to die and فَنِيَ to perish, expressing an act or state in which one agent cannot excel another; nor from negatived verbs (as مَا عَاجَ بِالْدَوَاءِ, he did not heed the medicine); nor from verbs signifying colours and defects, whence are derived adjectives B of the form أَفْعُل (as أَفْعُلٌ سَوْدٌ to be black, أَفْعُلٌ حَوَلٌ to squint, أَفْعُلٌ أَحْوَلٌ). The grammarians add that verbs of surprise cannot be formed from the derived forms of the triliteral verb; but neither this limitation, nor that with respect to the passive voice, is strictly observed (compare § 235). We find, for example, from the Passive مَا أَشْغَلَهُ, how much he is busied! from شَغِلَ to be busy; مَا أَزْهَاهُ, how proud or vain he is! from زَهِيَ to be proud or vain; مَا أَمَقَّتَهُ عِنْدِي, how hateful he is to me! from مَقَّتَ to be hated; and from derived forms, C especially the fourth, مَا أَعْطَاهُ, how liberal he is! from أَعْطَى to give, IV. of عَطَا to take in the hand; مَا أَوْلَاهُ لِلْمَعْرُوفِ, how liberal he is in bestowing gratuities! from أَوْلَى to bestow, IV. of وَلَى to be near; مَا أَحْوَلُهُ, or مَا أَحْيَلُهُ, how wily he is! from احْتَالَ to practise an artifice or wile, VIII. of حَالَ to be shifted or changed; مَا أَخْصَرُهُ, how short, or shortened, it is! from اخْتَصَرَ to be shortened or abridged, D passive of VIII. from the rad. خَصَرَ. The rule with regard to verbs expressing colours or defects is violated, for example, by مَا أَحْمَقُهُ, how stupid he is! from حَمَقَ to be stupid, أَحْمَقُ, مَا أَبْيَضَ هَذَا الثَّوْبُ, how white this piece of cloth is! from أَبْيَضَ to be white, أَبْيَضٌ.

REM. c. When formed from verbs med. rad. gemin. or tert. rad. و et ي, the verbs of surprise follow the inflection of these classes; as مَا أَشَدُّ أَبَاهُ or مَا أَشَدُّ بِأَبِيهِ, how strong his father is! مَا أَحْلَاهُ, how sweet it is! مَا أَغْنَاهُ, how rich he is! But if formed from verba med.

- A rad. *و* et *ي*, they follow the inflection of the strong verb; as أَقُولُ or أَقُولُ بِهِ, *how well he speaks!* أَجُودُ or أَجُودُ بِهِ, *how excellent or generous he is!*

REM. *d.* When a verb of surprise cannot be formed directly from a root, recourse must be had to a circumlocution (compare § 235); as مَا أَشَدَّ حُمْرَتَهُ, *how red it is!* مَا أَتَقَى بَيَاضَهُ, *how pure white it is!* مَا أَكْثَرَ قَائِلَتَهُ, *what a pretty brown it is!* مَا أَكْثَرَ جَوَابِهِ, *how often he takes a siesta!* مَا أَجُودَ جَوَابِهِ or أَجُودَ بِجَوَابِهِ, *how good his reply is!* and not مَا أَحْمَرَهُ, *how red it is!* مَا أَبْيَضَهُ, *how white it is!* مَا أَقِيلَهُ, *how light it is!* مَا أَجُوبَهُ, *how good his reply is!* or أَجُوبُ بِهِ.

REM. *e.* To form the past tense of such verbs, كَانَ is prefixed to the Perfect form; as مَا كَانَ أَفْضَلَ زَيْدًا, *how excellent Zèid was!* But we may also say مَا أَفْضَلَ مَا كَانَ زَيْدٌ (literally, *what has made excellent that which Zèid was?* What has produced the past excellence of Zèid?).

- C REM. *f.* مَا أَحْسَنَهُ, *how good, or goodly, he is!* مَا أَمْلَحَهُ, *how handsome he is!* and less frequently مَا أَحْلَاهُ, *how sweet it is!* admit of the diminutive forms (see § 269) مَا أَحْسِنُهُ, مَا أَمْلِحُهُ, and مَا أَحْيَلَاهُ.

APPENDIX B.

The Verbal Suffixes, which express the Accusative.

- D 185. The following are the verbal suffixes, which express the accusative:

	Singular.	
	Masc.	Common. Fem.
3. p.	هُ him.	... هَا her.
2. p.	كَ thee.	... كِ thee.
1. p.	... نِي me.	...

Dual.			A
Masc.	Common.	Fem.	
3. p. . . .	هُمَا <i>them both.</i>	. . .	
2. p. . . .	كُما <i>you both.</i>	. . .	
1. p. . . .	. . .	. . .
Plural.			B
3. p. هُمْ <i>them.</i>	. . .	هُنَّ <i>them.</i>	
2. p. كُمْ <i>you.</i>	. . .	كُنَّ <i>you.</i>	
1. p. . . .	نَا <i>us.</i>	. . .	

REM. a. The same forms serve, when appended to the noun, to express the genitive; excepting that *my* is *بِي* instead of *بِي* (see § 317). The ن of the suffix *بِي* is called by the grammarians *نُونُ الْوَقَايَةِ*, the *guarding* or *preventive n*, because it prevents the final vowels of the verb from being absorbed by the long vowel *بِي*, as happens with the noun (see § 316, b); and also *نُونُ الْإِعْمَادِ*, the *supporting n*, because it serves as a sort of prop or support to the *بِي*, which is regarded as the essential portion of the suffix.

REM. b. The damma of هُ, هُمَا, هُمْ, and هُنَّ, is changed after *يَ*, *يَ*, and *يَ*, into kësra; as يَأْتِيهِ, يَأْتِيهِمْ, *he will come to him, to them*; يَأْتِيَهُنَّ, *come to them* (dual m. and f.), *to them* (plur. fem.); لَمْ تَرْضَيْهِ *thou (fem.) hast not been pleased with him.*

REM. c. The *ي* of the suffix 1st pers. sing. is sometimes dropped; as اتَّقُونِي for اتَّقُونِي, *fear me*; [comp. § 6, rem. a]. D

REM. d. Old and poetic forms are: *بِي* and *بِي* (هم or هم), *كُم*. See § 89, 1, rem. c, and § 20, b and d. [The pausal forms *بِي* and *بِي*, see Vol. ii. § 228, rem. b. Instead of *ك* some dialects have *ش*; see Lane and the *Mohâṭ*. D. G.]

REM. e. The Hebrew and Aramaic suffixes, in general, closely resemble those of the *modern Arabic*; see *Comp. Gr.* p. 153 seq.

- A 186. Some forms of the verb are slightly altered by the addition of the accusative suffixes.

(a) Those persons which end in the *êlif otiosum* (see § 7, rem. a), reject it before the suffix, as being no longer necessary (since it was added only to prevent the possibility of the termination *وُ* being in some cases mistaken for the conjunction *وُ*, and); as *نَصَرُوا* they helped, *نَصَرُونِي* they helped me.

- B (b) The final consonant of the 2d pers. masc. plur. Perf. retains before the suffixes, to avoid cacophony, the long *ḍamma* which it had in an older stage of the language; as *رَأَيْتُمْ* ye have seen, *رَأَيْتُمُونِي* ye have seen me. The same thing takes place with the accusative suffix of the 2d pers. masc. plur. *كُمُ*, when it is followed by another suffix (see § 187); as *يُرِيكُمُوهُمْ* he shews them to you.

- (c) The 2d and 3d pers. masc. plur. Imperf. occasionally reject the termination *نَ* before the suffixes *نِي* and *نَا*; as *تَأْمُرُونِي* for *تَأْمُرُونِنِي*, ye order me^s, *تَقْلُونَا* for *تَقْلُونَنَا*, ye hate us, *يَجِدُونِي* for *يَجِدُونِنِي*, they will find me. The same thing happens to the 2d pers. sing. fem.; as *تُسَوِّقِينِي*, thou makest me long, for *تُسَوِّقِينِنِي*.

(d) The vowel *ـ* in the termination of the 2d pers. fem. sing. Perf. is sometimes lengthened before the suffixes; as *كَسَرْتِهِ* for *كَسَرْتِنِي*, thou hast broken it.

- D (e) The *ي* of the 3d pers. masc. sing. Perf. in *verba tertiae rad.* *ي*, may be retained before the suffixes, or (which is far more usual) be changed into *ا*; as *رَمَاهُ* (§ 7, rem. c) or *رَمَاهُ*, he threw, or shot, at him.

[* In *Sūra xxxix.* 64 a third reading is recorded, viz. *تَأْمُرُونِي*, and there are similar variations in other passages. So also with verbs third *ن* we occasionally find such contractions as *مَكَّنِي* for *مَكَّنِنِي* (*Sūr. xviii.* 94), *تَأْمَنَّا* for *تَأْمَنُنَا* (*Sūr. xii.* 11).]

[REM. In case of the suffixes ك, كم etc. being affixed to the A Jussive of a verb *tertiæ* ك, the two ك are assimilated; the latter loses its *gêzma*, the ك of the suffix takes *tèsdid*, as يَدْرِكُكُمْ.]

187. A verbal form may take two suffixes, provided they do not indicate one and the same person. These two may both be appended to the verb, the suffix of the 1st pers. naturally preceding that of the 2d or 3d, and the suffix of the 2d pers. that of the 3d. E.g. أَعْطَانِيكَ, *he gave thee, it, to me*; أَعْطَيْتَكَ, *I gave it to thee*; يَكْفِيكَهُمْ, *he will suffice thee against them* (will be sufficient to protect thee B against them); أَنْزَلْنَاهُمْكَ, *shall we compel you (to receive) it?*

[REM. Combinations like أَعْطَاهَا, *he gave him to her*, أَعْطَاهُهَا, *he gave her to him*, are legitimate but rare. (Note the orthography in the latter case.) But أَعْطَاهُ is not used; see § 189, rem. *a*.]

188. Sometimes, however, we find the pronominal object expressed, not by the accusative suffixes attached to the verb, but by the genitive suffixes appended to the word إِيَّا *'iyā* (which never occurs alone). The following are the compound pronouns thus formed:

<i>Singular.</i>			C
Masc.	Common.	Fem.	
3. pers. إِيَّاهُ	...	إِيَّاهَا	
2. pers. إِيَّاكَ	...	إِيَّاكِ	
1. pers. ...	إِيَّايَ	...	
<i>Dual.</i>			
3. pers. ...	إِيَّاهُمَا	...	D
2. pers. ...	إِيَّاكُمَا	...	
1. pers. ...	...	...
<i>Plural.</i>			
3. pers. إِيَّاهُمْ	...	إِيَّاهُنَّ	
2. pers. إِيَّاكُمْ	...	إِيَّاكُنَّ	
1. pers. ...	إِيَّانَا	...	

- A REM. *a.* The suffix of the 1st p. sing. is in this case **يَ**, instead of **يِ**, because all nouns ending in **لَ** take that form. See § 317, rem. *a.*

REM. *b.* For the linguistic affinities of **يَا** (dialectically **هَيَا**) in the other Semitic languages, see *Comp. Gr.* p. 112 seq.

189. These suffixes compounded with **يَا** are used in two cases.

- (a) Very frequently, but not always (see § 187), when two suffixes B would otherwise have to be appended to the same verb; as **أَعْطَانِي يَا**, instead of **أَعْطَانِيَه**, *he gave it to me*.

(b) When the pronoun is, for the sake of emphasis, placed before the verb; as **يَاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَيَاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ**, *Thee (none but Thee) we worship, and to Thee we cry for help*. Compare in Heb. **הָאֱלֹהִים הָאֵלֵינוּ**, Jerem. v. 22.

- C REM. *a.* The suffix attached to **יָא** is always that which would occupy the second place, if appended to the verb. In certain cases this form alone is used, either for the sake of precision or of euphony. Thus, *he gave me to him* must be worded **أَعْطَاهُ يَابِي**, to distinguish it from **أَعْطَانِيَه** *he gave him to me*; but it is euphony which requires **أَعْطَاهُ يَاهُ**, *he gave it to him*, instead of **أَعْطَاهُهُ**.

- D REM. *b.* A very strong emphasis is expressed by prefixing the pronoun with **يَا**, and at the same time appending the pronominal suffix to the verb; as **وَيَايَا فَاتَّقُونِ**, *Me therefore, fear Me*.

II. THE NOUN.

190. The Noun, **الاسْمُ**, *nomen*, is of six kinds.

(a) The *nomen substantivum*, or Substantive, more especially designated **الاسْمُ**, and also **الْمَوْصُوفُ**, or **الْمَنْعُوتُ**, *qualificabile*, that is, a word which admits of being united with a descriptive epithet (adjective).

(b) The *nomen adjectivum*, or Adjective, *الْوَصْفُ*, *الصِّفَةُ*, or *النَّعْتُ*, A *quality, descriptive epithet.*

(c) The *nomen numerale*, or Numeral Adjective, *اسْمُ الْعَدَدِ*, the *noun of number.*

(d) The *nomen demonstrativum*, or Demonstrative Pronoun, *اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ*, the *noun of indication*, that is, by which some object is pointed out.

(e) The *nomen conjunctivum*, or Relative Pronoun, *الْأَسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ* B or *الْمَوْصُولُ الْأَسْمِيُّ*, the *noun that is united (with a relative clause)*, as opposed to *الْصِّلَةُ*, the *relative clause itself.*

(f) The *pronomen*, or Personal Pronoun, *الْمُضْمَرُ* or *الْضَّمِيرُ*, the *word by which something is concealed or kept in, and so conceived of by, the mind*, as opposed to *الْمُظْهَرُ* or *الظَّاهِرُ*, that *which is apparent or manifested*, the substantive to which the pronoun refers. It is also C called *الْكِنَايَةُ*, *anonymia.*

REM. a. Of the pronouns we have already treated in part in §§ 84—89 and 185—189, and some further remarks regarding them will be given in § 317. The numeral adjectives and the demonstrative and relative pronouns will be handled separately, after the nouns substantive and adjective (see §§ 318—353). The nouns substantive and adjective we shall treat of together, because, in regard to form, they are identical in almost every respect.

REM. b. The names of the pronoun, *الْمُضْمَرُ* and *الْضَّمِيرُ*, are D elliptical expressions, for *الْمُضْمَرُ بِهِ* and *الْضَّمِيرُ بِهِ*, as the above translation shows.

A

A. THE NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

1. *The Derivation of Nouns Substantive and Adjective, and their different Forms.*

- 191.** Nouns are divisible, in respect of their origin, into two classes, *primitive* and *derivative*. The primitive nouns are all substantives; as رَجُلٌ *man*, فَرسٌ *horse*, عَيْنٌ *eye*, مَاءٌ *water*. The derivative nouns may be substantives or adjectives, and are either
- B *deverbal*, that is, derived from verbs, as تَقْسِيمٌ *division* (from قَسَمَ *to divide*), مِفْتَاحٌ *a key* (from فَتَحَ *to open*), مَرِيضٌ *sick* (from مَرَضَ *to be sick*); or *denominative*, that is, derived from nouns, as مَأْسَدَةٌ *a place which abounds in lions* (from أَسَدٌ *a lion*), إِنْسَانِيٌّ *human* (from إِنْسَانٌ *a human being*), كَلْبِيٌّ *a little dog* (from كَلْبٌ *a dog*). At a later period, nouns were formed, in the language (or rather jargon) of the philosophical schools, from pronouns and particles (we might call
- C them *departiculative*), as أَنَانِيَّةٌ *egotism* (from أَنَا *I*), كَيْفِيٌّ *qualitative*, and كَيْفِيَّةٌ *quality* (from كَيْفَ *how?*).

- REM. a. In such Arabic Lexicons as are arranged according to the etymological principle, a verb is frequently given as the etymon of what are really primitive nouns, and a comparison of the meaning of the two shows that the former is in fact the derivative word. Thus مَاءٌ *water*, is not derived from مَلَأَ *to be full of water*, which is given in the Dictionaries as its root, but, conversely, مَلَأَ is a denominative verb, formed from مَاءٌ; nor is فَرسٌ *to be skilled in horsemanship*, the root of فَرسٌ *a horse*, but a denominative from it.
- D

REM. b. By the native grammarians nouns are classified as follows.

- (1) اِسْمٌ جَامِدٌ, *a noun that is stationary or incapable of growth*, one that is not itself a nomen actionis or infinitive, nor derived from a nom. act., and which does not give birth to a nom. act. or verb,

as رَجُلٌ a man, بَطَّةٌ a duck; opposed to اسْمٌ مُشْتَقٌّ, a noun that is A derived from a nom. act. or verbal root, as كَاتِبٌ a writer, قَتِيلٌ slain.

(2) اسْمٌ مُجَرَّدٌ, i.e. اسْمٌ زَائِدٌ, a noun that is bare of any accessory or increment, which comprises merely the letters of the root and no more, as عِلْمٌ knowledge, سَفْرَجَلٌ a quince; opposed to اسْمٌ مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ, a noun that is augmented by additional letters, as عَلَّامَةٌ a very learned man, اِحْرَاجًا, the being gathered together in B a mass.

(3) اسْمٌ عَلَمٌ, or اسْمٌ عَلَمٍ, a proper name, the distinctive mark of an individual; opposed to اسْمٌ جِنْسٍ, a generic or common noun, designating a whole kind or genus (γένος, جنس).

(4) The اسْمُ الْجِنْسِ may be either (a) اسْمٌ عَيْنٍ, a noun denoting a concrete object, as رَجُلٌ a man, فَرَسٌ a horse; or (b) اسْمٌ جَهْلٌ, a noun denoting an abstract idea, as عِلْمٌ knowledge, جَهْلٌ ignorance. The same terms may be applied to adjectives; رَاكِبٌ, riding, is an اسْمٌ عَيْنٍ, but مَفْهُومٌ, understood, an اسْمٌ مَعْنَى. C

(5) The اسْمُ الْعِلْمِ may be either (a) عَلَمٌ جِنْسِيٌّ, a proper name applicable to every individual of a whole kind, as أُسَامَةُ the lion, جَعَارٌ the female hyæna (like "Puss" for the cat, "Renard" for the fox); or (b) عَلَمٌ شَخْصِيٌّ, a proper name applicable to only one D individual of a kind, as دَاحِسٌ and اَلْغَبَرَاءُ, names of horses, قُرُوبٌ, the name of a camel, عَوْفٌ, سَعْدٌ, تَعْلَبَةٌ, names of men, أُمَيْمَةٌ, اَلْخَنَسَاءُ, names of women.

(6) The اسْمُ الْعَلَمِ may also be either (a) an اسْمٌ, or name, in its strictest sense, as بَيْتْنَةُ, جَعْفَرٌ, عَمْرُوٌ; or (b) a كُنْيَةٌ, i.e. a name compounded with أَبُو, father of, as أَبُو الْعَبَّاسِ, or أُمُّ, mother of, as أُمُّ كُلْثُومٍ, or ابْنُ, son of, as ابْنُ حَيَّانَ, or ابْنَةُ, daughter of, B

A as *as* بِنْتُ هِنْدٍ; or (c) a لَقَبٌ, a surname, which may be either a nickname (نَبَرٌ), as بَطَّةٌ *Duck* or *Bottle*, أَنْفُ النَّاقَةِ *Camel's-nose*, بَبَّةٌ *Bēbba* (imitation of a sound), or an honourable epithet, as شَمْسُ زَيْنِ الْعَايِدِينَ, *the pride or glory of those that worship (God)*, الشَّمْسُ الْعَالِي, *the sun of virtues*. The كُنْيَةُ is also employed in reference to animals, as أَبُو أَيُّوبَ, *Job's father*, the "patient" camel; أَبُو الْحَصِينِ, *the father of the little fort*, the fox; أُمُّ عَامِرٍ, *the female hyena*; ابْنُ عَرَسٍ, *the weasel*; بِنْتُ طَبْقٍ, *the tortoise*.

B (7) An اِسْمٌ عَلَمٍ may likewise be either (a) مُفْرَدٌ, *simple*, consisting of a single word, as عَنَتْرَةٌ, أَوْسٌ; or (b) مُرَكَّبٌ, *compounded*. The مُرَكَّبٌ may be either (a) اِسْتَادِيٌّ, *predicative*, when the words that compose it constitute a جُمْلَةٌ or proposition, as بَرَقَ نَحْرُهُ (his throat shone), تَأَبَّطَ شَرًّا (he carried mischief under his arm), شَابَ قَرْنَاهَا (her two locks became gray); or (β) a mixed compound, مُرَكَّبٌ مَزْجِيٌّ, which is not a proposition (غَيْرُ جُمْلَةٍ), as

C اِبْعَلْبَكُ, Ba'al-bek, مَعْدِيكَرِبُ, Ma'di-karib, سَيْبَوَيْهَ, Siba-wēih; or (γ) مُضَافٌ وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ, a substantive governing another in the genitive, as اُمُّ كَلْثُومٍ, أَبُو ذُوَيْبٍ, اِمْرُؤُ الْقَيْسِ, عَبْدُ مَنَافٍ.

(8) Finally, an اِسْمٌ عَلَمٍ may be either (a) مُرْتَجَلٌ, *improvised, extemporised, impromptu*, existing only as a proper name, as عِمْرَانُ, حَيَوَةٌ, فَقْعَسٌ; or (b) مَنَقُولٌ, *transferred from some other use, tropical*. The latter class is of six kinds, viz. (a) مَنَقُولٌ عَنِ اِسْمٍ عَيْنٍ, as ثَوْرٌ (a bull), اَسَدٌ (a lion); (β) مَنَقُولٌ عَنِ اِسْمٍ مَعْنَى, as فَضْلٌ (excellence), اِيَّاسٌ (giving, gift); (γ) مَنَقُولٌ عَنِ صِفَةٍ, as حَاتِمٌ (judging), نَائِلَةٌ (bestowing); (δ) مَنَقُولٌ عَنِ فِعْلٍ, as يَشْكُرُ, شَمَرٌ; (ε) مَنَقُولٌ عَنِ صَوْتٍ, as بَبَّةٌ (see above, 6, c); and (ζ) مَنَقُولٌ عَنِ مُرَكَّبٍ (see above, 7, b).

192. Deverbal nouns are divisible into two principal classes; A namely:—

- (a) *Nomina verbi* or *nomina actionis*, **أَسْمَاءُ الْفِعْلِ** (*infinitives*).
- (b) *Nomina agentis*, **أَسْمَاءُ الْفَاعِلِ**, and *nomina patientis*, **أَسْمَاءُ الْمَفْعُولِ**, (*participles*).

The *nomina verbi* are by their nature substantives, but have come to be used also as adjectives; the *nomina agentis* et *patientis* are by their nature adjectives, but have come to be used also as B substantives.

193. Connected with the *nomina verbi* are the four following classes of deverbal nouns.

- (a) *Nomina vicis*, **أَسْمَاءُ الْمَرَّةِ**, nouns that express the doing of an action *once*.

- (b) *Nomina speciei*, **أَسْمَاءُ التَّنَوُّعِ**, nouns of *kind* or *manner*.

- (c) *Nomina loci et temporis*, **أَسْمَاءُ الْمَكَانِ وَالزَّمَانِ**, also called *nomina vasis*, **أَسْمَاءُ الظَّرْفِ**, nouns of *place* and *time*. C

- (d) *Nomina instrumenti*, **أَسْمَاءُ الْأَلَّةِ**, nouns denoting the *instrument*.

194. Denominative nouns are divisible into six classes; namely:—

- (a) *Nomen unitatis vel individualitatis*, **إِسْمُ الْوَحْدَةِ**, the noun that denotes *the individual*.

- (b) *Nomen abundantiae vel multitudinis*, **إِسْمُ الْكَثَرَةِ**, the noun D that denotes the place where anything is found in *abundance*.

- (c) *Nomen vasis*, **إِسْمُ الْوَعَاءِ**, the noun that expresses the *vessel* which contains anything.

- (d) *Nomen relativum*, **إِلَّا سَمُّ الْمُنْسُوبِ** or **التَّنْسِبَةِ** (lit. *the referred noun, the reference or relation*), a particular class of derivative adjectives.

A (e) *Nomen abstractum qualitatis*, اِسْمُ الْكَيْفِيَّةِ, the abstract noun of quality (see § 191).

(f) *Nomen deminutivum*, اِلِسْمُ الْمُصَغَّرِ or اَلتَّصْغِيرُ (lit. *the lessened noun, the lessening*), the diminutive.

a. THE DEVERBAL NOUNS.

(a) *The Nomina Verbi.*

195. The nomina verbi, اَسْمَاءُ الْفِعْلِ, are abstract substantives, B which express the action, passion, or state indicated by the corresponding verbs, without any reference to object, subject, or time.

REM. The nomen verbi is also called اَلْمَصْدَرُ (lit. *the place whence anything goes forth, where it originates*), because most Arab grammarians derive the compound idea of the finite verb from the simple idea of this substantive. We may compare with it the Greek Infinitive used with the article as a substantive.

196. The nomina verbi, which may be derived from the ground- C form of the ordinary trilateral verb, are very numerous. The following is a nearly complete list of them, the rarest forms being included within brackets.

1. جَرَى, غَزَوْ, سَيَّرَ, قَوْلَ, فَهَمَ, عَجَزَ, رَدَّ, ضَرَبَ, فَعَلَ.
2. فَرَحَ, سَخَطَ, عَمَلَ, كَرَمَ, نَظَرَ, جَلَبَ, هَرَبَ, طَلَبَ, فَعَلَ, جَوَى, شَلَّ.
3. حَلَفَ, سَرَقَ, حَرِمَ, ضَحِكَ, كَذَبَ, فَعَلَ.
- D 4. فَسَقَ, ذَكَرَ, عَلِمَ, حَفِظَ, فَعَلَ.
5. رَضِيَ, سَمِنَ, ثَقُلَ, صَغُرَ, عَظُمَ, كَبُرَ, فَعَلَ.
6. وُدَّ, سُخِطَ, شَرِبَ, شَكَرَ, زَهَّدَ, شَغَلَ, جُبِنَ, فَعَلَ.
7. سُرَى, هَدَى, فَعَلَ.
8. حَيْرَ, غَيْرَ, كَثُرَ, رَحِمَ, فَعَلَهُ.
9. شَكَاهُ, عَظَمَهُ, ضَبَعَهُ, غَلَبَهُ, فَعَلَهُ.

10. *فَعَلَّةٌ*, as *سَرَقَةٌ*. A
11. *نَشْدَةٌ*, *عُصْمَةٌ*, *حِمِيَّةٌ*, as *فَعَلَّةٌ*.
12. *سُمْرَةٌ*, *أُدْمَةٌ*, as *فَعَلَّةٌ*.
- [13. *فَعَلَّةٌ*, as *غُلْبَةٌ* (also written *غَلْبَةٌ*).]
- [13*. *فَعِلَّةٌ*, as *جِلَّةٌ*.]
14. *تَقْوَى*, *دُعْوَى*, as *فَعْلَى*.
- [15. *مَرَطَى*, *جَمَزَى*, as *فَعْلَى*.]
16. *ذِكْرَى*, as *فَعْلَى*. B
17. *رُجْعَى*, *بُشْرَى*, as *فَعْلَى*.
- [18. *فَعْلَى*, as *غُلْبَى* (or *غَلْبَى*).]
- [19. *فَعْلَاءٌ*, as *رَهْبَاءٌ*, *رَغْبَاءٌ*.]
- [19*. *فَعْلَاءٌ*, as *رُهْبَاءٌ*.]
- [20. *زَيْدَانٌ*, *شَنْئَانٌ*, *لَيَّانٌ*, as *فَعْلَانٌ*.]
21. *شَنْئَانٌ*, *نَزَوَانٌ*, *هَيْجَانٌ*, *طَوْقَانٌ*, *جَوْلَانٌ*, *خَفَقَانٌ*, as *فَعْلَانٌ*.
22. *رِضْوَانٌ*, *نِسْيَانٌ*, *حِرْمَانٌ*, as *فَعْلَانٌ*. C
23. *كُفْرَانٌ*, *غُفْرَانٌ*, *شُكْرَانٌ*, *رُجْحَانٌ*, as *فَعْلَانٌ*.
- [24. *رَهْبُوتٌ*, *رَحْمُوتٌ*, *جَبْرُوتٌ*, as *فَعْلُوتٌ*.]
- [24*. *رَهْبُوتَى*, *رَحْمُوتَى*, *جَبْرُوتَى*, as *فَعْلُوتَى*.]
25. *رَوَاحٌ*, *نَفَاذٌ*, *نَقَادٌ*, *ذَهَابٌ*, *فَسَادٌ*, *صَلَاحٌ*, as *فَعَالٌ*.
26. *إِبَاءٌ*, *نِفَارٌ*, *شِرَادٌ*, *إِيَابٌ*, *قِيَامٌ*, *نِكَاحٌ*, *حِجَابٌ*, *كِتَابٌ*, as *فِعَالٌ*. D
27. *نُعَابٌ*, *نُعَاقٌ*, *أَزَازٌ*, *مُشَاءٌ*, *زُكَامٌ*, *سُعَالٌ*, *سُؤَالٌ*, *مُزَاجٌ*, as *فُعَالٌ*.
28. *زَهَادَةٌ*, *صَخَامَةٌ*, *فَصَاحَةٌ*, *جَزَالَةٌ*, *نَظَافَةٌ*, *ظَرَافَةٌ*, as *فَعَالَةٌ*.
29. *صَيَانَةٌ*, *عِبَادَةٌ*, *سِفَارَةٌ*, *كِتَابَةٌ*, as *فِعَالَةٌ*.
- [30. *خُفَارَةٌ*, *بُعَايَةٌ*, as *فُعَالَةٌ*.]
31. *رَكَانِيَّةٌ*, *عِلَانِيَّةٌ*, *طَمَاعِيَّةٌ*, *كَرَاهِيَّةٌ*, as *فُعَالِيَّةٌ*.

- A 32. *وَضُوءٌ*, *وَقُودٌ*, *وَلَوْعٌ*, *قَبُولٌ*, as *فَعُولٌ*.
 33. *قُدُومٌ*, *لُزُومٌ*, *جُحُودٌ*, *عُدُوٌّ*, *وَرُودٌ*, *دُخُولٌ*, *خُرُوجٌ*, as *فُعُولٌ*.
 [33*. *فَعُولَةٌ*, as *الْوَكَّةُ*.]
 34. *عُدُوبَةٌ*, *صُعُوبَةٌ*, *سُهُولَةٌ*, as *فُعُولَةٌ*.
 [35. *لُصُوصِيَّةٌ*, *خُصُوصِيَّةٌ*, as *فُعُولِيَّةٌ*.]
 [36. *شُيُوخِيَّةٌ*, *جُهُولِيَّةٌ*, *خُصُوصِيَّةٌ*, as *فُعُولِيَّةٌ*.]
 37. *رَحِيلٌ*, *ذَمِيلٌ*, *أَزِيرٌ*, *نَعِيبٌ*, *نَعِيقٌ*, *صَهِيلٌ*, as *فَعِيلٌ*.
 B 38. *حَمِيَّةٌ*, *شَكِيَّةٌ*, as *فَعِيلَةٌ*.
 39. *مَقَرٌ*, *مَحِيلٌ*, *مَحْيَسٌ*, *مَدْخَلٌ*, as *مُفَعَّلٌ*.
 40. *مَحِيضٌ*, *مَصِيرٌ*, *مَسِيرٌ*, *مَوْعِدٌ*, *مَوْثِقٌ*, *مَرْجِعٌ*, *مَكْبَرٌ*, as *مُفَعَّلٌ*,
مَجَى.
 [41. *مَهْلِكٌ*, as *مُفَعَّلٌ*.]
 42. *مَرْضَاةٌ*, *مَوَدَّةٌ*, *مَرَمَّةٌ*, *مَحْمَدَةٌ*, as *مُفَعَّلَةٌ*.
 43. *مَأْوِيَّةٌ*, *مَسِيرَةٌ*, *مَوْجِدَةٌ*, *مَعْرِفَةٌ*, *مَرْجِعَةٌ*, *مَحْمَدَةٌ*, as *مُفَعَّلَةٌ*,
مَرْتَبَةٌ.
 C [44. *مَقْدَرَةٌ*, *مَهْلِكَةٌ*, as *مُفَعَّلَةٌ*.]

[REM. For the forms with prefix *ma-*, 39—44, the so-called مُصَدَّرٌ مِيحِيٌّ, see further §§ 208, 221, rem. c, and the remarks to §§ 222—225.]

197. All these nouns cannot, however, be formed from every trilateral verb. The majority of verbs admit of but one form, very few of more than two or three. What these are, must be learned D from the Lexicon.

198. The five forms, which are most frequently used, are :

1. *فَعْلٌ*, 2. *فَعَلٌ*, 28. *فَعَالَةٌ*, 33. *فَعُولٌ*, 34. *فُعُولَةٌ*.

(a) *فَعْلٌ* is the abstract noun from transitive verbs of the forms *فَعَلَ* and *فَعِلَ*; as *قَتَلَ* to kill, *قَتْلٌ* killing or being killed (§ 201); *فَهِمَ* to understand, *فَهْمٌ* understanding, insight; *خَطَفَ* to snatch, *خَطْفٌ*.

(b) *فُعُولٌ* is the abstract noun from *intransitive* verbs of the form A *فَعَلَ*; as *قَعَدَ* and *جَلَسَ* to sit, *قُعُودٌ* and *جُلُوسٌ* sitting; *خَرَجَ* to go out, *خُرُوجٌ* going out.

(c) *فَعْلٌ* is the abstract noun from *intransitive* verbs of the form *فَعَلَ* (§§ 38 and 92); as *فَرِحَ* to be glad, *فَرَحٌ* joy; *مَرَضَ* to be sick, *مَرَضٌ* sickness.

(d) *فُعَالَةٌ* and *فُعُولَةٌ* are the abstract nouns from verbs of the form *فَعَلَ*; as *جَزَلَ* to be thick and large, to be of sound judgment, *جَزَالَةٌ* firmness or soundness of judgment; *سَرَوْ* to be generous, *سَرَاوَةٌ* B generosity; *خَشَنَ* to be rough, *خُشُونَةٌ* roughness; *سَهَلَ* to be smooth, *سُهُولَةٌ* smoothness.

REM. The abstract nouns of verbs which express FLIGHT, or REFUSAL, usually take the form 26. *فِعَالٌ*; as *فَرَّ*, *نَفَرَ*, *شَرَدَ*, to flee, *فِرَارٌ*; *شَرَدَ*, *نَفَرَ*, *فَرَّ*; *جَمَحَ* to become refractory, to run away with his rider (of a horse), *جِمَاحٌ*; *نَارَ* to flee from, shun with horror, *نِوَارٌ*; *أَبَى* to refuse, *إِبَاءٌ*. Those that express SICKNESS or AILMENT of any C kind have 27. *فُعَالٌ*, as *عَطَسَ* to sneeze, *عُطَاسٌ*; *سَعَلَ* to cough, *سُعَالٌ*; VIOLENT or CONTINUOUS MOTION, 21. *فُعَلَانٌ*, as *طَارَ* to fly, *طَيَرَانٌ*; *جَرَى* to run, *جَرِيَانٌ*; *خَطَرَ* to lash the tail, to brandish, *خَطَرَانٌ*; *بَرَقَ* to gleam, *بَرَقَانٌ*; *وَمَضَ* to flash, *وَمِضَانٌ*; *خَفَقَ* to palpitate, *خَفَقَانٌ*; CHANGE OF PLACE, 37. *فَعِيلٌ*, as *رَحَلَ* to travel, *رَحِيلٌ*; *دَبَّ* to creep, *دَبِيبٌ*; *رَسَمَ* to gallop (of a camel), *رَسِيمٌ*; *ذَمَلَ* to trot (of a camel), *ذَمِيلٌ*; *وَجَفَ* to be agitated, palpitate, run quickly, *وَجِيفٌ*; D *بَرَقَ* to gleam, *بَرِيقٌ*; *وَمَضَ* to flash, *وَمِيزٌ*; SOUND, 27. *فُعَالٌ* and 37. *فَعِيلٌ*, as *نَعَبَ* to croak, *نُعَابٌ* and *نَعِيبٌ*; *شَهَقَ* to sob, to bray, *نَهَيْقٌ* and *نَهَائِقٌ*; *صَهَلَ* to neigh, *صَهِيلٌ*; *نَهَقَ* to bray, *نَهَائِقٌ* and *نَهَاتٌ*; *صَاحَ* to cry out, *صِيَاحٌ*; *صَرَخَ* to cry out for help, *صُرَاخٌ*; *نَبَحَ* to bark, *نُبَاحٌ*; *بَكَى* to weep, *بُكَاءٌ*; *عَوَى* to

A *howl*, عَوَّأَ; تَغَا to *bleat*, تُغَا; رَغَا to *grumble* (of a camel), رَغَا; OFFICE, TRADE OR HANDICRAFT, 29. فَعَالَةٌ, as خَلَفَ to *succeed*, خِلَافَةٌ the office of successor (خَلِيفَةٌ) or caliph, the caliphate; أَمَرَ to *be chief* or emīr, إِمَارَةٌ the office of emīr; وَلِيَ to *be in charge or command of*, وَلَايَةٌ, *governorship*; نَابَ to *take one's place, act as deputy*, نِيَابَةٌ, *deputyship*; كَتَبَ to *write*, كِتَابَةٌ the office of secretary; خَاطَ to *sew*, خِيَاطَةٌ the trade of tailor; تَجَرَ to *trade*, تِجَارَةٌ, *trade, traffic*.

B 199. If the middle radical of a verb can be pronounced with two or three vowels, and its signification varies accordingly, that verb may have several abstract nouns, one for each form and meaning of the Perfect. Thus, فَرَّقَ, to *part, divide*, has فَرَقٌ, but فَرِقٌ, to *be afraid*, فَرِقٌ, جَهَرَ, to *be plain, open or public*, has جَهْرٌ or جِهَارٌ, but جِهْرٌ, to *be unable to see in the sunlight*, جِهْرٌ, and جَهْرٌ, to *be loud*, جِهَارَةٌ; شَرَفَ, to *surpass or excel in rank or nobility*, has شَرَفٌ, but شَرِيفٌ, to *be*

C *high or prominent*, شَرَفٌ, and شَرُفٌ to *be exalted, noble or eminent*, شَرَفٌ or شَرَافَةٌ.

200. If a verb has only one form, but several different significations, it often has different abstract nouns, one of which is peculiar to, or more generally used in, each of its meanings. E.g. حَكَمَ, to *judge*, has حُكْمٌ, but when it signifies to *curb* (a horse), حَكْمٌ; خَرَّ, to *fall prostrate*, has خَرٌّ or خُرُورٌ, but when it means to *sound like rushing*

D *water*, خَرِيرٌ; رَفَعَ, to *be exalted or noble*, has رَفْعَةٌ, but in the sense of to *have a loud voice*, رَفَاعَةٌ; وَجَدَ, to *find*, usually has وَجْدَانٌ, but when it means to *be wealthy*, جَدَّةٌ, and to *be moved by love, grief or anger*, وَجْدٌ.

201. The nomina verbi are used both in an active and a passive sense; as قَتَلَهُ his *killing* (another) or his *being killed* himself; لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ بَعْدَ إِصْلَاحِهَا *work no evil upon the earth after*

its having been well ordered; *فِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ أَظْهَرَ الْمَأْمُونُ الْقَوْلَ بِخَلْقِ* A
الْقُرْآنِ in this year *el-Ma'mūn* publicly adopted the doctrine of the
Kor'ān's having been created.

REM. There are also nomina verbi that have always a passive signification; as *سُرُورٌ* joy, gladness, from *سُرَّ* to be glad; *وُجُودٌ* existence, from *وُجِدَ* to be found, to exist (see § 200)*.

202. The nouns formed from the derived forms of the strong trilateral verb are as follows.

II. 1. *تَفْعِيلٌ*. B

2. *تَفْعِلَةٌ*, as *تَذْكِرَةٌ*, *تَكْرِمَةٌ*, *تَقْدِيمَةٌ*, *تَكْبِيلَةٌ*, *تَفْرِقَةٌ*, *تَبَصِيرَةٌ*, *تَرْكِيَةٌ*, *تَذْكِيَةٌ*, *تَجْزِئَةٌ*, *تَهْنِئَةٌ*, *تَضَرَّةٌ*, *تَسَرَّةٌ*.

- [3. *تَفْعِلَةٌ*, as *تَهْلِكَةٌ*, *تَسَرَّةٌ*, *تَضَرَّةٌ*.]

4. *تَفْعَالٌ*, as *تَصْهَالٌ*, *تَهْطَالٌ*, *تَهْتَانٌ*, *تَصْدَاقٌ*, *تَرْدَادٌ*, *تَكَرَّارٌ*, *تَسْيَارٌ*, *تَطَوُّافٌ*, *تَجَوَّالٌ*, *تَوَمَّاضٌ*.

- [5. *تَفْعَالٌ*, as *تَبَيَّانٌ*, *تَلْقَاءٌ*, *تَمْشَاءٌ*, *تَشْرَابٌ*, *تَبْكَاءٌ*, *تَمْثَالٌ*, C
تَنْضَالٌ. Of these examples some allow only the two

first, pointing the others as examples of *تَفْعَالٌ*.]

- [6. *فَعَّالٌ*, as *كِذَّابٌ*, *كِلَامٌ*, *عِلَامٌ*, *فَسَارٌ*, *خِرَاقٌ*, *قِدَامٌ*, *قَضَاءٌ*, *حِمَالٌ*, *كِبَارٌ*.]

- [7. *فَعِيلَى*, as *حِصْيَى*, *خَلِيفَى*, *جَيْئَى*, *رَمِيَا*, *قَتَمِيَا*, *فَخِيرِي*, *دَلِيلَى*, *مِثْمِي*. D

- [8. *مِثْمِيَا*, as *خَصِيصَا*, *فَعِيلَا*.]

To these may be added *تُفْعُولٌ*, as *تُهْلُوكُ*. Here the vowel of the

* *وُجُودٌ* is also employed in the active signification; see the Gloss. to Bibl. Geogr. viii. and Lane. D. G.]

A first syllable seems to have been assimilated to that of the second ;
تَفْعُولٌ for تَفْعُولٌ.

III. 1. مُفَاعَلَةٌ.

2. فَعَالٌ.

[3. فَعِيَالٌ, as ضِيرَابٌ. [4. فَعِيَالٌ, as مِرَاءٌ, قِتَالٌ.]

IV. اِفْعَالٌ.

V. 1. تَفْعُلٌ. [2. تَفْعَالٌ, as تَحْمَالٌ, تِكْلَامٌ, تِمْلَاقٌ.]

B VI. 1. تَفَاعُلٌ. [2. تَفَاعُلٌ, as تَفَاوُتٌ.]

[3. تَفَاعُلٌ, as تَفَاوُتٌ.]

VII. اِنْفَعَالٌ. VIII. 1. اِفْتَعَالٌ. [2. فَعَالٌ, as قِتَالٌ, سِتَارٌ.]

IX. اِفْعِلَالٌ. X. اِسْتِفْعَالٌ.

XI. اِفْعِيَالٌ. XII. اِفْعِيَالٌ.

XIII. اِفْعَوَالٌ. XIV. اِفْعِنَالٌ.

C XV. اِفْعِنَالَةٌ.

REM. α. In II. the form فَعَالٌ is the original infinitive, but تَفْعِيلٌ is by far the most common ; تَفْعَلَةٌ is chiefly used in verba tert. rad. hēmz. and tert. rad. و et ي (in which latter the form تَفْعِيلٌ is excessively rare, as تَنْزِيٌّ from نَزَا) ; فَعِيلٌ and فَعِيَالٌ are usually ascribed to I., but as their use is لِقَصْدِ الْمَبَالِغَةِ to express energy or intensity, [or frequency,] they seem as deserving of a place here as تَفْعَالٌ [which in like manner differ from the infin. of I., only by expressing greater energy or frequent repetition]. These forms with tèsdid are akin to the Heb. infin. absol. קָמַל (קָמַל, קָמַל), to Heb. substantives like שָׁלוֹם, and to the Eastern Aramaic infin. קָמַל; whereas تَفْعَالٌ, تَفْعِيلٌ, تَفْعُولٌ and تَفْعَلَةٌ are, strictly speaking, the infinitives, not of فَعَّلَ, but of an obsolete فَعَّلَ, akin to فَعَّلَ, فَعَّلَ, فَعَّلَ, and are represented in the

cognate dialects by such substantives as תַּבְּרִיךְ, תַּבְּמוֹל, תַּבְּלִית, A
 תַּבְּנִית, תַּבְּנוּת, תַּבְּנִיחַ, etc.*—In III. *فِعَالٌ* is the original infinitive, which the great majority of the
 Arabs shortened into *فَعَالٌ*, whilst some compensated the loss of the
 long vowel by doubling the following consonant, *فَعَّالٌ*. The most
 common form of all is *مُفَاعَلَةٌ* ([in form identical with the] pass.
 particip. fem.).—In V. the original form is *تَفَعَّلٌ*, which has
 however been almost entirely supplanted by *تَفَعَّلٌ*.—In VIII. those B
 Arabs alone use *فَعَالٌ*, who shorten the Perf. and Imperf. into
فَعَل, or *يَفْعِل*, etc. in the cases mentioned in § 117*.—
 The form *تَفَعَّلٌ* is sometimes ascribed to III., as *تَرَمَّأَ*; and
تَرَامُوا *رَمَيَا*, (تَهَاجَرُوا) *هَجِيرَى*, (تَحَاجَرُوا) *حَجِيرَى* to VI., as

[REM. b. For the *مُصَدَّرٌ مِيمِي* of the derived conjugations see
 § 227, rem.]

203. The nouns formed from the quadriliteral verbs are :— C

- I. 1. *فَعْلَلَةٌ*, as *دَحْرَجَةٌ*, *سَرْهَفَةٌ*, *حَوْقَلَةٌ*, *جَهْوَرَةٌ*, *بَيْطَرَةٌ*, *سَلْقَاءٌ*,
فَلْقَلَةٌ, *زَلْزَلَةٌ*.
2. *فِلْقَالٌ*, *زِلْزَالٌ*, *سِلْقَاءٌ*, *حِيقَالٌ*, *سِرْهَافٌ*, *دِحْرَاجٌ*, *فِعْلَالٌ*.
- [3. *فَلْقَالٌ*, *زَلْزَالٌ*, *فَعْلَالٌ*.]
- II. *تَفَعَّلٌ*, as *تَدَحْرَجٌ*.
- III. *اِفْعِنَالٌ*, as *اِحْرِنْجَامٌ*. D
- IV. *اِطْمِئْنَانٌ*, *اِفْشِعْرَارٌ*, *اِفْعِلَالٌ*. [The irregular form *طُمَأْنِينَةٌ*
 is rather to be considered as a substantive, *اِسْمٌ مُصَدَّرٌ*.]

REM. In I. *فَعْلَلَةٌ* is the common form, whilst the employment
 of *فِعْلَالٌ* depends upon the *usus loquendi* (like that of *فَعَالٌ* in III.

* [Barth, *Nominalbildung*, § 180 disapproves of this theory. D. G.]

- A of the trilateral verb). The form **فَعْلَلٌ** seems to be restricted to reduplicated verbs, like **زَلَّزَلَ**.—A variation of the fourth form is presented to us in the word **طَعْنَانٌ**, *mutual thrusting and stabbing with lances* = **تَطَاعُنٌ**, which comes from **طَعَنَ** = **إِطْعَنَ**.

204. The abstract nouns of the *verba mediæ rad. geminatæ* are formed according to the rules given in § 120. Hence **مَدْدٌ** for **مَرْدٌ**, **مَدْدٌ** for **مَرْدٌ** (from **رَدَّ**), **تَغَرُّرٌ** for **تَغَرَّرَ** (from the second form of **غَرَّ**).

- B REM. a. Those nouns, of which the first and second radicals are pronounced with *fêṭḥa*, undergo no contraction; as **عَلَلٌ**, **سَدَدٌ**, **مَلَلٌ**, **غَصَصٌ**.

REM. b. The nouns of the third and sixth forms may either be contracted or not; as **مُمَادَّةٌ** or **مُمَادَّةٌ**, **تَسَابُّبٌ** or **تَسَابُّبٌ**. See § 124.

- C **205.** The formation of nouns from the *verba hêmzata* takes place according to the rules laid down in §§ 131—136.

206. Those *verba primæ rad. و*, that reject the *و* in the Imperf. and Imperat. (§§ 142 and 144), drop it also in the verbal noun. E.g.

	عِدَّةٌ	from	وَعَدَ	Imperf.	يَعِدُ	Imperat.	عِدْ
	عِظَّةٌ	„	وَعَظَ	„	يَعِظُ	„	عِظْ
	دَعَّةٌ	„	وَدَعَ	„	يَدَعُ	„	دَعْ
D	زِنَّةٌ	„	وَزَنَ	„	يَزِنُ	„	زِنْ
	دِيَّةٌ	„	وَدَى	„	يَدِي	„	دِ

The termination **ة**, with which these nouns are furnished, is a compensation for the lost radical.

REM. a. Not a few *verba primæ rad. و*, however, have nouns of the form **فَعْلٌ**, though they drop the first radical in the Imperf.; e.g. **وَجَرٌ**, **يَجِرُ**, **وَجَرٌ**; **وَجَنٌ**, **يَجُنُ**, **وَجَنٌ**. Others have both forms;

e.g. **يَضَعُ** and **وَضَعُ**; **زَنَهُ** and **وَزَنَ**; **يَعِدُ** and **وَعَدَ**. **أَعَدَّ** and **عَدَدٌ**.

REM. 6. Initial و, if pronounced with damma or kèsra, may be changed into أ (see § 145, rem.), as أَجْدَانُ, إِجْدَانُ, for وَجْدَانُ وَجُودُ.

REM. c. In nouns from verba primæ rad. و, this radical is changed into ي, if it be without a vowel, and kèsa precede; as اِجَابٌ for اُجَابٌ, from the fourth form of وَجَبَ; اِسْتِيفَاٌ for اُسْتِيفَاٌ, from the tenth of وَفَى. See § 145.

[illegible]

207. Nouns derived from *verba mediæ rad.* و et ی are subject to the same irregularities as those verbs (§ 150, etc.).

208. If the noun from a verb mediæ rad. **و** or **ى** be of the form **فَعْلٌ**, the **و** or **ى** remains unchanged ; as **سَيَرٌ**, **قَوٌّ**. In the form **فَعُولٌ**, **حُوٌّ**, **ثُووبٌ**, from verba med. **و**, the **و** may be changed into **وُ**, as **سُوورٌ**, **غُوورٌ**, **رُووبٌ**, **دُوورٌ**, for **ثُووبٌ**, etc. Verba med. **ى** of the form **مَصْدَرٌ مَبِئِيٌّ** frequently take **kèsra** in the Imperf. **يَفْعِلُ** (see § 157), as **مَجِئٌ** (or by assimilation **مَجِئٌ**), **مَبِئٌ** (for **مَبِئٌ**), **مَصِيرٌ**, **مَعِيشٌ**, and the like. [See § 223, rem.]

209. If the letter و, pronounced with fetha, be preceded by kësra, it is converted into ي; as قَوَامٌ for قَامٌ, قَوَائِنٌ for صَوَائِنٌ, from قَامَ; قَوَامٌ for قَامَ, قَوَائِنٌ for صَوَائِنٌ, from the seventh and eighth forms of قَادَ. Except in the third form, where it remains

- A unchanged; as *ثَوَارٌ* from *ثَاوَر*, *جَوَارٌ* from *جَاوَر*, *سَوَارٌ* from *سَاوَر*, *عَوَانٌ* from *نَاوَأٌ*, *لَوَامٌ* from *لَاوَمَ*, *قَوَامٌ* from *عَاوَنَ*.

210. Peculiar to *verba mediæ rad.* و et ی is the nominal form *فَعْلُولَةٌ*, in which ی always takes the place of the second radical; as *كُنُونَةٌ* from *كَانَ* (كون), *قَادٌ* from *قَيَّدُوهُ* (دوم), *دَمِيمَةٌ* from *دَامَ* (شيخ), *بَيْنُونَةٌ* from *بَانَ* (بين), *شَيْخُوخَةٌ* from *سَادَ* (سود), *غَيَّبٌ* from *غَابَ* (غيب), *صَيَّرُورَةٌ* from *صَارَ* (صير), *قِيلٌ* from *قَالَ*.

- REM. Some grammarians regard *فَعْلُولَةٌ* as the original form. The impossible *شَيْخُوخَةٌ*, *صَيَّرُورَةٌ*, were, they say, first changed into *شَيْخُوخَةٌ*, *صَيَّرُورَةٌ*, and then altered, on account of the discord between *ī* and *ē* in successive syllables, into *شَيْخُوخَةٌ*, *صَيَّرُورَةٌ*. Others look upon *فَعْلُولَةٌ* as a contraction for *فَيْعْلُولَةٌ*, so that *دَمِيمَةٌ* was originally *دَمِيْمُوْمَةٌ*, by assimilation *دَمِيْمُوْمَةٌ*, and then shortened *دَمِيْمُوْمَةٌ* (like *مَيِّتٌ* for *مَيِّتٌ*); but there is no verbal form *فَيْعَلٌ*, with which such a *nomen verbi* could be connected. The rare substantive forms *سُوْدٌ* (or *سُوْدٌ*) from *سَادَ*, to be chief or ruler, and *عُوْطٌ* from *عَاطَ* to desire the male (of a she-camel); the cognate forms *فَيُضَوِّضُ* and *فَيُضَوِّضُ*, *فَيُضَوِّضُ* and *فَيُضَوِّضُ*, *فَيُضَوِّضُ* and *فَيُضَوِّضُ*, mixture, confusion; and the analogy of the Aramaic verbal form *ܠܗܝܠܐ* (as *ܠܗܝܠܐ*) and the Heb. *לָהַל* (as *לָהַל*),—all combine to prove that *فَعْلُولَةٌ* comes directly from a quadriliteral *فَعْلَل*.

211. In nouns of the fourth and tenth form of *verba mediæ rad.* و et ی, the second radical is elided, after throwing back its vowel upon the vowelless first radical; and the termination *ة* is appended to the noun by way of compensation (compare § 206). E.g. *إِقَامَةٌ* and *إِسْتِقَامَةٌ* for *إِقْوَامٌ* and *إِسْتَقْوَامٌ*; *إِفَادَةٌ* and *إِسْتِفَادَةٌ* for *إِفْيَادٌ* and *إِسْتِفْيَادٌ*.

REM. Nouns of the fourth form without the ة very rarely A occur; e.g. اَقَامَ in the Kōr'ān, Sūr. xxi. 73 (for اَقَامَ , اَقَامَ or اَقَامَ); اَرَاءَ (for اَرَاءَ) from اَرَى to make or let see, to show (§ 176, rem. c).

212. In nouns formed from verba tertiæ rad. و et ى , the third radical is retained, when the second immediately precedes it and is vowelless; as غَشِيَانٌ , رِضْوَانٌ , قَرِيٌّ , زَهْوٌ , رَمَى , غَزَوْ . If the second radical be و and the third ى , an assimilation takes place in the form فَعْلٌ , as لَوَى , طَوَى , زَوَى , حَوَى , لَبَى , طَى , زَى , حَى .

213. In nouns from verba tertiæ rad. و et ى of the forms فَعْلٌ , B فَعْلٌ , and فَعْلٌ , the third radical (which in this case always [if the root be of the latter, often if it be of the former class,] assumes the form of ى) rejects its damma, throws back the tènwin upon the fèthā of the second radical, and becomes quiescent. E.g. جَلَى for جَلَا (جَلَوْ), سُرَى for سُرَا (رِضْو), رِضَى for رِضَا [or رِضَى], لَظَى for لَظَى (جَلَوْ), هَدَى for هَدَى (compare § 167, α , β , and δ , β).

214. In nouns from verba tertiæ rad. و of the form فَعَلَةٌ , the و C is changed, after the elision of its fèthā, into ēlif productionis; as شَكْوَةٌ for شَكَاةٌ , زَكْوَةٌ for زَكَاةٌ , حَيْوَةٌ for حَيَاةٌ , صَلْوَةٌ for صَلَاةٌ .

REM. α . We often find, however, the (etymologically more correct) orthography صَلْوَةٌ , حَيْوَةٌ , زَكْوَةٌ (§ 7, rem. α).

REM. δ . In the same way as حَيْوَةٌ for حَيَاةٌ , we find مَرْضَاةٌ for مَرْضِيَّةٌ (مَرْضَوَةٌ), مَرْثَاةٌ for مَرْثِيَّةٌ , etc.

215. If the noun from a verb tertiæ rad. و be of the form D فُعُولٌ or فُعُولَةٌ , the و productionis of the second syllable combines with the radical و into و ; as عُلُوٌّ , دُنُوٌّ for عُلُو , دُنُو . But, if these forms come from verba tertiæ rad. ى , the و productionis is changed, through the influence of the third radical, into ى , and combines with it into ى , whilst, at the same time, the damma of the second radical becomes a kèsra; as رُقُوى , أَوُوى for رُقِى , أَوِى .

A مُضَوٍّ (compare § 170). A further assimilation of the vowel of the first syllable sometimes takes place, as اَتِيَّ for اَتِيَّ, اَوِيَّ for اَوِيَّ, اَعِيَّ for اَعِيَّ; just as in the plural of substantives we find قِسِيَّ, عَصِيَّ, دَلِيَّ, for قُسِيَّ, عُصِيَّ, دُلِيَّ, from قَوْسٌ, عَصَا, دَلْوٌ.

216. If the noun from a verb *tertiæ rad.* ي be of the form فَعِيلٌ, the ي productionis of the second syllable combines with the B radical ي into يَّ; as هَوِيَّ for هَوِيَّ, from هَوَى. In the same form from *verba tertiae rad.* و, the third radical is converted into ي, and combines in the same manner with the ي productionis into يَّ.

217. In the *nomina verbi* of the forms فَعَالٌ, فِعَالٌ, and فُعَالٌ, the third radical of *verba tertiae rad.* و et ي is changed into *hèmza*; as بُكَاءٌ, بِنَاءٌ, خَفَاءٌ. The same thing takes place in the verbal nouns of the fourth, seventh, and following forms, as اِرْتَجَاءٌ, اِنْجِلَاءٌ, اِعْطَاءٌ; C اِحْوِيَاءٌ, اِسْتِدْعَاءٌ, اِرْعَوَاءٌ; and in that of the third, when it has the form فِعَالٌ, as نَدَاءٌ from نَادَى. This change is caused by the preceding long *fèthā*.

218. The *nomina verbi* of the second form of *verba tert. rad.* و et ي always take the form تَفْعَلَةٌ (§ 202, rem.), as تَعْرِيةٌ, تَسْلِيَةٌ. In those of the fifth and sixth forms, the influence of the third radical D (always ي, § 169) converts the *ḍamma* of the penult syllable into *kèsra*, and the syllables مِي are contracted into مِ (according to § 167, b, β). Hence تَجَلَّى for تَجَلَّى (تَجَلَّى), تَوَالٍ for تَوَالٍ (تَوَالٍ).

(β) *The Nomina Vicis or Nouns that express the Doing of an Action once.*

219. That an act has taken place *once* (مَرَّةً), the Arabs indicate by adding the feminine termination ـَة to the verbal noun. For this

purpose the form **فَعْلٌ** is always selected in the first form of the A trilateral verb, **تَفْعِيلٌ** in the second, and **فَعْلَالٌ** in the first form of the quadrilaterals. E.g. **نَصْرَةٌ**, **قَعْدَةٌ**, **ضَرْبَةٌ**, **شَرْبَةٌ**, **فَرْحَةٌ**, **فَرَّةٌ**, **تَقْلِيْبَةٌ**, **اِسْتِنْشَاقَةٌ**, **اِتِّفَاقَةٌ**, **اِنْكَشَافَةٌ**, **تَغَافُلَةٌ**, **تَقْلِيْبَةٌ**, **اِكْرَامَةٌ**, **اِحْزَانَةٌ**, **تَرْوِيْحَةٌ**, **دَحْرَجَةٌ**, **اِقْشَعْرَارَةٌ**, **تَدْحِرْجَةٌ**, **دِحْرَاجَةٌ**, the act of helping, sitting down, striking, drinking, rejoicing, fleeing, turning over, giving rest, veaving, honouring, rolling over, neglecting, being uncovered, turning round, inhaling or B snuffing, rolling, being rolled, shuddering, once. These nouns are called **أَسْمَاءُ الْمَرَّةِ**, *nomina vicis*, or nouns that express the doing of an action once.

REM. a. Nouns of this sort, derived from weak verbs, do not differ in form from those of the strong verbs; as **عَدُوَّةٌ**, **قَوْمَةٌ**, **وَعْدَةٌ**, **لَقِيٌّ**, **رَمَى**, **أَتَى**, **عَدَا**, **قَامَ**, **وَعَدَ** from **لَقِيَّةٌ**, **رَمِيَّةٌ**, **أَتِيَّةٌ**.

REM. b. If the verbal noun happens to end in **ة**, the feminine C termination **ة** cannot, of course, be appended to it, and the singleness of the action can only be expressed by adding the adjective **وَاحِدَةٌ** one, as **وَاحِدَةٌ رَحِمَهُ رَحِمَةً** and **وَاحِدَةٌ دَحْرَجَتْهُ**, he had pity or compassion upon him once; and so with **وَاحِدَةٌ اِقَامَتْهُ**, **وَاحِدَةٌ اِسْتَعَانَتْهُ**, **وَاحِدَةٌ اِقَامَتْهُ**, **وَاحِدَةٌ اِسْتَعَانَتْهُ**.

REM. c. From these nouns a dual and a plural may be formed to express the doing of the act twice or oftener; as du. **نَصَرْتَانِ**, pl. **نَصَرَاتٌ**.

REM. d. Other verbal nouns are but rarely used in this way; D as **رُؤْيَةٌ**, **رُؤْيَةٌ**, **رُؤْيَةٌ**, **اِتِّبَانَةٌ**, **اِتِّبَانَةٌ**, **اِتِّبَانَةٌ**, the act of going on a pilgrimage, seeing, meeting, coming, once.

(γ) The *Nomina Speciei* or Nouns of Kind.

220. The **اِسْمُ التَّوَع** or noun of kind, has always the form **فَعْلَةٌ**, and indicates the manner of doing what is expressed by the verb; as **جَلَسَةٌ**, **رُكْبَةٌ**, **قُعْدَةٌ**, **طُعْمَةٌ**, **قَتْلَةٌ**, **مِيتَةٌ**, **نِيمَةٌ**, manner, mode, or

- A way of sitting, riding, sitting, eating, killing, dying, sleeping. E.g. *هُوَ حَسَنُ الْكِتَابَةِ* he is good as to his manner of writing, he writes a good hand, *قُتِلَ قِتْلَةً سَوْءَ* he was killed in a miserable way, *بُشَّتِ الْمَيِّتَةُ* 't is a wretched death!

- REM. a. The nom. speciei may, like the nom. verbi and nom. vicis, be used in a passive sense, as *صُرْعَةً*, way of being thrown (from horseback), e.g. *سَوْءَ الْإِسْتِمْسَاكِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ حُسْنِ الصَّرْعَةِ* to sit fast badly is better than to be thrown easily. Sometimes too it takes the meaning of one of the derived forms of the verb; as *عَذْرَةً* manner of excusing oneself, from *اعْتَذَرَ* to excuse oneself; *خِمْرَةً* mode of veiling oneself, from *اِخْتَمَرَتْ* she put on the *خِمَارُ* or *yashmak*; *عِمَّةً* way of putting on a turban, from *تَعَمَّرَ* or *اعْتَمَرَ* to put on a turban (*عِمَامَةً*).
- B

- REM. b. If the nom. verbi has the form *فَعْلَةً*, we must have recourse to a circumlocation to express the idea of the nom. speciei; as *حَمَيْتُهُ حِمِيَةَ الْمَرِيضِ* I made him observe a regimen like a sick man, *نَشَدْتُهُ نَشْدَةَ النَّفِيسِ* I searched for it as for something precious; or else *نَشَدْتُهُ نَوْعًا مِنَ النِّشْدَةِ*, *حَمَيْتُهُ نَوْعًا مِنَ الْحِمِيَةِ*. So too with the derived forms of the verb, *أَكْرَمْتُهُ إِكْرَامَ الصَّدِيقِ* I honoured him as a friend is honoured, or *أَكْرَمْتُهُ نَوْعًا مِنَ الْإِكْرَامِ*.
- C

- D (δ) *The Nomina Loci et Temporis or Nouns of Place and Time.*

221. The nouns called *أَسْمَاءُ الظَّرْفِ* (*nomina vasis*), or *أَسْمَاءُ الْمَكَانِ وَالزَّمَانِ* (*nomina loci et temporis*), are formed after the analogy of the Imperfect Active of the first form of the verb, by substituting the syllable *م* for the prefixes, and giving the second radical *fetha*, if the Imperfect has *fetha* or *damma*, but *kèsra*, if the Imperfect has *kèsra*. E.g. *مَشْرَبٌ* a place for drinking, a reservoir or water-trough, from *شَرِبَ* to drink, imperf. *يَشْرَبُ*; *مَنْهَلٌ* the time or place for watering

(camels), from *نَهَلَ* to drink, imperf. *يَنْهَلُ*; *مَصْرَعٌ* the time when, or A place where, one is thrown down or slain, from *صَرَعَ* to throw down, imperf. *يَصْرَعُ*; *مَكْتَبٌ* a place where writing is taught, a school, from *كَتَبَ* to write, imperf. *يَكْتُبُ*; *مَخْرَجٌ* and *مَدْخَلٌ*, a place of egress and ingress, from *خَرَجَ* to go out, imperf. *يَخْرُجُ*, and *دَخَلَ* to go in, imperf. *يَدْخُلُ*; *مَجْلِسٌ* the place where, or time when, several persons sit, room, assembly, party, from *جَلَسَ* to sit, imperf. *يَجْلِسُ*; *مَقْصِدٌ* the place aimed at or made for, from *قَصَدَ* to aim at, make for, imperf. *يَقْصِدُ*. B

REM. a. These nouns are called *أَسْمَاءُ الظَّرْفِ*, because time and place are, as it were, the vessels in which the act or state is contained.

REM. b. Twelve of these nouns, though derived from verbs in which the characteristic vowel of the Imperfect is *çamma*, take, notwithstanding, *kèsra*; viz.

1. *مَجْزِرٌ* the place where animals are slaughtered, slaughterhouse or C
shambles.
2. *مَرْقُوقٌ* whereon one rests, the elbow.
3. *مَسْجِدٌ* of prostration in prayer, a mosque.
4. *مَسْقِطٌ* where anything falls.
5. *مَسْكِنٌ* where one dwells, habitation.
6. *مَشْرِقٌ* where the sun rises, the east. D
7. *مَطْلِعٌ* of ascent or rising.
8. *مَغْرِبٌ* where the sun sets, the west.
9. *مَفْرِقٌ* of division, in particular, where the hair divides
in different directions, the crown of the head.
10. *مَنْبِتٌ* where a plant grows.

- A 11. مَنْخَرٌ the place where the breath passes through the nose, the nostril.
 12. مَنْسِكٌ where a sacrifice is offered during a religious festival.

Of these, nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, and 12, may be pronounced with *fèthā*, and the same license is extended by some grammarians to all the rest. Instead of مَنْخَرٌ some say مَنْخَرٌ, مَنْخَرٌ, and even مَنْخُورٌ.

- The verb جَمَعَ, to collect, which has *fèthā* in the imperf., also makes
 B مَجْمَعٌ or مَجْمِعٌ, a place of collecting, meeting or assembling. The vowel of the first syllable is variable in مُخْدَعٌ, also مُخْدَعٌ and مُخْدَعٌ, a place of hiding or concealment, a small room or closet. See § 228, rem. a; and compare the variations in مُجَسَّدٌ a garment worn (by a woman) next the skin; مُصْحَفٌ a book, a copy of the *Kor'ān*; and مَطْرَفٌ a robe with ornamental borders.

- C REM. c. The *kèsa* of the second syllable distinguishes in many cases the nomina temp. et loci from the مَصْدَرٌ مِيمِيٌّ, which, as a general rule, takes *fèthā* in the second syllable. Thus مَجْلَسٌ, مَقَرٌ, مَضْرَبٌ, مَحْضٍ, مَحْمِلٌ, are nomina verbi or infinitives; whilst مَجْلِسٌ, مَقَرٌ, مَضْرَبٌ, مَحْضٍ, مَحْمِلٌ, are nomina temporis or loci.

- REM. d. This class of nouns exists in the other Semitic languages. In Hebrew, the vowel of the first syllable has frequently been weakened into ֿ and ֿֿ ; as מִשְׁאֵב, מִצֵּב (מִנְצֵב),
 D (מְכַסֵּה) מִזְבֵּחַ, (מְכַסֵּה) מִדְבָּר, (מְרֻכֵּב) מִדְבָּר, (מְכַסֵּה) מִקְדָּשׁ.

222. Nouns of time and place, formed from verba primæ rad. ו et י, retain the first radical, even though it be rejected in the Imperfect of the verb (§§ 142, 144), and have invariably *kèsa* in the second syllable. E.g. מוֹרְדַּת watering-place, from וָרַד to go down (to draw water), imperf. יֵרֵד; מוֹעֵד the time or place of a promise or appointment, fixed time or place, from וָעַד to promise, imperf. יַעֲד;

مَوْضِعٌ *the place where anything is put, a place*, from وَضَعَ to put down, A
to place, imperf. يَضَعُ; مَوْجِلٌ *a place that is dreaded*, from وَجَلَ to be
afraid, imperf. يَوْجَلُ; مَوْحِلٌ *a slough or quagmire*, from وَحَلَ to
stick in the mud, imperf. يَوْحَلُ; مَيْسِرٌ *a game at hazard*, from يَسَرَ
to play at hazard, imperf. يَيْسِرُ.

REM. Here the مُصَدَّرٌ مَيْسِرٌ should, strictly speaking, have the
same form as the nomina loci et temp., but the grammarians give B
some examples with fèṭḥa in the second syllable, as مَوْضِعٌ, مَوْحِلٌ.

223. Those formed from verba mediæ rad. و et ي undergo
changes analogous to those suffered by the Imperfect of the verb
(§ 150); that is to say, after the second radical has taken fèṭḥa or
kèsra, according to § 221, this vowel is thrown back upon the vowelless
first radical, and the و or ي is changed into the homogeneous letter
of prolongation (ا or ي). E.g. مَقَامٌ (مَقُومٌ) *place of standing, place*,
from قَامَ to stand, imperf. يَقُومُ (يَقُومُ); مَغَاصٌ (مَغُوصٌ) *diving-place*, C
from غَاصَ to dive, imperf. يَغُوصُ (يَغُوصُ); مَخَافٌ (مَخُوفٌ) and
مَهَابٌ (مَهِيْبٌ), *a place that is dreaded*, from خَافَ to fear, imperf.
يَخَافُ (يَخُوفُ), and هَابٌ to fear, imperf. يَهَابُ (يَهِيْبٌ); مَقِيلٌ (مَقِيْلٌ)
place of resting at mid-day, from قَالٌ to sleep at mid-day, imperf. يَقِيلُ
(يَقِيْلٌ).

REM. The مُصَدَّرٌ مَيْسِرٌ has in this case regularly the form with
ā in the second syllable, as مَابٌ, مَالٌ, مَعَادٌ, *return* (from آَبَ for D
أَوَبَ, etc.), مَشَاعٌ *being divulged or published* (from شَاعَ for شَيَعَ);
but many verba med. ي take in preference the form with ī, as
مَيْسِرٌ or مَيْسَرٌ, مَبَاضٌ or مَبَاضٌ, مَبَاضٌ or مَبَاضٌ, مَسَالٌ or مَسَالٌ,
مَعِيشٌ or مَعِيشٌ, مَكِيلٌ or مَكِيلٌ, مَقِيلٌ or مَقِيلٌ, مَمِيلٌ or مَمِيلٌ.
See § 208.

224. Those formed from verba tertie rad. و et ي violate the rule
laid down in § 221, for they always take fèṭḥa in the second syllable,

- A whatever be the vowel of the Imperfect. In regard to their contraction, they follow the analogy of the verbal nouns **فَعْلٌ** from the same verbs (§ 213). E.g. **مَنْجَى** (مَنْجُو، مَنْجَى) *place of refuge*, from **نَجَا** to *escape*, imperf. **يَنْجُو**; **مَرْعَى** (مَرْعَى، مَرْعَى) *pasture-ground*, from **رَعَى** to *pasture or graze*, imperf. **يَرَعَى**; **مَثْوَى** (مَثْوَى، مَثْوَى) *the place where one stops*, from **ثَوَى** to *stop*, imperf. **يُثْوَى**; **مَأْوَى** (مَأْوَى، مَأْوَى) *do.*, from **أَوَى** to *go or resort to a place*, imperf. **يَأْوَى**; **مَطْوَى** (مَطْوَى، مَطْوَى) *a fold*, from **طَوَى** to *fold*, imperf. **يَطْوَى**; **مَثْنَى** (مَثْنَى، مَثْنَى) *a bend*, from **ثَنَى** to *bend*, imperf. **يَثْنَى**.

REM. The **مَصْدَرٌ مِيمِيٌّ** has the same form, as **مَجْرَى** from **جَرَى**, imperf. **يَجْرَى**; **مَسْرَى** from **سَرَى**, imperf. **يَسْرَى**.

225. Nouns of time and place not unfrequently take the feminine form **ة**; as **مَشْغَلَةٌ** *time or place of occupation, business*; **مَشْرَعَةٌ** *the place where cattle, etc., are watered*; **مَضْرِبَةٌ** *the part of a sword with which the blow is struck, the edge*; **مَنْزِلَةٌ** *a halting-place, a station*; **مَغَارَةٌ** (مَغَوْرَةٌ) *a cave*; **مَرْعَاءٌ** (مَرْعِيَّةٌ) *pasture-ground*. If derived from a strong verb, the second rad. frequently has in this case *damma* instead of *fatha*; as **مَقْبَرَةٌ** *cemetery*, **مَشْرَبَةٌ** *place for drinking, banqueting-room*, **مَشْرُوعَةٌ** *watering-place*. Some nouns have even three D forms; as **مَشْرِيقَةٌ** *a place where one suns oneself or sits in the sunshine*, **مَهْلِكَةٌ** *a place where people perish, a desert*. Peculiar is **مِظْنَةٌ** *the place where a thing is supposed to be*, from **ظَنَّ** to *think, suppose*, imperf. **يُظَنُّ**.

REM. The **مَصْدَرٌ مِيمِيٌّ** is liable to the same variations, though **مَفْعَلَةٌ** is the normal form, as **مُسْغَبَةٌ** *hunger*. For example: **مُحَمَّدَةٌ**,

مَرْتَبَةٌ, مَغْفَرَةٌ, مَعْتَبَةٌ, مَظْلَمَةٌ; مَذْمَةٌ, مَحْمَدَةٌ, مَذْمَةٌ, in preference to مَذْمَةٌ, or مَقْدَرَةٌ, مَأْرَبَةٌ, مَعْدَرَةٌ; مَحْمِيَةٌ; (مَرْتَبَةٌ) مَرْتَبَةٌ.

226. Some nouns of time and place, derived from *verba primæ rad.* و et ي, take the form مِفْعَالٌ (see § 228). E.g. مِيلَادٌ *time of birth*, from وَلَدَ to bear; مِيعَادٌ *appointed time [or place] for the fulfilment of a promise*, from وَعَدَ to promise; مِيقَاتٌ *appointed time [or place for the performance of some action]*, from وَقَّتَ to fix a time. B

REM. From the strong verb this form is very rare, as مِشْرَاقٌ or مَشْرِيقٌ = مَشْرِقَةٌ; but in Æthiopic it is the usual form from all verbs, as mēsraḳ = مَشْرِيقٌ, mē'rāb = مَغْرِبٌ, mēr'āy = مَرَعَى.

227. The nouns of time and place from the derived forms of the triliteral verb, or from the quadriliteral, are identical in form with the *nomina patientis* or passive participles. E.g. مُصَلًّى *a place of prayer* (صَلَّى to pray); مُمَسًّى, مُصْبِحٌ, the time of entering upon the morning or evening (أَمَسَ, أَصْبَحَ, to enter upon the time of morning or evening); مُدْخَلٌ, مُخْرَجٌ the place through which, or the time when, one is made to enter (أَدْخَلَ to make one enter) or go out (أَخْرَجَ to make go out); مُنْصَرَفٌ place or time of returning (انْصَرَفَ to return); مُجْتَمَعٌ *a place where things are collected* (اجْتَمَعَ to be collected); مُلتَقًى *place D or time of meeting* (التَقَى to meet); مُسْتَهْلٌ the first day of the month (اسْتَهَلَ the new moon appeared); مُدْخَرَجٌ *a place where one rolls anything* (دَحَرَجَ to roll); مُحَرْنَجَمٌ *a place where (camels) are crowded together* (احْرَنْجَمَ to be gathered together in a crowd).

REM. The same form is also used as a مَصْدَرٌ مِيبِيٌّ from the derived forms of the triliteral verb and from the quadriliteral; e.g. مُنْدًى, مُجَرَّبٌ the being tried or tested = تَجَرَّبَ or تَجَرِبَةٌ.

- A letting (camels) graze in the interval of their being watered = تَنْدِيَّةٌ ;
 the rending in pieces = تَمْزِيقٌ ; مُوَقِّىٌ the guarding carefully =
 تَوْقِيَّةٌ ; مُقَاتِلٌ fighting = قِتَالٌ or مُقَاتَلَةٌ ; مُغَارٌ the making a raid or
 foray = إِغَارَةٌ ; مُصَابٌ affliction = إَصَابَةٌ ; مُتَقَلِّبٌ turning or
 tossing to and fro = تَقَلُّبٌ , إِنْقِلَابٌ ; مُتَحَامِلٌ the pressing heavily on,
 wronging = تَحَامُلٌ ; مُصْلَصِلٌ to make a clashing or ringing sound =
 صَلْصَلَةٌ ; إِلَى اللَّهِ مِنْهَا الِشْتَكَى وَالْعَوَّلُ , صَلْصَلَةٌ , to God is (our) complaint of
 this event (وقِيعَةٌ) and (on Him) is (our) reliance.

- B (ε) *The Nomina Instrumenti or Nouns that indicate the Instrument.*

228. The nouns which denote the instrument that one uses in performing the act expressed by a verb, are called in Arabic *أَسْمَاءُ آلَاةٍ*, *nomina instrumenti*. They have the forms مِفْعَالٌ, مَفْعَلٌ, and مَفْعَلَةٌ, and are distinguished from the nouns of place and time

- C by the kèsra with which the prefixed م is pronounced. When derived from verba med. rad. و et ي, they remain uncontracted. E.g. مِبْرَدٌ, a file, from بَرَدَ, to file ; مِبْضَعٌ, a lancet, from بَضَعَ, to cut ; مِشْرَطٌ and مِشْرَاطٌ, a lancet ; مِقْرَاضٌ, a pair of scissors ; مِفْتَاحٌ or مِفْتَحٌ, a key ; مِسْرَحَةٌ and مِسْرَحٌ, a comb ; مِحْجَمَةٌ, a cupping-glass ; مِئْسَحَةٌ and مِئْسَاحَةٌ, a broom ; مِقْصَصٌ (for مِقْصَصٌ), a pair of scissors ; مِئْسَلَةٌ, a packing-needle ; مِئْشَرَةٌ, an iron instrument for marking a camel's foot (from أَثَرٌ) ; مِئْشَرَةٌ, a pad placed under a horse's saddle (from وَثَرٌ) ; مِيسَمٌ, a branding-iron (from وَسَمَ) ; مِيزَانٌ, a balance or pair of scales (from وَزَنَ) ; مِرْوَحٌ and مِرْوَحَةٌ, a fan ; مِرْقُودٌ, a bridle or halter ; مِرْوَدٌ, a small probe for applying kohl to the eyes ; مِخِيطٌ, a needle ; مِصِيدٌ and مِصِيدَةٌ, a net or snare ; مِرْقَاةٌ (for مِرْقِيَّةٌ), a staircase or ladder ; مِصْفَاةٌ, a strainer ; مِثْوَاةٌ, a branding-iron or cautery.

REM. a. A very few have the form *مُفْعَل* or *مُفْعَل*; as *مُنْخَل*, A
a sieve; *مُنْصَل*, a sword; *مُغْزَل* = *مُغْزَل*, a spindle; *مُسْعَط* = *مُسْعَط*,
an instrument for introducing medicine into the nose; *مُدَق* = *مُدَق*,
a pestle or mallet; *مُجْمَر* = *مُجْمَر*, a censor. The form *مُغْزَل* is
also used.

REM. b. The corresponding Hebrew nouns have *מ* and *פ*, as
well as *פ*, in the first syllable; e.g. *מוֹרֶק*, *מִלְקָחִים*, *מוֹלֵג*, *מִפְתָּח*, B
מוֹמְרָה.

(ζ) *The Nomina Agentis et Patientis.*

229. The nouns which the Arab Grammarians call *أَسْمَاءُ الْفَاعِلِ*,
nomina agentis, and *أَسْمَاءُ الْمَفْعُولِ*, *nomina patientis*, are verbal C
adjectives, i.e. adjectives derived from verbs, and nearly correspond in
nature and signification to what we call *participles*.

REM. These verbal adjectives often become in Arabic, as in
other languages, substantives.

230. The verbal adjectives, derived from the first form of the
triliteral verb, have two principal forms, namely, the *nomen agentis*,
فَاعِلٌ, and the *nomen patientis*, *مَفْعُولٌ*. E.g. *كَاتِبٌ* writing, a scribe
or secretary, from *كَتَبَ* to write, *مَكْتُوبٌ* written, a letter, from *كُتِبَ*; D
خَادِمٌ serving, a servant, from *خَدِمَ* to serve, *مَخْدُومٌ* served, a master,
from *خُدِمَ*; *حَاكِمٌ* judging, a judge, from *حَكَمَ* to judge; *كَائِنٌ* being,
from *كَانَ* to be; *مَوْجُودٌ* found, existing, from *وُجِدَ*, to be found, to
exist; *مَجْنُونٌ* mad, a madman, from *جُنَّ*, to be possessed, to be mad.

REM. a. When formed from *فَعَّلَ* and the transitive *فَعِلَ* (as
رَهَبَ to fear, *رَكَبَ* to ride on, *عَلِمَ* to know, *مَسَّ* to touch), these
nomina agentis are not only real participles, indicating a temporary,

- A transitory or accidental action or state of being, but also serve as adjectives or substantives, expressing a continuous action, a habitual state of being, or a permanent quality; e.g. **كَاتِبٌ**, **خَادِمٌ**, **حَاكِمٌ** (see above), **عَالِمٌ** a scholar, **رَاهِبٌ** an ascetic. But if from the *intransitive* **فَعِلَ** and from **فَعُلَ**, they have only the participial sense, the adjectival being expressed by one or other of the nominal forms enumerated in § 231. Thus **فَارِحٌ** or **جَادِلٌ** being glad, rejoicing, **جَابِنٌ** being cowardly, **جَائِدٌ** being liberal, **ضَائِقٌ** being narrow or confined, are participles; the adjectives which indicate the corresponding permanent qualities or characteristics are **فَرِحٌ** and **جَدِلٌ** or **جَدْلَانٌ**, gladsome, cheery, **جَبَانٌ** cowardly, **جَوَادٌ** bountiful, generous, and **ضَيِّقٌ** narrow. [Comp. however § 232, rem. b.]
- B

REM. b. The nomen agentis **فَاعِلٌ** is said to be used occasionally in place of the nomen verbi or actionis, as in the phrase **قُمَرٌ قَائِمًا**,

- C for **قُمَرٌ قِيَامًا**; but this is more frequently the case with the nomen patientis (compare § 227, rem.) **مَفْعُولٌ**. E.g. **جَهْدٌ** = **مَجْهُودٌ**, labour, effort, one's utmost; **حِلْفٌ** = **مَحْلُوفٌ**, swearing, an oath; **رَدٌ**, giving or sending back, rejection; **عَقْلٌ** = **مَعْقُولٌ** understanding, intelligence; **شَعْرٌ** = **مَشْعُورٌ**, knowledge, perception; **وَعْدٌ** = **مَوْعُودٌ**, promising, a promise; **يُسْرٌ** = **مَيْسُورٌ** affluence, opposed to **عُسْرٌ** = **مَعْسُورٌ**, penury, distress; **رَفْعٌ** = **مَرْفُوعٌ**, to trot quickly (of a camel); **مَوْضِعٌ** = **مُخْفُوضٌ** to trot easily (do.); **خَفِضٌ** = **مُخْفُوضٌ**, to go gently (do.); **مَجْلُودٌ** = **مَحْضُولٌ**, being in existence, being got or acquired; **جَلَادَةٌ**, hardness, sturdiness, endurance. The fem. **مَفْعُولَةٌ** is likewise occasionally so used, as **مَصْدُوقَةٌ** = **مَوْعُودَةٌ**, **مَشْعُورَةٌ**, **مَحْلُوفَةٌ**, **مَصْدُوقٌ**, the telling of the truth, opposed to **كَذِبٌ** = **مَكْذُوبَةٌ**, lying; and also a cognate form **مَشْعُورَاءَ**, **مَحْلُوفَاءَ**, as **مَفْعُولَاءَ**.
- D

REM. c. Conversely, the nomen actionis is sometimes used instead of the nomen agentis and patientis, or as an adjective. E.g. **كَلِمَتُهُ مُشَافَهَةٌ**; **رَاكِضًا**, **أَتَيْتُهُ رَكْضًا**, I came to him riding hard,

I spoke to him face to face (lit. *lip to lip*), = لَقِيْتُهُ عِيَانًا ; مُشَافِهًا, A
I met him face to face (lit. *eye to eye*), = مُعَايِنًا ; صَبْرًا, قَتَلْتُهُ, *I slew him in cold blood* (lit. *bound, confined or held*, so that he could not resist or escape), = مَصْبُورًا ; رَجُلٌ عَدْلٌ, اِمْرَأَةٌ عَدْلٌ, رِجَالٌ عَدْلٌ, مَاءٌ غَوْرٌ ; عُدُولٌ, عَادِلَةٌ, عَادِلٌ, *a just man, a just woman, just men*, = غَاكِرٌ, دِرْهَمٌ ضَرَبَ الْاِمَامُ, هُمْ خَلْقُ اللهِ, they are B
the creatures (lit. the creation) of God, = مَخْلُوقُ اللهِ.

REM. d. فَاعِلٌ is the Aram. ܩܝܠܐ, ܩܝܠܐ, and Heb. קָיִל (with *ō* for *ā*). The form مَفْعُولٌ does not occur in either of these languages, the Heb. using instead of it فَعُولٌ = ܩܝܠܐ, and the Aram. ܩܝܠܐ = فَعِيلٌ (see § 232, rem. c).

231. Besides these, there are other verbal adjectives derived from the first form of the verb, and called صِفَاتٌ مُشَبَّهَةٌ بِأَسْمَاءِ الْفَاعِلِ C
وَالْمَفْعُولِ, *adjectives which are made like, or assimilated to, the participles*, viz. in respect of their inflection. Of these the following are the principal.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. فَعْلٌ | 9. فَعَالٌ |
| 2. فَعُلٌ | 10. فُعَالٌ |
| 3. فَعِلٌ | 11. فَعِيلٌ |
| 4. فَعُلٌ | 12. فَعُولٌ |
| 5. فَعْلٌ | 13. فَعْلَانٌ |
| 6. فُعُلٌ | 14. فُعْلَانٌ |
| 7. فَعُلٌ | 15. فُعْلَانٌ |
| 8. فَعْلٌ | 16. أَفْعُلٌ |

232. Most of these adjectives come from neuter verbs, and express, partly, a quality inherent and permanent in a person or

A thing,—which is their most usual signification (see § 38),—and, partly, a certain degree of intensity. Examples: 1. صَعْبٌ *difficult*, from صَعَبَ *easy*, from سَهَلَ; عَذْبٌ *sweet*, from عَذَبَ; ضَخْمٌ *large*, from ضَخِمَ; طَفُلٌ *tender*, from طَفَلَ; شَهْمٌ *strong, hardy, acute, clever*, from شَهِمَ; شَاَرٌ *rough, rugged*, from شَتَرَ; قَذَرٌ *unclean*, from قَذَرَ. 2. بَطَلٌ *brave*, from بَطَلَ; حَسَنٌ *handsome*, from حَسَنَ; قَدَرٌ from قَدَرَ. 3 and 4. فَرِحٌ, جَدِلٌ, *glad*, from فَرَحَ; أَشَرٌ, بَطِرٌ, *proud*, from أَشَرَ and بَطَرَ. B *self-conceited and insolent*, from أَشَرٌ and بَطِرٌ; وَجَعٌ *in pain*, from وَجَعَ; حَبِطٌ *having a swollen stomach*, from حَبِطَ; دَنَسٌ *dirty*, from دَنَسَ; شَجَى, جَوَى (for شَجَى, جَوَى) *in grief*, from شَجَى, جَوَى; رَدٌ (for رَدَى) *perishing*, from رَدَى; حَفٌ *having his foot or hoof chafed*, from حَفَى; وَجٌ *do.*, from وَجَى; فَطِنٌ, فَطِنٌ, *clever, intelligent*, from فَطِنَ; يَقِظٌ, يَقِظٌ, *awake*, from يَقِظَ; حَزِنٌ, حَزِنٌ, *sorry*, from حَزِنَ; نَدَسٌ, نَدَسٌ, *timid, cautious, wary*, from حَذَرَ; عَجَلٌ, عَجَلٌ, *quick, in haste*, from عَجَلَ; قَدَرٌ, قَدَرٌ from قَدَرَ; حَشَنٌ *rough, harsh*, from حَشَنَ; طَهْرٌ *clean, pure*, from طَهَرَ. 5. خَرِقٌ *liberal*; طِفْلٌ, *small, young*, from طَفَلَ *to be tender*; جَلٌ *large, coarse, fat*, from جَلَّ; دَقٌّ *fine, thin*, from دَقَّ. 6 and 7. مَرٌّ *bitter*, from مَرَّ; حَلَوٌ *sweet*, from حَلَوَ; صَلَبٌ *hard*, from صَلَبَ; غَمْرٌ, غَمْرٌ, *inexperienced, untaught*, from غَمَرَ; جُنُبٌ *polluted*, from جُنِبَ. D 8. حَطْمٌ *breaking, crushing, bruising*, from حَطَمَ; غَدَرٌ *perfidious, treacherous*, from غَدَرَ *to forsake, abandon, betray*; لَبَدٌ *remaining in one place, abundant*, from لَبَدَ; زَكَنٌ *knowing*, from زَكَنَ. 9. جَبَانٌ *cowardly*, from جَبَنَ; شَجَاعٌ *brave*, from شَجَعَ; كَهَامٌ *blunt*, from كَهَمَ; حَصَانٌ *chaste*, from حَصَنَ; جَوَادٌ *liberal*, from جَادَ; كَهَمٌ, كَهَمٌ. 10. ضَخَامٌ *large*, from ضَخِمَ; شَجَاعٌ *brave*, from شَجَعَ.

- فُرَاتٌ A
noble, from كَرَمٌ ; حَسَنٌ *handsome*, from حَسَنٌ ; قُرَتْ *sweet* (of water), from قُرَتْ ; حَرَقٌ *salt* (of water), from حَرَقٌ *to burn* ;
 طَوَالٌ *long, tall*, from طَالَ ; قَدَارٌ *a cook*, from قَدَرَ *to cook*]. 11. بَخِيلٌ
stingy, niggardly, from بَخَلَ ; كَثِيرٌ *much, many, numerous*, from كَثَرَ ;
 شَرِيفٌ *noble*, from شَرَفَ ; كَرِيمٌ *noble*, from كَرَمَ ; ضَعِيفٌ *weak*, from
 طَوِيلٌ *heavy*, from ثَقُلَ ; غَلِظٌ *thick, coarse*, from غَلِظَ ; رَحِيمٌ *long, tall*, from رَحِمَ ; رَحِيمٌ *compassionate, merciful*, from رَحِمَ ;
 سَلِيمٌ B
safe, from سَلِمَ ; مَرِيضٌ *sick*, from مَرَضَ ; سَقِيمٌ *light*, from سَقَمَ ; خَفِيفٌ *light*,
 agile, from خَفَّ ; جَلِيلٌ *great, glorious*, from جَلَّ ; دَقِيقٌ *small, slender*,
 paltry, from دَقَّ. 12. أَكُولٌ *gluttonous*, from أَكَلَ ; كَذُوبٌ *addicted*
to lying, from كَذَبَ ; صَدُوقٌ *veracious*, from صَدَقَ ; قَوُولٌ or قَوُولٌ
talkative [or ready to speak], from قَالَ ; فَعُولٌ *ready to do*, from
 عَطَفَ ; دَفُوعٌ *pushing, thrusting or kicking violently*, from دَفَعَ ; عَطُوفٌ
moved by affection or pity, from عَطَفَ ; جَسُورٌ *daring*, from جَسَرَ ; C
 جَهُولٌ *ignorant, foolish*, from جَهَلَ ; حَصُورٌ *continent, impotent*, from
 حَصَرَ. 13. سَكْرَانٌ *drunk*, from سَكَرَ ; غَضَبَانٌ *angry*, from غَضِبَ ;
 عَطْشَانٌ *thirsty*, from عَطَشَ ; ظِمْآنٌ *thirsty*, from عَطَشَ ; جَوْعَانٌ *hungry*,
 from جَاعَ ; غَرْتَانٌ *satisfied with food*, from شَبِعَ ; رَبَانٌ *satisfied*
with drink, from رَوَى ; خَزْيَانٌ *ashamed*, from خَزِيَ. 14. نَدَمَانٌ
repentant, from نَدِمَ. 15. عُرْيَانٌ *naked*, from عَرَى. 16. أَبْلَجٌ D
having a clear space between the eyebrows, bright, open, cheerful in countenance,
 from أَبْلَجَ ; أَشْمٌ *having a high, straight nose*, from شَمَّ ; أَهْيَفٌ *having*
a slender waist, from هَيْفَ ; أَذْقَنٌ *having a long chin* (ذَقْنٌ) ; أَحْدَبٌ
humpbacked, from حَدَبَ ; أَعُورٌ *one-eyed*, from عَوَرَ ; أَحُولٌ *squinting*,
 from حَوَلَ ; أَصَمٌ *deaf*, from صَمَّ ; أَحْمَقٌ *foolish, stupid*, from حَمَقَ ;
 حَمَقٌ *unskilful, clumsy, stupid*, from حَمَقَ ; أَخْرَقٌ *unseemly*,
 ugly, foul, from شَنَعَ ; أَحْمَرٌ *red*, أُسْوَدٌ *black*, أَبْيَضٌ *white*, أَصْفَرٌ *yellow*.

A REM. a. As is shown by the above examples, the forms **فَعْلٌ** and **فَعِيلٌ** are principally derived from **فَعَلَ**; **فَعِلٌ** and **فَعُلٌ** come respectively from **فَعِلَ** intrans. and **فَعُلَ**, though the distinction is not always observed; **فَعْلَانٌ** is principally formed from **فَعَلَ** intrans.; **فَعَالٌ** and **فُعَالٌ** mainly from **فَعَلَ**; **أَفْعُلٌ** chiefly from **فَعِلَ** intrans., sometimes from **فَعَلَ**.

B REM. b. **فَاعِلٌ** is rarely used as a verbal adjective from **فَعِلَ** intrans. or **فَعُلَ** (see § 230, rem. a); e.g. **أَمِنٌ** *safe, secure*, = **أَمِينٌ** or **أَمِنٌ**, from **أَمِنَ**; **سَالِمٌ**, *safe, sound*, = **سَلِيمٌ**, from **سَلِمَ**; **عَاقِرٌ** *barren*, from **عَقَرْتُ**; **حَامِضٌ** *sour, acid*, from **حَمَضَ** or **حَمِضَ**.

REM. c. **فَعِيلٌ**, when derived from *transitive* verbs, has usually a *passive* sense; as **قَتِيلٌ** *slain* = **مَقْتُولٌ**; **جَرِيحٌ** *wounded* = **مَجْرُوحٌ**; **ذَبِيحٌ** *slaughtered, a victim*, = **مَذْبُوحٌ**; **خَضِيبٌ** *died* = **مَخْضُوبٌ**; **كَحِيلٌ** *rubbed with kohl* = **مَكْحُولٌ**; **أَسِيرٌ** *bound, a prisoner*, = **مَأْسُورٌ**. The same is sometimes the case with **فُعُولٌ**, as **رَكُوبٌ** *ridden upon*, **حَلُوبٌ** *milked*.*

D REM. d. Adjectives of the forms **فَعِيلٌ** and **فُعُولٌ**, but more especially the latter, often indicate, as shown by some of the above examples, either a very high degree of the quality which their subject possesses, or an act which is done with frequency or violence by their subject; and hence they are called **أَنْبِيَةُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ**, *intensive forms*. The form **فَعِيلٌ** is dialectically pronounced **فَعِيلٌ**, especially if the second radical be a guttural, as **كَبِيرٌ**, **سَعِيدٌ**, **رَحِيمٌ**, **شَرِيدٌ**; **كَرِيمٌ**, **جَلِيلٌ**; and so also in substantives, as **بَعِيرٌ**, **رَغِيفٌ**, **شَعِيرٌ**, **الْإِسِيحُ**.

* **رَسُولٌ** does not belong to this class; according to the native scholars, it is originally a *nomen actionis* like **قَبُولٌ**, meaning *message*. Hence, as in the case of Latin *nuntius*, it got the signification of *bearer of a message*. D. G.]

REM. *c.* Many of these forms exist in Hebrew and Aramaic. A
For example, in the former, *فَعَلَ*, as *חָדַשׁ* = *חָדַשׁ*; *فَعِل*, as *רָשַׁע* =
רָשַׁע, as *וָגַר*, *וָגַר*; *فَعָל*, as *זָדָה* (*ō* for *ā*); *فَعוּל*, as
זָדָה, *זָדָה*; *فَعِيل*, as *זָדָה*, *זָדָה*.

233. From verbal adjectives of the form *فَاعِل*, as well as from
some others, is derived an adjective *فَعَال*, which approaches very
nearly in meaning to *فَعוּל* and *فَعِيل*, since it adds to the signification B
of its primitive the idea of intensiveness or of habit. Hence it is
called *اسْمُ التَّبَالُغَةِ*, the noun of intensiveness. E.g. *أَكَلَ* eating, *أَكَال*
a glutton, = *أَكُول*; *كَذَبَ* lying, *كَذَّاب* a (habitual) liar, = *كَذُوب*;
دَفَعَ pushing, thrusting, repelling, *دَفَّاع* pushing, etc., violently, = *دَفُوع*;
سَأَلَ asking, *سَتَّال* importunate, a beggar, = *سَوُول*; *شَرِبَ* drinking,
شَرَّاب drinking much, addicted to wine, = *شَرُوب*; *عَلِمَ* knowing, learned, C
عَلَّام very learned; *بَكَى* weeping, *بَكََّاء* weeping much; *هَيَّأَ* fearing,
هَيَّاب timid.

REM. *a.* The nouns which indicate professions and trades have
usually this form; as *عَطَّرَ* a druggist, *طَبَّاع* a cook, *خَبَّاز* a baker,
خَيَّاط a tailor, *نَجَّار* a carpenter, *سَقَّاء* a water-carrier, *جَنَّان* a
gardener, *رِءَّاس* a seller of sheep's heads, *صَرَّاف* a money-changer or
banker, *بَنَّا* a builder or architect, *حَمَّال* a porter. Compare in
Hebrew and Aram. *חַפְּזָא*, *חַפְּזָא*, *חַפְּזָא*, etc. D

REM. *b.* Other intensive adjectives, less common than *فَعَال*, are
1. *فَعَال*, 2. *فَعِيل*, 3. *فَعוּל* or *فَعוּל*, 4. *فَعَلَ*, and 5. *فَاعוּל*; as
1. *وَضَّاء*, *وَضَّاء*, very handsome, *كُرَّام* very noble, *كُبَّار* very large,
قُرَّاء one who devotes himself to reading (the sacred writings), *دَفَّاع*
a strong propeller or repeller, a great rush (of water or of people);
2. *شَرَّاب*, *شَرَّاب*, addicted to wine, drunken, *ضَلَّال* going astray,

- A wandering; عَرِيضٌ fond of opposition, فَخِيرٌ boastful, صَدِيقٌ exceedingly veracious, خَرِيْقٌ very liberal, صَرِيْعٌ one who throws down often or violently, a wrestler; دَرِيٌّ glistening intensely (also دُرِيٌّ, the only instance of the form فُعِيلٌ, except مُرِيْقٌ); 3. قَرُوقٌ timid, مُرِيْقٌ everlasting, سَتُوقٌ or سَتُوقٌ bad (of money), سَبُوحٌ or سُبُوحٌ all-pure, all-glorious, قُدُوسٌ or قُدُوسٌ most holy; 4. حَوَلٌ, قَلَبٌ, shifting, turning, knowing, cunning, خَلَبٌ deceitful; 5. فَارُوقٌ timid, جَاسُوسٌ a spy.—On the other hand, مِفْعَالٌ, مِفْعِلٌ, and مِفْعِيلٌ, are, strictly speaking, substantives (nomina instrumenti, § 228), but used metaphorically as adjectives to mean “doing something like a machine, mechanically, and therefore invariably (habitually).” E.g. مِذْفَعٌ thrusting or pushing much, مِزْحَمٌ pushing or pressing much, مِضْدَمٌ a brave warrior, مِخْرَبٌ do., مِطْعَنٌ thrusting with the spear, مِهْذَرٌ, مِهْذَارٌ, talking nonsense, مِطْعَمٌ, مِطْعَامٌ, eating much or giving much to eat, hospitable, مِقُولٌ, مِقُولٌ, talkative, eloquent, مِفْرَاحٌ cheerful, مِذْعَانٌ docile, tractable, مِخْرَاقٌ very liberal, مِقْدَامٌ advancing boldly, daring, مِثْسَالٌ slothful, مِذْكَارٌ bearing male children, مِثْنَاكٌ bearing female children, مِغْطَاٌ very liberal, مِثْثَارٌ, مِثْثِيرٌ, very talkative, مِغْطَارٌ, مِغْطِيرٌ, using perfumes, مِسْكِينٌ mean, poor (مِسْكِينٌ, مِسْكِينٌ).—
- Similar, too, is the use of such forms as تَفْعَالٌ or تَفْعِلٌ, and تَفْعِيلٌ, which are abstract substantives (nomina actionis, § 202) used concretely; e.g. تَلْعَابٌ, تَلْعَابٌ, تَلْعَابٌ, given to play or sport; تَلْقَامٌ, تَلْقَامٌ, swallowing big morsels, greedy; تَلْقَابٌ covered by the stallion (of a she-camel), تَلْقَاعٌ talking much and foolishly, تَكْذَابٌ mendacious, تَلْمِظٌ fickle, تَقْوَلَةٌ loquacious, تَعْلِمَةٌ very learned.

* [To this class belongs also مِثْنٌ, مِثْنٌ, مِثْنٌ stinking. D. G.]

REM. c. Nearly all these adjectives and quasi-adjectives admit A of being strengthened in their meaning by the addition of the termination **ـة**, which is here used, as the grammarians say, **لِلْمُبَالَغَةِ**, to signify intensiveness, or **لِتَأْكِيدِ الْمُبَالَغَةِ**, to strengthen the idea of intensiveness. For example, from **فَاعِلٌ** comes **فَاعِلَةٌ**, as **رَافٍ** one who hands down poems or historical facts by oral tradition, **رَافِيَةٌ** crafty, **دَاهٍ** crafty, **دَاهِيَةٌ** calling or summoning, an emissary or missionary, **دَاعِيَةٌ**; **بَاقِعٌ** clever, crafty; **بَاقِعَةٌ** treacherous, faithless; B **بَاقِرٌ** a deep investigator (compare in Heb. **קִהֵל** from **קִהַל**); from **فَعَلَ**, as **فَعْلَةٌ**, **حُطْمَةٌ** breaking in pieces, crushing to bits, **طُلْعَةٌ** always on the watch, **ضَرَعَةٌ** throwing down or prostrating often, **سُؤْلَةٌ** asking often, begging, **ضَحْكَةٌ** prone to laughter, **قَوْلَةٌ** loquacious, **نَوْمَةٌ** given to sleep, **نَوْمَةٌ** abusive, **عَيْبَةٌ** finding fault; from **فَعِيلٌ**, **فَعِيلَةٌ**, as **كَرِيمَةٌ**, **عَقِيلَةٌ**, noble, excellent; from **فَعُولٌ**, as **فَعُولَةٌ**, **كُذُوبَةٌ** taunting (one) with favours (conferred on him), **كُذُوبَةٌ** lying, **مَلُوءَةٌ** tired of, disgusted with, **هَيُوءَةٌ**, **فَرُوءَةٌ**, timid; from **فَعَالٌ** C **فَعَالَةٌ**, as **رَحَالَةٌ** a great traveller, **رَحَالَةٌ** very quick of comprehension, **فَهَامَةٌ** ill-natured, slanderous, **قَوَالَةٌ** very talkative, **جَمَاعَةٌ** a great collector, **صَنَاجَةٌ** an excellent player on the cymbals or harp (**صَنْجٌ**); from **فَعَالٌ**, as **فَعَالَةٌ**, **كَرَامَةٌ** very generous or noble, **نَقَاعَةٌ** talking much and rashly or foolishly; from **فَعِيلٌ**, **فَعِيلَةٌ**, as **خَلِيفَةٌ** very contrarious; from **فَعُولٌ**, as **فَعُولَةٌ**, **فَرُوءَةٌ** very timid; from **فَاعُولٌ**, as **فَاعُولَةٌ**, **حَازِرَةٌ** very wary or cautious, **فَارُوءَةٌ** D very timid; from **مِفْعَالٌ**, as **مِفْعَالَةٌ**, **مِلْحَادَةٌ** very unjust, **مِقْدَامَةٌ** very bold in attacking, **مِهْدَارَةٌ** talking much and sillily; from **تَفْعَالٌ**, **تَفْعَالَةٌ**, as **تَلْعَابَةٌ** addicted to play or sport, **تَقْوَالَةٌ** loquacious, **تَعْلَامَةٌ** very learned, **تَعْجَابَةٌ** causing great wonder or marvel, **تَلْغَامَةٌ** swallowing big morsels, greedy (the cognate form **تَفْعِيلَةٌ** also occurs, as

REM. b. Of this form there remain only a very few traces in A Hebrew, none in Aramaic. Such are: **אֲדָבָה** *lying, false* (of a stream that dries up in summer), from **דָּאָב** = **קָדָב**; **אֲדָר** *fierce, cruel*, perhaps connected with **קָסַר** *breaking in pieces*; **אֲיָתָן** (for **אֲיָתָן**) *lasting, perennial*, = **וָאֵתָן**; and even these have lost their original signification, and are used as simple adjectives.

235. No **إِسْرُ التَّفْضِيلِ** can, according to strict rule, be formed B from the verbal adjectives of the passive voice and the derived forms of the verb, nor from verbal adjectives that denote colours or deformities, because they are themselves of the form **أَفْعُلُ** (compare § 184, rem. b). If we wish to say that one person surpasses another in the qualities expressed by such adjectives, we ought to prefix to the corresponding abstract or verbal nouns the comparatives **أَشَدُّ** *stronger*, **أَحْسَنُ** *more beautiful*, **أَجْوَدُ** *more excellent*, **أَقْبَحُ** *uglier*, **خَيْرُ** *better*, **شَرُّ** *worse*, and the like. E.g. **أَشَدُّ حُمْرَةً** (*stronger as to redness*) *redder*; C **أَحْسَنُ تَعْلِيمًا وَتَأْدِيبًا** (*more excellent as to teaching and training*) *a better teacher and trainer*; **أَجْوَدُ مِنْهُ جَوَابًا** (*more excellent than he as to answering*) *more ready than he in answering, or giving a better answer than he*; **أَسْرَعُ انْطِلَاقًا** (*more quick as to departing*) *departing more quickly*; **أَقْبَحُ عَوْرًا** *more deformed by blindness of one eye*. This form of expression is sometimes employed where a simple comparative might have been used; as **ثُمَّ قَسَتْ قُلُوبُكُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ ذَلِكَ** *then, after that, your hearts became hard*, D **أَشَدُّ قَسْوَةً** *like stones, or even harder* (lit. *stronger as to hardness*), where **أَشَدُّ قَسْوَةً** = **أَقْسَى** (el-Kor'an ii. 69).—As a matter of fact, however, the strict rules laid down by the grammarians are constantly violated by usage. (a) Examples of **أَفْعُلُ** formed from the derived forms of the verb, especially from IV.: **أَطْهَرُ** *more cleansing or purifying* (**أَكْثَرُ تَطْهِيرًا**), from **طَهَّرَ** *to cleanse or purify*, II. of **طَهَّرَ** *to be clean or pure*; **أَصْفَى لَ**

- A *making clearer or purer*, from *صَفَّى* to *clarify* or *clear*, II. of *صَفَا* to *be clear*; *أَسْلَمَ* preserving better, from *سَلِمَ*, II. of *سَلِمَ* to *be safe*; *أَثَمَر* confirming or establishing better, from *أَقَامَ*, IV. of *قَامَ* to *stand upright*; *أَثَبْتُ* making more firm or sure, from *أَثَبْتُ*, IV. of *ثَبَّتَ* to *be firm*; *أَخَوَّفَنِي عَلَى* causing me greater alarm about, from *خَوَّفَ* or *أَخَافَ*, II. or IV. of *خَافَ* to *fear*; *أَعَوَّنَ عَلَى* giving more help towards, from *أَعَانَ* to *help*, IV. of *عَانَ*; *أَذْهَبُ* making depart more quickly,
- B from *أَذْهَبَ*, IV. of *ذَهَبَ* to *go away*; *أَرْخَاهُمَا* that of the two which relaxes, or loosens, more, from *أَرْخَى*, IV. of *رَخِيَ* or *رَخَوُ* to *be flaccid* or *flabby*; *أَبْقَى عَلَى* causing to last longer, *أَبْقَى* more merciful to, from *أَبْقَى*, IV. of *بَقِيَ* to *remain, last*; *أَهْيَبُ* inspiring more fear or respect, from *أَهَابَ*, IV. of *هَابَ* to *fear*; *أَنْصَفُ مِنْ* more just than, from *أَنْصَفَ* to *be just*, IV. of *نَصَفَ* to *take the half, reach the middle*; *أَطَوَّلُ* causing to last longer, from *أَطَالَ*, IV. of *طَالَ* to *be long*;
- C *أَحْيَى* preserving alive better, from *أَحْيَمَ*, IV. of *حَيِيَ* to *live*; *أَظِلُّ مِنْ* giving more shade than, from *أَظَلَّ* to *give shade*, IV. of *ظَلَّ*; *أَجُودُ* causing to be better, from *أَجَادَ*, IV. of *جَادَ* to *be good, excellent*; *أَعْطَى* giving more freely, from *أَعْطَى* to *give*, IV. of *عَطَا*; *أَوْلَى* bestowing more liberally, from *أَوْلَى* to *bestow*, IV. of *وَلَّى*; *أَكْرَمُ*
- D showing greater honour to, from *أَكْرَمَ*, IV. of *كَرَّمَ* to *be noble*; *أَقْفَرُ مِنْ* more desert than, from *أَقْفَرَ* to *be desert*, IV. of *قَفَرَ*; *أَفْلسُ مِنْ* poorer than, from *أَفْلَسَ* to *be poor*, IV. of *فَلَسَ*; *أَحَوْلُ مِنْ* more crafty than, from *أَحْتَالَ*, to *be crafty*, VIII. of *حَالَ*; *أَقْوَدُ مِنْ* more easily led, or more docile, than, from *أَنْقَادَ*, VII. of *قَادَ* to *lead*. (β) Examples of *أَفْعُلُ* formed from the passive voice: *أَخْشَى*, *أَخَوْفُ*, *أَهْيَبُ*, more feared

or formidable; أَحْمَدُ more praiseworthy or commendable; أَعْرَفُ better known; أَلْوَمُ more deserving of blame; أَسْرُ more glad of or pleased by; أَعْذَرُ more to be excused; أَوْجَدُ more readily found; أَشْغَلُ more occupied; أَزْهَى prouder (زَهَى to be proud); أَمْقَتْ more hated or hateful; أَخْصَرُ shorter (أَعْتَبَ or VIII. عُنِيَ); أَعْنَى more occupied with (عُنِيَ or VIII. اُخْتَصِرَ, pass. of VIII.). (γ) Examples of أَفْعَلُ from words denoting colours or defects: أَبْيَضُ مِنْ whiter than; أَسْوَدُ مِنْ blacker than; أَحْمَقُ مِنْ more stupid than.

236. The verbal adjectives formed from the active and passive voices of the derived forms of the trilateral verb, and from the quadrilateral verb, are the following.

Trilateral Verb.

	Act.	Pass.		Act.	Pass.	
II.	مُفَعِّلٌ	مُفَعَّلٌ	VII.	مُنْفَعِّلٌ	مُنْفَعَّلٌ	C
III.	مُفَاعِلٌ	مُفَاعَلٌ	VIII.	مُفْتَعِّلٌ	مُفْتَعَّلٌ	
IV.	مُفْعِلٌ	مُفْعَلٌ	IX.	مُفْعَلٌ	....
V.	مُتَفَعِّلٌ	مُتَفَعَّلٌ	X.	مُسْتَفَعِّلٌ	مُسْتَفَعَّلٌ	
VI.	مُتَفَاعِلٌ	مُتَفَاعَلٌ	XI.	مُفْعَالٌ	....

Quadrilateral Verb.

	Act.	Pass.		Act.	Pass.	
I.	مُفْعِلٌ	مُفْعَلٌ	III.	مُفْعَنْلٌ	مُفْعَنْلٌ	D
II.	مُتَفَعِّلٌ	مُتَفَعَّلٌ	IV.	مُفْعَلٌ	مُفْعَلٌ	

REM. α. The characteristic vowel of the second and third radicals is the same in all these verbal adjectives as in the corresponding Imperfects, excepting the active participles of the fifth and sixth forms of the trilateral verb and the second form of the

- A quadriliteral, in which the second and third radicals have — instead of — .

REM. *b*. The preformative — takes in Arabic the vowel — , in Heb. and Aram. — (e.g. — = —), but the Æthiopic seems to have retained the original vowel in its prefix — : *ma*, as — : (*ma'ámmēz*) *oppressor*

- B (—); — : (*makwánnēn*) *judge* (—); — : (*manáfēk*) *sceptic, heretic* (—); — : (*már'ed*) *causing to tremble, dreadful* (—); — : (*máfrī*) *fruitful* (—); — : (*mastámhēr*) *imploring mercy* (—); — : (*matárgwēn*) *an interpreter* (—).

237. In the formation of verbal adjectives from *verba mediæ rad. geminatæ*, the rules laid down in § 120 are to be observed. Hence — becomes — (see § 13, rem.); — ; — ; etc.

238. In the formation of verbal adjectives from the *verba hêmzata*, the rules laid down regarding those verbs (§§ 131–6) are to be observed. Hence we write — for — (§ 135), — for — (§ 133), — or — for — (§ 133), — for — (§ 131).

- D REM. *a*. — preceded by *kèsra* becomes — ; as — for — .

REM. *b*. Final *hêmza*, preceded by — and — , admits of assimilation; as — or — , — or — , — or — . See § 17, *b*, rem. *b*.

239. In the formation of verbal adjectives from *verba primæ rad. —*, the rule laid down in § 147 must be observed; as — for — .

240. In the nomina agentis of the first form of verba mediæ A rad. و et ی, the place of the middle radical is occupied by a ی with hêmza (arising, according to § 133, out of ا); as قَاتِلٌ (for قَاتِل), سَائِرٌ (for سَائِر), instead of قَاوِلٌ, قَاوِرٌ.

REM. a. This rule does not apply to the verbs mentioned in § 160, which retain their middle radical unchanged; as صَائِدٌ, عَاوِرٌ.

REM. b. The form قَاتِمٌ admits in certain words of being contracted into قَامٌ (compare the Heb. קָמַח for קָמַח), as شَائِكٌ for شَاكٌ, B in the phrase شَاكٌ أَلْسِلَاحٌ or شَائِكٌ أَلْسِلَاحٌ, *bristling with weapons*; مَاهٌ for مَائِهٌ, in the phrase مَاهٌ أَلْفُؤَادٌ or مَائِهٌ أَلْفُؤَادٌ, *water-hearted, cowardly, stupid*; هَارٌ feeble, for هَائِرٌ; لَاعٌ timid or greedy, for هَاعٌ; سَاسٌ corroded or decayed (of a tooth), for شَائِهٌ; طَائِعٌ obedient, for سَائِسٌ; طَافٌ going about, for طَائِفٌ; طَانٌ clayey, for طَائِنٌ*. Sometimes the second radical C is transposed; as شَاطٌ, جَالٌ, لَاعٌ, هَارٌ, مَاهِيٌ أَلْفُؤَادٌ, شَاكِيٌ أَلْسِلَاحٌ, لَاشٌ, شَاهٌ.

REM. c. In the form فَعُولٌ the medial و is usually changed into و; as نُووِمٌ, صُووِلٌ, قُووُلٌ, for نُوومٌ, صُوولٌ, قُوولٌ.

241. In the nomina patientis of the first form of verba mediæ rad. و, the middle radical is elided, after throwing back its damma D upon the preceding vowelless letter; as مَخُوْفٌ, for مَخُووِفٌ, from مَخُووِفٌ. The same thing takes place in verba mediæ rad. ی, with this difference, that (to indicate the elision of the radical ی) the damma is changed into kèsra, and, in consequence, the و production is into a ی; as مَبِيعٌ, instead of مَبِوَعٌ, from مَبِوَعٌ.

* [A poet even allows himself to say سَائِرَهَا for سَارَهَا (from سَيَّرَهَا); see Abū Zēid, *Nawādir*, 26 infra. D. G.]

- A REM. The forms مَدُووْفٌ, مَصُووْنٌ, and مَقُووَدٌ, are said to be used dialectically. From verba med. ي the uncontracted forms are more common, but still rare; as مَزِيوْتُ, مَدِيوْنٌ, مَخِيوْطٌ, مَبِيوْعٌ, مَغِيوْمٌ, مَكِيوْلٌ, for مَبِيْعٌ, مَخِيْطٌ, etc.

242. Verbal adjectives of the form فَعِيْلٌ, derived from verba mediæ rad. و et ي, become by transposition فَيْعِلٌ, and then pass into فَيْلٌ, which is in its turn frequently shortened into فِلٌ. E.g. مَيِّتٌ or مَيِّتٌ, *dead*, for مَيِّوْتُ, مَيِّوْتٌ (مَاتَ) [مَيِّوْتٌ *dependent for sustenance*, for مَيِّوْلٌ (عَالَ)]; لَيِّنٌ or لَيِّنٌ, *soft, easy*, for لَيِّوْنٌ (لَانَ); هَيِّنٌ or هَيِّنٌ, *easy, contemptible* (هَوِيْنٌ); نَيِّفٌ or نَيِّفٌ, *exceeding* (نَوِيْفٌ); نَوِيْرٌ, *bright* (نَوِيْرٌ); سَوِيْءٌ, *wicked* (سَوِيْءٌ); بَيِّنٌ, *clear* (بَيِّنٌ); خَيْرٌ, *good* (خَيْرٌ). The verb قَامَ has قَوِيْمٌ in the sense of *straight, right, tall*, and قَيِّمٌ in that of *having charge of, managing*.

243. Verbal adjectives from the derived forms of verba mediæ rad. و et ي follow the same rules as their Imperfects.

REM. The learner should observe that the participles of III. and VI. of verba med. ي are written and pronounced with ي, and on no account with hêmza; e.g. مُتَبَايِنٌ, مُبَايِنٌ, like يُبَايِنٌ, يُبَايِنٌ, and not مُتَبَايِنٌ, مُبَايِنٌ.

- D 244. The nomina agentis et patientis of the first form of verba ultimæ rad. و et ي have already been mentioned (§ 167, *b*, β , and § 170). Verbal adjectives of the forms فَعُوْلٌ and فَعِيْلٌ are treated according to the same rules as the nomina patientis (§ 170); e.g. عَدُوٌّ *hostile, an enemy*, بَغِيٌّ *a harlot*, سَرِيٌّ *generous, noble*, صَبِيٌّ *a boy*, سَبِيٌّ *captive*, for عَدُوْوٌ, بَغُوْوٌ, سَرِيْوٌ, صَبِيْوٌ, سَبِيْوٌ.

245. In all adjectives derived from verba tertiæ rad. و et ي,

if the second radical be pronounced with fetha, the **و** and **ى** (which A is converted into **ى**) reject their vowel or *tênwîn*, and assume the nature of the *êlif maṣṣūra* (§ 7, rem. *b*). If the form be one that admits of complete declension, the *tênwîn* is transferred to the second radical. According to this rule are formed: (*a*) the *nomina patientis* of the derived forms, as **مُوَلَّى** for **مُوَلَّى**, **مُعْطَى** for **مُعْطَى** (**مُعْطَوُ**); (*b*) adjectives of the form **أَفْعَل**, as **أَرْمَى** for **أَرْمَى**, **أَبْكَى** for **أَبْكَى**, **أَرْضَى** for **أَرْضَى** (**أَرْضُو**), **أَحْلَى** for **أَحْلَى** (**أَحْلَوُ**). Compare § 167, *a*, *β*, *a*, and *b*, *β*.

b. THE DENOMINATIVE NOUNS.

B

(*a*) *The Nomina Unitatis or Nouns that denote the Individual.*

246. The **أَسْمَاءُ الْوَحْدَةِ**, or nouns of individuality, designate one individual out of a genus, or one part of a whole that consists of several similar parts. They are formed, like the analogous *nomina vicis* (§ 219), by adding the termination **ة** to the nouns that express the genus or whole. E. g. **حَمَامَةٌ** a pigeon (male or female), from **حَمَام** pigeons, with the article, **الْحَمَامُ**, the genus pigeon or the whole C number of pigeons spoken of; **بَطَّةٌ** a duck or drake, from **بَطٌّ** the duck; **بَقَرَةٌ** one head of cattle (bull or cow), from **بَقَرٌ** cattle; **تَمْرَةٌ** a fruit, from **تَمْرٌ** fruit; **تَمْرَةٌ** a date, from **تَمْرٌ** dates; **بَصَلَةٌ** an onion, from **بَصَلٌ** the onion; **ذَهَبَةٌ** a bit of gold, a nugget, from **ذَهَبٌ** gold; **تَبَنَةٌ** a straw, from **تَبَنٌ** straw*.

REM. *a*. The use of the *nom. unit.* is almost entirely restricted, as the above examples show, to created things or natural objects. D

* [A peculiar application of the **إِسْمُ الْوَحْدَةِ** is its use for a dish or portion of any food, as **أُرْزَةٌ** a dish of rice, **سَكَنَةٌ** a dish of fish (êl-Mubarrad 173, l. 4), **لَحْمَةٌ** a portion of meat, **جُبْنَةٌ** a portion of cheese, etc. Comp. Gloss. Fragm. Add. 129. This **ة** is called **الَّتَاءُ لِلتَّخْصِصِ** (Zamahṣarî, *Faîk*, i. 331, 417, ii. 323. D. G.)

- A Examples of artificial or manufactured objects are very rare; e.g. *لِبْنَةٌ* or *لِبْنَةٌ* a brick, from *لَبِن* or *لَبِن* bricks; *سَفِينَةٌ* a ship or boat, from *سَفِين* shipping, boats.

REM. b. Similar forms in Heb. are: *נִיץ*, *נִצָּח*, *שִׁעָר*, *שִׁעָרָה*; *שִׁירָה*, *שִׁיר*; *נִצָּח*, *נִצָּח*; *שִׁירָה*, *שִׁיר*.

(B) *The Nomina Abundantiae vel Multitudinis.*

- B 247. The *أَسْمَاءُ الْكَثَرَةِ*, or nouns of abundance, designate the place where the object signified by the noun from which they are formed, is found in large numbers or quantities. They have the form *مَفْعَلَةٌ*, and are, consequently, a mere variety of the nouns of place (§ 221). E.g. *مَأْسَدَةٌ*, *مَذْبَعَةٌ*, *مَسْبَعَةٌ* a place abounding in lions (*أَسَدٌ*), wolves (*ذئبٌ*), beasts of prey (*سَبْعٌ*); *مَحْيَاةٌ* or *مَحْوَاةٌ*, *مَفْعَاةٌ*, a place abounding in snakes (*حَيَّةٌ*), vipers (*أَفْعَى*); *مَقْنَأَةٌ*, *مَبْطَخَةٌ*, a bed of melons (*بَطِيخٌ*), cucumbers (*قَسَنَاءٌ*); *مَرْمَنَةٌ*, a place where pomegranates (*رَمَانٌ*) grow abundantly.

REM. a. From quadrilaterals this formation is rare; as *مُتَعَلَّةٌ*, *مَعْقَرَةٌ*, a place abounding in foxes (*تَعْلَبٌ*), scorpions (*عَقْرَبٌ*).

REM. b. Sometimes the fem. participle of the fourth form is used in this sense, with or without *أَرْضٌ*; as *مُجْعَلَةٌ*, *مُضَبَّةٌ*, (a place) abounding in lizards (*ضَبٌّ*), black beetles (*جَعَلٌ*), *مُقْتَنَّةٌ* (a spot) producing cucumbers. Similarly from quadrilaterals, *مُعْقَرِيَّةٌ*, *مُتَعَلِبَةٌ*, *مُحَرَّبَةٌ*, *مُورِنَةٌ* (a place) abounding in foxes, scorpions, chameleons (*حُرْبَاءٌ*), hares. Also from XII. *مُغْلُولِيَّةٌ* (a spot) producing many trees.

REM. c. The use of nouns of the form *مَفْعَلَةٌ* to indicate the cause of a certain state or feeling, is only a tropical application of their ordinary meaning; as *أَلْوَدٌ مَجْنُونَةٌ مَبْخَلَةٌ* children are a cause

of cowardice and niggardliness (in their parents); *مَطِيَّيَّةٌ*, *مَحْسَنَةٌ*, A
مُخَيَّبَةٌ, a cause of good health, joy or happiness, evil or ill-feeling;
مَجْلَبَةٌ a cause of bringing on or producing disease;
إِلَى الْأَذَى joking leads to annoyance; and the like.

(γ) *The Nomina Vasis or Nouns denoting the Vessel which contains anything.*

248. The nomina vasis, *أَسْمَاءُ الْوَعَاءِ*, have the same form as the nomina instrumenti (§ 228); e.g. *إِبْرَةٌ* a needle; B
مِثْبَرٌ a needle-case, from *مِثْبَرٌ* a needle; *مِثْبَرٌ* a milk-pail, from *حَلَبٌ* or *حَلِيبٌ* milk; *مِلْبَنٌ* a milk-pail, from *مِلْبَنٌ* milk, or a brick-mould, from *لَبْنَةٌ* a brick; *مَبُولَةٌ* a urinal, from *بَوْلٌ* urine; *مِيزْقَةٌ* a spittoon, from *بُزَاقٌ* saliva.

REM. A very few take the form *مُفْعَلٌ* or *مُفْعَلَةٌ* (see § 228, rem.); as *مُدْهَنٌ* or *مُدْهَنَةٌ* an oil-jar, from *دُهْنٌ* oil; *مُحْرَضَةٌ* = *مُحْرَضَةٌ* a vessel for keeping *حُرُضٌ*, i.e. the plants from which alkali or potash is obtained; *مُكْحَلَةٌ* a phial for keeping *كُحْلٌ* or eye-salve C
(كُحْلٌ), to be carefully distinguished from *مِثْحَلٌ*, the *mīl* (مِيلٌ) or instrument with which it is applied to the eye.

(δ) *The Nomina Relativa or Relative Adjectives.*

249. The relative adjectives, *الْأَسْمَاءُ الَّتِي تُنَوِّبُ*, or simply *التَّسْبِاتُ* (relations), are formed by adding the termination *تِي* to the words D
from which they are derived, and denote that a person or thing belongs to or is connected therewith (in respect of origin, family, birth, sect, trade, etc.). E.g. *أَرْضِيٌّ* earthly, from *أَرْضٌ* the earth; *شَمْسِيٌّ* solar, from *شَمْسٌ* the sun; *جَوِّيٌّ* aerial, from *جَوٌّ* the air, the sky; *حَسَنِيٌّ* descended from *el-Hasan* (الْحَسَنُ); *تَمِيمِيٌّ* belonging to the tribe of *Tēmīm* (تَمِيمٌ); *دِمَشْقِيٌّ* born or living at Damascus (دِمَشْقٌ);

- A ^{مِصْرِيّ} *Egyptian*, from ^{مِصْر} *Egypt*; ^{سَعْدِيّ} *a freedman of Sa'd* (سَعْدُ); ^{عِلْمِيّ} *scientific*, from ^{عِلْم} *knowledge, science*; ^{حِسِّيّ} *relating to sense* (حَسّ), *perceptible by one of the senses*; ^{عَقْلِيّ} *intellectual*, from ^{عَقْل} *the intellect*; ^{شَرْعِيّ} *legal, legitimate*, from ^{شَرْع} *the law*; ^{عُرْفِيّ} *according to common use and wont* (عُرْف); ^{قِيَاسِيّ} *according to analogy* (قِيَاس); ^{مَجُوسِيّ} *belonging to, or one of, the Magūs or fire-worshippers* (أَلْمَجُوسُ); ^{مَالِكِيّ} *belonging to, or one of, the sect of Mālik* (مَالِكُ); ^{طَوِيلِيّ} from ^{طَوِيل} *long*; ^{خَيْرِيّ} from ^{خَيْر} *good*; ^{إِنِّيّ} from ^{إِنَّ} *truly, verily*.

REM. a. The nomina relativa are chiefly formed from substantives and adjectives, but in more modern Arabic, and especially in the language of the schools, also from the other kinds of nouns, and even from particles (see § 191).

- REM. b. The nomina relativa derived from adjectives properly express "belonging to the class designated by such and such an adjective." [However, in such words as ^{أَحْمَرِيّ}, ^{خَارِجِيّ}, ^{أَبَاوِيّ}, the termination ^{يّ} has, according to some, a corroborative or intensifying force (لِلْمُبَالَغَةِ). D. G.]

- REM. c. This termination is common in Heb. (מִי, f. מִיָּה and מִיָּה), as ^{יִשְׂרָאֵלִי} *Israelite*, ^{עִבְרִי} *Hebrew*, ^{נִכְרִי} *strange*. In Æthiopic, ī is generally used to form certain adjectives which are derived from other adjectives, as ሐረሲ: (ḥarrāsī) *a ploughman*, መሐረ: (maḥḥārī) *compassionate*, from the obsolete ሐረሲ: (= ሐረሲ, ሐረሲ) and መሐረ:; whilst āwī and āy are the usual relative terminations, as ማደራደ: (mēdrāwī) *terrestrial*, ክርስቲያኔዊ: (krēstiyānāwī) *Christian*, አየዊ: ('aiyāwī) or አየይ: ('aiyāy) *like* (from አይ: 'ay, *of what kind? which?*). The Aram. has the last of these forms, viz. ܐܝܝܐ, ܐܝܝܐ, in general use; as ܐܝܝܐ *Egyptian*, ܐܝܝܐ *eastern*.

250. In forming the *nomina relativa*, the primitive nouns undergo various changes in regard to the auxiliary consonants, to the final radicals **و** and **ي**, and to the vocalisation.

I. *Changes of the Auxiliary Consonants.*

251. The feminine terminations **ة**, **ية**, and **ية**, are rejected; as **مَكَّة** *Mekka*, **مَكِّي**; **الْبَصْرَةُ** *el-Baṣra*, **بَصْرِي**; **الْكُوفَةُ** *el-Kūfa*, **كُوفِي**; **إِفْرِيقِي** *Africa*, **صِقْلِي**; **صِقْلِيَّة** *Sicily*, **مَلَطِي**; **مَلَطِيَّة** *Malatya*; **السُّنَّة** *the corpus of traditions relating to the ways and habits of Muḥammad*, **سُنِّي**; **الشَّيْعَةُ** *the party of Ali*, **شَيْعِي**; **الْقِبْلَةُ** *the kibla or direction of Mekka, to which the Muslim turns in praying*, **قِبْلِي**; **كُوَّة** *a window*, **كُوِّي**; **خَاصَّة** *refined*, **خَاصِي**; **عَامَّة** *vulgar*, from **الْخَاصَّة** *distinguished persons, the higher classes*, and **الْعَامَّة** *the common people, the vulgar*; **عِدَّة** *a promise*, **عِدِّي**; **زِنَّة** *weight, measure*, **زِنِّي**. C

REM. In the case of nouns which, like **عِدَّة**, have lost their first radical, if the third radical be a weak letter, the first ought to be restored and the second to take *fetha*; as **شَيْء** (from **وَشَى**), **وَشَوِي**, [or **وَشَوِي** (on the second **و** see §§ 258 and foll.). The forms **وَشِي** [or **وَشِي**] are mentioned by the grammarians, and also the very irregular **عِدَوِي** from **عِدَّة**, [and **شَيَوِي** from **شَيْء** (Hammād in 'Anbārī's *Nozhat el-'alibbā* 52. D. G.). D

252. 1, (a) The feminine termination **ي** is rejected in nouns that have *four* or more letters, besides the **ي**; as **حُبَارِي** *a bustard*, **جُمَادِي**; **جُمَادِي** *Ġumādā*, the name of two months, **جُمَادِي**. (b) But if the nouns ending in **ي** fem. have only *three* letters besides the

* [Lane has **شَيْعِي**; of this form, however, only a single instance has been mentioned in the T. A. D. G.]

- A **ی**, two cases are to be distinguished. (α) If the second letter has a vowel, the **ی** is rejected; as **جَمَزَى** *a swift ass*, **جَمَزَى**; **بَرَدَى** *Baradā*, the name of a river, **بَرَدَى**. (β) If the second letter is without a vowel, the **ی** may either be rejected (which is preferable), or changed into **و**; as **حُبَلَى** *pregnant*, **حُبَلَى** or **حُبَلَوَى**; **قُرْبَى** *relationship*, **قُرْبَى** or **قُرْبَوَى**; **الدُّنْيَا** *the (present) world*, **دُنْيَى** or **دُنْيَوَى**.—
2, (α) The letter **ی** is likewise rejected in nouns that contain four or more letters besides the **ی**, if it belongs neither to the root nor to the feminine termination, but is what the Arab grammarians call **إِلْفٌ** or *the appended elif* (i.e. which serves to give to the word to which it is appended the form of a quadriliteral or quinqueliteral word, e.g. **ذِفْرَى** to give it the form of **ذِفْرَهْمٌ**, **قُبَاً** to assimilate it to **قُبَاً**); as **حَبْرَكَى** *a bug or tick*, **حَبْرَكَى**; **قَبْعَتَرَى** *a big, stout camel*, **قَبْعَتَرَى**; **بَاقِلَى** or **بَاقِلَى**, *the bean*, **بَاقِلَى** or **بَاقِلَى**. (b) But if such
C nouns have only three letters besides the **ی**, it may either be changed into **و** (which is preferable), or rejected altogether; as **عَلَقَى** *a sort of heath*, **عَلَقَوَى** or **عَلَقَى**; **أَرْطَى** *a sort of shrub or small tree*, **أَرْطَوَى**.

REM. In 1, b, β, and 2 b, a third form is admissible, viz. **دُنْيَاوَى**, as **حُبْلَاوَى**, **قُرْبَاوَى**, **عَلَقَاوَى**, **أَرْطَاوَى**; but **دُنْيَاوَى**, with hēmza, is a vulgarism.

- D 253. The terminations **يَـ** and **يَّةَ** of relative adjectives fall away when new relative adjectives are to be formed from them; as **جُعْفَى** *belonging to Mèkkî, Ġu'fî* (**مَكِّيَّ**, **جُعْفَى**, names of men); **شَافِعِيَّ** *a Šāfi'ite, one of the sect of Šs-Šāfi'î* (**الشَّافِعِيَّ**); **مَرِيَّ** *belonging to Almeria (أَلْمَرِيَّةَ) in Spain*; **إِسْكَندَرِيَّ** *a native of Alexandria (أَلْإِسْكَندَرِيَّةَ)*. Similarly, from substantives like **كُرْسَى** *a chair, a seat*, and **بُرْدَى** *a bullrush*, the relative adjectives are **كُرْسِيَّ** and **بُرْدِيَّ**.

254. The plural terminations **ُونَ** and **َاتُ**, and the dual termi-

nation *ان*, are rejected; as *اثنان* *two*, *اثنى* *relating to two, dualistic*; *الحَرَمَان* *the two harams* (or sacred territories of Mèkka and èl-Medîna), *قَمِيْسَان* *two men named Kais*, *قَمِيْسِي* *the Muslims*, *زَيْدُون* *men of the name of Zèid*, *زَيْدِي* *women of the name of Hind*, *هِنْدِي* *عرَفَات* *Arafāt*, the name of a place, *عَرَفِي*.

REM. a. It need hardly be remarked that this rule does not apply to proper names ending in *ان* and *ون*, as *عَمْرَان* *Imrān*, *زَيْدُونِي* *Zèidūn*, *حَلِيلَانِي* *Halilān*, *عِمْرَانِي*.

REM. b. It is only in later times that such forms are possible as *مِئْنِي* *مِئْنِي* from *عِشْرُون* *twenty*, instead of *عِشْرِي*; *مِئْنِي* from *مِئُون*, plur. of *مِئَة* *a hundred*, for *مِئَوِي*; *اِثْنِيْنِي* *dualistic*, from *اِثْنَان* *two*, instead of *اِثْنَوِي* or *اِثْنِي*.

REM. c. Foreign names of towns, ending in *ين*, sometimes change this termination in Arabic into *ون*, at other times retain it. In the former case the termination is rejected, in the latter it is preserved; as *قَنْسَرُون* *Kinnèsrīn*, *قَنْسَرِي*, but *قَنْسَرِيْن*; *نِصْبُون* *Nisībī*, *نِصْبِي*, but *نِصْبِيْن*; *يَبْرُون* *Yèbrīn*, *يَبْرِيْنِي*, but *يَبْرِيْن*.

REM. d. Some proper names, chiefly foreign, are very irregular in their formations; e.g. *اَلْحِيْرَة* *دارَانِي*, *دَارِيَا*, *بَحْرَانِي*, *اَلْبَحْرِيْن*; *اِصْطَخَرِي*, *اِصْطَخَر*, *رَازِي*, *اَلرِّي*, *بَغْوِي*, *بَغْشُوْر*, *حَارِي*; *سِجَزِي*, *سِجِسْتَان*, *قَرَوِي*, *اَلْقَرَوَان*, *مَرْوَزِي*, *مَرْو* (اَلشَّاهِجَان); *اَذَرْبِيْجَان*, *طَبْرِانِي*, *Tiberias*, *طَبْرِِيَة*, *طَبْرِِي*, *طَبْرِِسْتَان*, *لَرِي*, *لَرِسْتَان*, *مَرْوِي*, *اِصْطَخَرِي*, *حِيْرِي*. We may, however, use *اَذَرْبِي* or *اَذَرْبِي*; *حَرَانِي* or *حَرَانِي* makes either *حَرَانِي* or *حَرَانِي*; *سِجِسْتَانِي*, *قَمِيْرَوَانِي*.

- A دَرَّابَجَرْدُ or دَارَابَجَرْدُ has دَرَّاورْدِي , as well as the regular formation; [مانِي *Manes* makes مَنَوِي , مَنَانِي and مَانِي . D. G.]

REM. e. Quite peculiar are: تِهَامِي (with the art. التَّهَامِي), fem. تِهَامِيَّة , from تِهَامَةٌ , *Tihāma*; شَامِي (with the art. الشَّامِي), fem. شَامِيَّة , from الشَّام *Syria*; and يَمَانِي (with the art. الْيَمَانِي), fem. يَمَانِيَّة , from الْيَمَن *el-Yemèn*; instead of تِهَامِي , شَامِي , and يَمِنِي , which are also used. The forms تِهَامِي , شَامِي , and يَمَانِي likewise occur. Comp. the words رَبَاع and شَنَاح (= شَنَاحِي).

255. The letter ي in words of the forms فَعِيلَةٌ and فُعَيْلَةٌ , when not derived from verba mediæ rad. geminatæ or infirmæ (و or ي), is rejected, the kësra of فَعِيلَةٌ being at the same time changed into fetha*;
 C as فَرِيضَةٌ a statute, فَرَضِي ; جَزِيرَةٌ an island, or الْجَزِيرَةُ *Mesopotamia*, جَزَرِي ; الْمَدِينَةُ *el-Medīna*, مَدَنِي ; سَفِينَةٌ a ship, سَفِينِي ; جُحَيْنَةٌ , جُحَيْنِي (tribes), جُحَيْنِي . But, if they come from verba mediæ rad. geminatæ or mediæ و vel ي , they remain unchanged; as حَقِيقَةٌ reality, حَقِيقِي ; حَدِيدَةٌ a piece of iron, an iron tool, حَدِيدِي ; قَلِيلَةٌ a small jug, قَلِيلِي .—In the forms فَعِيل and فُعِيل , the ي is rejected only when
 D the third consonant of the radical is و or ي ; as عَدِي , غَنِي (tribes), عَدَوِي , غَنَوِي , عَلِي , قُصِي (men), عَلَوِي , قُصَوِي . Otherwise it remains unchanged, as تَمِيم (a tribe), تَمِيمِي ; عَقِيل (a man), عَقِيلِي ; زَبِيد (a town), زَبِيدِي ; نَمِير (tribes), نَمِيرِي , عُقِيلِي .

* [According to Zamahsari, *Faḥḥ* i. 160 the same thing happens to the و of the form فُعُولَةٌ , as in شَنَائِي (شَنَائِي) from شَنَوَةٌ , غَضَبِي from غَضَبَةٌ . Comp. also *Mufaṣṣal* 90, l. 7 and *Sibawēh* ii. 66, § 319. D. G.]

REM. a. There are, however, exceptions to these rules. E.g. A
طَبِيعَةً *nature*, طَبِيعِيّ *a city*, مَدِينِيّ (to distinguish it from
مَدَنِيّ *belonging to el-Medina*), جَزِيرِيّ *belonging to Algeziras in*
Spain (to distinguish it from جَزَرِيّ *Mesopotamian*); عَمِيرِيّ, سَلِيمِيّ,
فُرُوشْ, خُرَيْبِيّ (tribes); خُرَيْبِيّ (a place); قُرَيْشْ,
ثَقِيفْ, عَتِكْ, ثَقِيفِيّ, سَلَمِيّ, هَذَلِيّ, قُرَشِيّ (tribes), فُقَيْمِيّ, سُلَيْمِيّ, هَذَلِيّ
(tribes), ثَقِيفِيّ, عَتِكِيّ; خَرِيفْ *autumn*, خَرَفِيّ. — نَبِيّ, a prophet, B
makes نَبَوِيّ from the assimilated form نَبِيّ.

REM. b. Words of the form قَيْل (for فَعِيل, § 242) from radicals mediæ و et ی, reject the second ی along with its vowel kèsra, or in other words follow the shorter form قَيْل; as سَيِّد a lord or master, طَيِّبٌ good, طَيِّبِي. But طَيِّئ (a tribe) has طَيَّئِي.—The same remark applies to every penultimate double ی with kèsra (ي); as أُسَيْدٌ, dimin. of أَسْوَدٌ, black, أُسَيْدِي; حَمِيرٌ, dimin. of حِمَارٌ, C an ass, حَمِيرِي. [But أُسَيْد as a tribal name has أُسَيْدِي.]

256. The ى productionis of the nomen patientis in verba tertie ى may be rejected, and the radical ى changed into و, whilst the kèsra of the second radical becomes fèthā; as مَرْمِيْ thrown, مَرْمُوى. But many grammarians prefer to reject both the ى productionis and the radical ى, so that the relative adjective coincides in form with the nomen patientis, مَرْمِيْ.

257. Lastly, the و production is in the form فَعُولَةٌ, derived from verba tertiæ و (§ 244), is rejected, and the second radical takes fethḥa instead of ḍamma; as عَدُوَّةٌ, a female enemy, عَدَوِيٌّ. Many, however, form عَدَوِيٌّ from both عَدُو and عَدُوَّة.

A II. *Changes of the Final Radicals و and ی.*

258. The *elif maḥṣūra* (ا or ی, § 7, rem. b), as the third radical of a *triliteral* noun, is changed into و before adding the termination ی; as قَتَى a youth, قَتَوَى; رَحَى a mill, رَحَوَى; عَصَا a staff, عَصَوَى; قَذَى a mote, قَذَوَى. But if the noun has *four* letters, the final ی (ا does not occur in such words in good Arabic) may either be changed into و, which is the better form, or be rejected; as أَعشى purblind, مَلهى or مَلهى; مَلهى play, or مَلهى a musical instrument, مَلهى or مَلهى; مَعنى meaning, مَعنوى or مَعنى. If the noun contains *five* or more letters, the ی is always rejected; as مُصطفى chosen, مُصطفى.—The same rules apply to the final ی of radicals *tertiæ* و et ی, which falls away in some nouns after *kèsra* (see § 167, b, β); but it must be borne in mind that the missing ی is to be counted as one of the letters of the word, and also, if it be changed into و, that the *kèsra* always becomes *fetha*. E.g. عَمى (for عَمى) blind, عَموى; شَجى (for شَجى) sorrowful, شَجوى; قَاضى (for قَاضى) a judge, قَاضى (which is the preferable form) or قَاضوى; مُعْتَدى (for مُعْتَدى) مُشْتَرى (for مُشْتَرى), مُسْتَعلى (for مُسْتَعلى), مُشْتَرى, مُعْتَدى, مُسْتَعلى.

REM. a. The addition of the feminine termination ة does not affect the rule of formation; as دَوَاةٌ an inkhorn or writing-case, دَوَوَى one who carries an inkhorn; حَمَاهُ Hamā (حَمَاهُ), حَمَوَى; حَانَاةٌ, a district in Palestine, شَرَوَى; مَرَقَاةٌ a ladder, مَرَقَوَى; حَانِيَّةٌ a wine-shop, حَانَوَى or حَانى a vintner.

REM. b. Such forms as دَوَوَى for دَوَاتى, مَعنَوَى for مَعنوى, and مُصطفى for مُصطفى, are modern and corrupt.

259. The hèmza of the termination ـَـا (the *élif mèmduḍa*, § 23, A rem. a), is always changed into و ; as عَذْرَاءٌ a virgin, عَذْرَاوِيٌّ ; أَبْيَضَاءٌ (a town in Persia), بَيْضَاوِيٌّ ; خُنْفَسَاءٌ the black beetle, خُنْفَسَاوِيٌّ ; زَكَرِيَّاءٌ *Zachariah*, زَكَرِيَّايٌّ . But in the termination ـَـا , whether the hèmza be sprung from an original radical و or ي , or be not a radical but merely the so-called $\text{هَمْزَةُ الْإِلْحَاقِ}$ (see § 252, 2, a), it may either be retained unaltered (which is better) or be changed into و ; as تَاءٌ the letter B كَسَائِيٌّ , رِدَائِيٌّ , تَأَتِيٌّ , سَمَاءٌ the heaven, كِسَاءٌ a robe, رِدَاءٌ a garment, سَمَائِيٌّ , or نَاوِيٌّ , رِدَاوِيٌّ , كِسَاوِيٌّ ; عَلْبَاءٌ a large sinew in the neck, حِرْبَاءٌ a male chameleon, بَاقِلَاءٌ the bean, عِلْبَائِيٌّ , حِرْبَائِيٌّ , بَاقِلَاوِيٌّ . On the contrary, if the hèmza be an original أ , it always remains unaltered; as قُرَاءٌ (rad. قَرَأَ).

REM. The termination ـَـا is very rarely dropped in proper C names; as حُرُورَاءٌ , جَلُولَاءٌ (places), حُرُورِيٌّ , جَلُولِيٌّ .—In a few cases too the letter ن is substituted for the hèmza; as رَوْحَاءٌ (a place), رَوْحَانِيٌّ ; بَهْرَاءٌ (a tribe), بَهْرَانِيٌّ ; صَنْعَاءٌ (a city in *él-Yèmen*), صَنْعَانِيٌّ ; with which compare the Hebrew forms נִשְׁלָלָה , נִשְׁלָלָה , from נִשְׁלָלָה .

260. Primitive defective substantives, i.e. those which have lost D their third weak radical,—as أَبٌ , أَخٌ , حَمٌ , لُغَةٌ , etc.,—necessarily recover it only in cases where it reappears in the dual and plural; but if this reappearance be not necessary, the third radical may be omitted in the relative adjective. In all cases where the third radical is restored, it appears as و , whether it was originally ي or not. E.g. أَبٌ (for أَبَوٌ , dual أَبَوَانٌ) a father, أَبَوِيٌّ ; أَخٌ (for أَخَوٌ , du. أَخَوَانٌ) a brother, أَخَوِيٌّ ; حَمٌ (for حَمَوٌ) a husband's father or brother, حَمَوِيٌّ ;

- A **لُغَةٌ** (rad. لغو) *a dialect*, **لُغَوِيٌّ**; **لِثَّةٌ** (rad. لثى) *the gum*, **لِثَوِيٌّ**; **مِئَةٌ** (rad. مئى) *a hundred*, **مِئَوِيٌّ**; **أَمَةٌ** (rad. امو) *a female slave*, **أَمَوِيٌّ**; **سَنَةٌ** (rad. سنو) *a year*, **سَنَوِيٌّ**; **ابْنٌ** (for **بَنِيٌّ**, du. **أَبْنَانٌ**) *a son*, **ابْنَوِيٌّ** or **بَنَوِيٌّ**; **اسْمٌ** (rad. سمو) *a name*, **إِسْمِيٌّ** or **سِمَوِيٌّ** (from **سِمْرٌ**); **إِسْتٌ** (rad. سته) *podex*, **إِسْتِيٌّ** or **سَتَبِيٌّ** (from **سَتَهٌ**) or **سَبِيٌّ** (from **سَهٌ**); **يَدٌ** (for **يَدِيٌّ**, du. **يَدَانِ**) *a hand*, **يَدِيٌّ** or **يَدَوِيٌّ**; **دَمٌ** *blood*, **دَمِيٌّ** or **دَمَوِيٌّ**; **عَدٌ** *to-morrow*, **عَدَوِيٌّ** or **غَدَوِيٌّ**.

REM. a. **أُخْتُ**, *a sister*, and **بِنْتُ**, *a daughter*, make **أُخْتِيٌّ** and **بِنْتِيٌّ**, as well as **أَخَوِيٌّ** and **بَنَوِيٌّ**.—**شَفَةٌ**, *a lip*, has the three forms **شَفَوِيٌّ**, **شَفِيٌّ**, or **شَفِيٌّ**; **حِرٌّ**, *vulva*, makes **حِرِيٌّ** or **حَرَحِيٌّ** (from **حَرْحٌ**).—**شَاءٌ** (**شَاءَ**) has **شَاوِيٌّ**, **شَاهِيٌّ** and **شَاءِيٌّ**.

- REM. b. Where the original form was **فُعْلٌ**, some retain the **فُعْلِيٌّ**; as **حِرَحِيٌّ**, **سِمَوِيٌّ**, **غَدَوِيٌّ**, **دَمَوِيٌّ**, **يَدِيٌّ**.

261. The third radical **و** or **ى** of the forms **فُعْلٌ** and **فُعْلَةٌ** is retained unchanged; as **نَحْوٌ** *grammar*, **نَحَوِيٌّ** *a grammarian*; **ظَبِيٌّ** *a gazelle*, **ظَبِيٌّ**; **غَزْوَةٌ** *a foray*, **غَزَوِيٌّ**; **رِشْوَةٌ** *a bribe*, **رِشَوِيٌّ**; **عُرْوَةٌ** *a handle*, **عُرَوِيٌّ**; **قَرْيَةٌ** *a village*, **قَرْيِيٌّ**; **دُمِيَّةٌ** *an image*, **دُمِيٌّ**. But

- D if the final **ى** of **فُعْلَةٌ** be changed into **و**, the second radical takes fetha, as **قَرْوِيٌّ**, **دَمَوِيٌّ**, **قَنَوِيٌّ**, from **قَرْيَةٌ**, **دُمِيَّةٌ**, and **قَنِيَّةٌ** *a possession*; a rule which is extended by some to words in which the third radical was originally **و**, as **عُرَوِيٌّ**, **رِشَوِيٌّ**, **غَزَوِيٌّ**, from **عُرْوَةٌ**, etc.—If the second radical in such nouns be a **و** or **ى**, combining with the third radical into **يِ**, this **يِ** is resolved into its original consonants, the second radical takes fetha, and final **ى** is converted into **و**; as **طَوِيٌّ** (for **طَوِيٌّ**) *a fold*, **طَوَوِيٌّ**; **حَيٌّ** (for **حَيٌّ**) *living*, **حَيَوِيٌّ**; **لَيَّةٌ** *a*

twist or turn, ^{لَوَوِي} ; ^{حَيَّة} a snake, ^{حَيَوِي}.—In words of the form A ^{فُعَالَة}, final و is retained, as ^{شَقَاوَة} misery, ^{شَقَاوِي} ; but final ي is changed into hêmza, as ^{سِقَايَة} a drinking-vessel, ^{سِقَايِي} a sort of lizard, ^{عُظَائِي}.—Words of the form ^{آيَة} a sign, ^{ثَايَة} a place where cattle, etc., rest at night, ^{رَايَة} a banner, make ^{آيِي}, ^{آئِي}, or ^{آوِي}, etc.

REM. a. ^{بَدُو}, a desert, makes irregularly ^{بَدَوِي} (instead of B ^{بَدَوِي}) an inhabitant of the desert, a *Bêdawî*.

REM. b. Nouns of the forms ^{فَعِيلَة}, ^{فَعِيل}, etc. from verba tertiae rad. و et ي, reject the ي productionis and change a radical ي into و ; as ^{عَنَوِي} : ^{عَنِي} (a town), ^{ضَرَوِي} ; ^{قُصِي} ; ^{أُمِيَة} (a man's name), ^{أُمَوِي} (rarely ^{أُمِي}, and, though very incorrectly, ^{أُمَوِي}). See §§ 255–6.

C

III. *Changes in the Vocalisation.*

262. In the forms ^{فَعِل} and ^{فَعِلَة}, the kèsra of the middle radical is changed into fetha ; as ^{مَلِك} a king, ^{مَلِكِي} ; ^{كَبِد} the liver, ^{كَبِدِي} ; ^{شَقَرِي} (tribes), ^{شَقَرَة} (a tribe), ^{شَقَرِي}. So also in ^{دَوِلِي}, as ^{أَلَدَل} (a tribe), ^{دَوِلِي}. But in ^{فَعِل}, the kèsra may be retained, as ^{إِبِل} camels, ^{إِبِلِي} or ^{إِبِلِي}.

D

REM. In nouns that consist of more than three consonants, the vowel of the penultimate letter is not altered. From ^{تَغْلِب} (a tribe) and ^{يَثْرِب} (the ancient name of el-Medîna) the forms ^{تَغْلِبِي} and ^{يَثْرِبِي} are admissible, though ^{تَغْلِبِي} and ^{يَثْرِبِي} are preferred ; ^{أَذْرَعَات} makes ^{أَذْرَعِي} ; ^{مَنْبِج} and ^{مَنْبِجَانِي} and ^{أَنْبِجَانِي}, as well as ^{مَنْبِجِي}.

- A **263.** Kèsra or ḍamma of the penultimate consonant is changed into fetha in all forms in which a و or ی has been rejected, or in which a final ی has been changed into و; as جَزَرِيٌّ, الْجَزِيرَةُ; غَنِيٌّ, غَنَوِيٌّ (see the preceding §§).

- REM. Of rare and arbitrary changes, such as بُصْرِيٌّ from أَلْبَصْرَةُ, حَرَمِيٌّ from الْحَرَمُ the sacred territory of Mèkka, ذَهْرِيٌّ from ذَهْر time, إِمْسِيٌّ from أَمْسٍ yesterday, a grammar can take no account.
- B

- 264.** If a relative adjective is to be formed from a proper name which is compounded of *two words*, the following points must be attended to.—A. If the two words form a proposition (مُرَكَّبٌ إِسْنَادِيٌّ) or (تَرْكِيْبٌ إِسْنَادِيٌّ), as تَابَطُ شَرًّا (he carried mischief under his arm, the nickname of a celebrated poet and warrior), بَرَقَ نَحْرُهُ (his throat shone)*—or are contracted into one compound word (مُرَكَّبٌ مُزْجِيٌّ, mixed compound) as مَعْدِيكَرِبُ, a man's name, قَالِيْقَلَا, بَعْلَبَكْ, the towns of Ba'albek and Kālīkalā,—then the second word is omitted, and the termination يٌّ appended to the first; as تَابَطِيٌّ, بَرَقِيٌّ, مَعْدِيٌّ, بَعْلَبَكِيٌّ. —B. If the first word is in the status constructus, governing the second in the genitive, two cases arise. (1) If the governing word be one of the nouns أَبُ father, ابْنُ son, أُمُّ mother, or بِنْتُ daughter, it is rejected, and يٌّ appended to the governed word; as أَبُو بَكْرِيٌّ; ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ; أَرْزَقِيٌّ, ابْنُ الْأَزْرَقِ; بَيْهَسِيٌّ, أَبُو بَيْهَسٍ; حَنْفِيٌّ, أَبُو حَنِيفَةَ زُبَيْرِيٌّ. (2) If the first word be any other than these four, two secondary cases arise. (a) If the idea of definiteness through the status constructus still exists in the consciousness of the speaker,—as
- C
- D

* Compare the nickname of one of the Earls of Douglas, *Archibald Bell-the-cat*.

in *غُلَامٌ حُسَيْنٌ*, the slave of Hosèin,—the first word is rejected, and A the second takes *حُسَيْنِي*; as *حُسَيْنِي*. (b) But if the idea of definiteness is no longer present to the mind of the speaker, then: (a) in cases where no uncertainty can arise as to the person intended, *حُسَيْنِي* is attached to the first word, and the second is omitted; as *فَخُرَّ الدِّينُ*, *عَبِيدِي*, *عَبِيدُ اللَّهِ*; *نِظَامِي*, *نِظَامُ الْمَلِكِ*; *تَقْوَى*, *تَقَى الدِّينِ*; *فَخَرِي*; *تَيْمِي*, *تَيْمُ اللَّاتِ*; *أَنْفِي*, (Camel's-nose, nickname of a man), *أَنْفُ الْبَنَاتِ*; B *عَبْدِي*, *عَبْدُ الْقَيْسِ*; *مَرُوءِي* or *إِمْرُئِي*, *إِمْرُؤُ الْقَيْسِ*; *سَعْدِي*, *سَعْدُ الْعَشِيرَةِ*; [*وَادِي*, *وَادِي الْقَرْيَةِ*]; but (β) if uncertainty might arise by so doing, the first is omitted, and the termination added to the second; as *وَادِي*; *مَنَافِي*, *عَبْدُ مَنَافٍ*; *أَشْهَلِي*, *عَبْدُ الْأَشْهَلِ*; *مُطَالِبِي*, *عَبْدُ الْمُطَالِبِ* *وَادِي*; *أَزْدُ شُؤْءٍ*. *حِجَارِي*, *Guadalaxara* in Spain, makes *شُؤْءِي* or *شَنَوِي* (from the assimilated form *شُؤْءٍ*).

REM. a. In the case of the *مَرْكَبَاتُ مَرْجِيَّةٍ*, some allow a C double formation, from both parts of the word; e.g. from *رَامِرْمُرُ*, *رَامِي هُرْمُرِي*. In later times it became very common to form the *nisba* from the whole compound word, as *بَعْلَبَكِي*, *رَامِرْمُرِي*; and this license was extended to innumerable names which fall under the class B. For example: from *بَيْتُ سَوَانِي*, with the article *الْبَيْتِ سَوَانِي*; from *تَلُّ مَسَّ* and *تَلُّ عُكْبَرَا* and D *تَلْعُكْبَرِي*, *تَلُّ مَسَّ*; from *دَارُ قُطْنِي*, *دَارُ الْقُطْنِ*; *عَيْنُ زَرْبِي*, *عَيْنُ زَرْبِي*; *تَلْمَسِي*; from *دِيرُ عَاقُولِي*, *دِيرُ عَاقُولِي*; from *نَهْرُ تِيرِي*, *نَهْرُ تِيرِي*; from *مَرُوءُ الرُّودِ*, *وَادِي آشِي*, *Guadix* in Spain, *وَادِي آشِي*; from *عَبْدُ مَلِكِي*, *عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ*. To this stage of the language, too, belong such words as *ذُو النَّونِ* from *ذُنُونِي* (a

- A family in Spain); *أَبُو مَالِكٍ* from *بُومَالِكِي*; *بَلْعَدَوِيَّةٌ* a woman of the *Bēnū 'Adī* (§ 21, c, footn.); *بُوجِدِي* an ignoramus (Fr. *abécédaire*), from *أَبْجَد* *'abufèd*, the first four letters of the alphabet (§ 32).

REM. b. In many cases falling under B, 2, b, a and β, strange forms arise by the rejection of some consonants, or the combination into one word of a few letters (generally four) selected from the two nouns. E.g. *حَضْرَمَوْتُ* from *حَضْرَمِي* *Haḍramaut*; *عَبْدَرِي*

- B from *عَبْدُ الدَّارِ* (a family in Mēkka); *عَبْقَسِي* from *عَبْدُ الْقَيْسِ* (a tribe); *رَأْسُ عَيْنٍ* from *رَسَعْنِي* (a tribe); *شُبْرَى* from *شُرْبُلَالِي* (a village in Egypt); *طَبْرِسْتَانُ*, the name of a poet, whose mother was from *طَبْرِخَزِي*, and his father from *خُورَزْمُ*.

265. A relative adjective is never formed, in classical Arabic, from the plural, even where the sense might seem to demand it, but always from the singular; e.g. *قَرَضِي* acquainted with the divine institutions, from *قَرِيضَةٌ*, plur. *قَرَائِضُ*; *حَصِيرِي* a seller of mats, from *حَصِيرٌ*, plur. *حَصَرٌ*; *صَحْفِي* one who makes mistakes in reading manuscript, also a learner or student, from *صَحِيفَةٌ* a written sheet, a letter, a book, plur. *صُحُفٌ* or *صَحَائِفٌ*. Such plurals, however, as are either really proper names, or approximate to them in sense, are excepted; e.g. *أَنْمَارِي* (plur. of *أَنْمَارٌ* a leopard) the tribe of 'Anmār, *كِلَابِي* (plur. of *كَلْبٌ* a dog), the tribe of *Kilāb*, *هَوَازِنِي* (a tribe), *مَعَاظِنِي* (the name of a city, *Ctesiphon*, properly the plur. of *مَدِينَةٌ*), *مَدَائِنِي* the *Helpers* (of Muḥammad, epithet of the tribes of *el-'Aus*, *الأَوْسُ*, and *el-Hazraǧ*, *الْحَزْرَجُ*, at *el-Medina*), *أَنْصَارِي* *الْأَنْصَارُ* the *Arabs of the desert*,

أَعْرَابِيٌّ *the confederate tribes*, أَحْلَافِيٌّ, as 'Omar is called in a A tradition; الْأَنْبَاءُ *the Persian colonists in el-Yemèn*, أَنْبَاوِيٌّ. D. G.]

REM. In more modern Arabic, on the contrary, a host of relative adjectives are formed from the plurals of nouns that indicate the object with which a person usually occupies himself in his trade, studies, etc. E.g. أَنْمَاطٌ (plur. of نَمَاطٌ) *rugs*, أَنْمَاطِيٌّ *a maker or seller of rugs*; كُتُبٌ (plur. of كِتَابٌ) *books*, كُتُبِيٌّ *a bookseller*; حُصُرٌ (plur. of حَصِيرٌ) *mats*, حُصْرِيٌّ *a maker or seller of mats*; قَوَارِيرٌ (plur. of قَارُورَةٌ) *glass bottles*, قَوَارِيرِيٌّ *a dealer in B bottles*; مَنَاحِلٌ (plur. of مُنْحَلٌ) *sieves*, مَنَاحِلِيٌّ *a maker or seller of sieves*; سَاعَاتٌ (plur. of سَاعَةٌ) *watches*, سَاعَاتِيٌّ *a watchmaker*; مَشَاعِلِيٌّ *a bearer of the cresset called مَشْعَلَةٌ*; خَرَائِطٌ (plur. of خَرِيطَةٌ) *pouches or bags*, خَرَائِطِيٌّ *one who makes or sells them*; جَرَائِحٌ (pl. of جَرِيْحَةٌ) *wounds*, جَرَائِحِيٌّ *a surgeon*; صِفَاتٌ (pl. of صِفَةٌ) *qualities, attributes*, صِفَاتِيٌّ *one who recognises in God attributes distinct from C His essential nature*; فَرَاضِيٌّ = قَرَأْنِيٌّ; صُحُفِيٌّ = قَرَأْنِيٌّ.—Similar forms in Syriac, of early date, are نَعْبَانٌ, *belonging to women*, from نَعْلَانٌ, plur. of نَعْلَانٌ, *a woman*, and صِهْنَانٌ from صِهْنَانٌ, plur. of صِهْنَانٌ.

266. Biliteral particles may double their second consonant or D not, at pleasure, if it be a strong letter; as كَمْ *how much?* كَمِيٌّ or كَمِيٌّ; لَمْ *not*, لَمِيٌّ or لَمِيٌّ. But if the second consonant be weak, the opinions of grammarians differ. In the case of و, the simple doubling is permitted, as تَوِيٌّ; or else a fetha is inserted between the two wāws, as تَوِيٌّ. In the case of ي, this latter form is alone admissible, the second ي being changed into و; as كَيْوِيٌّ *that*, كَيْوِيٌّ *in*,

- A **فَيَوِيَّ**. If the second letter be a quiescent *ʿlif*, there is inserted between it and the termination **يَـ** a *hêmza*, which may be changed into *a* و ; as **لَا** not, **لَايَ** or **لَاوِي**. The pronoun **مَا** *what?* forms **مَائِي** and **مَاهِي**.

- 267.** We have seen above (§§ 231, 232) that the termination **انْ** or **انَ** in adjectives is one of those which imply a certain degree of intensity; and a few examples of rarer forms may here be given,
- B as **جَبَّانٌ** *daring, reckless*; **صِقْتَانٌ** or **صِغْتَانٌ** *strong, robust*; **جَلْبَانٌ** *clamorous, vociferous*; **إِنْفِخَانٌ** *corpulent*; **أُسْحَلَانٌ** or **مُسْحَلَانٌ** *tall or straight-haired*; **مَلَكْعَانٌ** *vile, sordid*; **كُذْبُذْبَانٌ** and **مَكْذَبَانٌ** or **مَكْذَبَانَةٌ** *mendacious*. Hence we may form from many nouns a relative adjective ending in **انِي**, as the grammarians say, **لِتَاكِيدِ** *to strengthen the relation*; e.g. from **مَنْظَرٌ** *aspect, appearance*,
- C the ordinary *nisba* is **مَنْظَرِي**, but **مَنْظَرَانِي** is **حَسَنُ الْمَنْظَرِ** *good-looking*. So: **لِحْيَانِي** *having much or long hair* (**شَعْرٌ**), **لِحْيَانِي** *having a long beard* (**لَحْيَةٌ**), **جُمَّانِي** *having a large head of hair* (**جُمَّةٌ**), **رَقَبَانِي** *bull-necked* (**رَقَبَةٌ** the neck), **جُسْمَانِي** *large in the body* (**جِسْمٌ**), **إِنْفِخَانِي** *corpulent*, **إِسْحَلَانِي** *tall or long-bearded*, **مُسْحَلَانِي** *tall or straight-haired*, **حَوْصَلَانِي** *having a large crop or craw* (**حَوْصَلَةٌ**), **نَفْسَانِي**,
- D *smiting with the evil eye* (from **نَفْسٌ** in the sense of *eye*), **صَيْدَلَانِي** or **صَيْدَنَانِي** *a drugseller* (from original **صَنْدَلَانِي** *seller of sandalwood*, Fleischer, *Kl. Schr.* i. 245, n. 1). D. G.] In later times this termination was more extensively employed, both in common speech and in scientific writings (in the latter, perhaps, under the influence of the Aramaic); e.g. **فَاكِهَانِي** *a fruiterer*, **بَاقِلَانِي** *one who sells beans*, **بَاقِلَانِي** *one who sells sesame*, instead of **فَاكِهِي**, **بَاقِلِي** or **بَاقِلَانِي** or

بَاقِلَاوِيٌّ, and سَمْسَمِيٌّ ; جَوَانِيٌّ inner, interior, private, بَرَانِيٌّ outward, A external, public ; فَوْقَانِيٌّ upper, تَحْتَانِيٌّ lower ; رُوحَانِيٌّ spiritual (ذَوْنُ نَفْسٍ) relating to the soul, (لَحْضِيٌّ) جَسَدَانِيٌّ corporeal, نُورَانِيٌّ relating to light, رَبَّانِيٌّ learned and devout (127).

REM. A form expressing intensiveness, and applicable exclusively to the members of the body, is فُعَالِيٌّ ; as رُؤَاسِيٌّ having a B large head ; أُنَافِيٌّ, أُذُنِيٌّ, عُضَادِيٌّ, having a large or long nose, ears, arms ; أَيْارِيٌّ, سَتَاهِيٌّ. Another rare form is exemplified by شَدَقْمٌ and سَهْمٌ = أَشَدُّ and أَهْتٌ.

(c) *The Abstract Nouns of Quality, أَسْمَاءُ الْكَيْفِيَّةِ.*

268. The feminine of the relative adjective serves in Arabic C as a noun to denote the abstract idea of the thing, as distinguished from the concrete thing itself ; and also to represent the thing or things signified by the primitive noun as a whole or totality. It corresponds therefore to German substantives in *heit*, *keit*, *schaft*, *thum*, and to English ones in *head*, *dom*, *ty*, etc. E.g. إِلَهِيَّةٌ [and D. G.] the divine nature, Godhead (إِلَٰهٌ God) ; إِنْسَانِيَّةٌ humanity (إِنْسَانٌ a human being) ; الرُّبُوبِيَّةٌ Lordship, Godhead (الرَّبُّ) ; وَصْفِيَّةٌ, اِسْمِيَّةٌ, اِسْمِيَّةٌ [اِسْمِيَّةٌ or اِسْمِيَّةٌ particularity] ; رَجُولِيَّةٌ D substantivity, adjectivity, from اِسْمٌ, a substantive, and وَصْفٌ, an adjective ; اِمْتِكِنِيَّةٌ the belonging to the fully-inflected class (اِمْتِكِنٌ) of nouns ; مَاهِيَّةٌ substance, quiddity (مَا what ?) ; مَائِيَّةٌ wateriness (مَاءٌ water) ; جَمْعِيَّةٌ totality ; شَاعِرِيَّةٌ what constitutes the being a poet, the poetic mind or temperament ; مَفْهُومِيَّةٌ the capability of being understood, intelligibility ; اَلْحَنْفِيَّةُ what constitutes being a *Handfite*, the school of

A the *Ḥanēfites*; النَّصْرَانِيَّةُ *Christendom, the Christian religion*; الْيَهُودِيَّةُ *Judaism.*

REM. In a few cases the termination *وْتٌ*, borrowed from the Aramaic ܐܘܬܐ, is similarly employed; as *لَاهُوْتٌ* *divinity*, (اَلْاٰهَوٰتُ), *هَٰنُوسٌ* *humanity* (اَلْاِنْعَمٰتُ), *مَلِكُوتٌ* *kingdom* (مَلِكُوتَا), *جَبَرُوتٌ* *pride, haughtiness, omnipotence, etc.* [These nouns are, in Arabic, of the masculine gender.]

B (ζ) *The Diminutive.*

269. The diminutive, *اَلْاِسْمُ الْمَصْغَرُ* or *اَلْتَصْغِيرُ*, and *اَلْاِسْمُ الْمَحْقَرُ* or *اَلْتَكْثِيرُ*, when formed from a *trilateral* noun (*اَلْاِسْمُ الْمَكْتَبَرُ* or *اَلْتَكْبِيرُ*), takes the form *فُعَيْلٌ*; as *رَجُلٌ* *a man*, *رَجَيْلٌ*; *كَلْبٌ* *a dog*, *كَلَيْبٌ*; *عَمْرٌ* *Amr* (a man's name), *عَمِيرٌ*; *جَبَلٌ* *a hill*, *جَبَيْلٌ*. When the noun is *quadrilateral*, it takes the form *فُعَيْعِلٌ*; as *عَقْرَبٌ* *a scorpion*, *اُرْطَى*; *مُسْجِدٌ* *a mosque*, *مُسْجِدٌ*; *دِرْهَمٌ* *a dirham*, *دِرْهَمٌ*; *عُقَيْرِبٌ* *a kind of tree*, *اُرَيْطٌ* (for *اُرَيْطَى*). When the noun is *quingueliteral*, but the fourth letter *weak*, the diminutive is *فُعَيْعِيلٌ*; as *عَصْفُورٌ* *a sparrow*, *مُفَيْتِيحٌ* *a key*, *عُصْفِيرٌ*.

REM. a. The diminutive is used, not merely in its literal sense, but also to express endearment (as *اَبْنِيَّ*, *اَخِيَّ*, *اُمِّيَّ*) or contempt (as *عَدِيَّ*), and even enhancement (*لِلتَّعْظِيْمِ*, as *دَوْبِيَّةٌ* *a great misfortune*, *سَنِيَّةٌ* *a terrible year of drought or dearth*, *خَيْرٌ* *the very best*, *صَدِيقٌ* *a special friend*), [*اَلْدُهَيْمَاءُ* *a very black calamity, a severe trial*].

REM. b. In forming a diminutive, it is not usual to fall back upon the root-consonants. On the contrary, the servile letters are generally taken into account, as long as the word does not exceed the form *فُعَيْعِلٌ*; as *اَزْرَقٌ* *blue*, *اَزْرَيْقٌ*; *مِعْطَفٌ* *a mantle*, *مُعَيْطَفٌ*. See however § 283.

REM. c. The first syllable of the form **فُعَيْلٌ** is occasionally A pronounced with kèsra instead of damma, when the second radical of the primitive is **ی**; as **بَيْيْتُ**, **شَيْيٌ**, **شَيْيَخٌ**, **نَيْيَبٌ**, **نَيْيَبٌ**, for **بَيْتٌ**, **شَيْءٌ**, **شَيْخٌ**, **نَيْبٌ**, **نَيْبٌ**, from **بَيْتٌ**, **شَيْءٌ**, **شَيْخٌ**, and **نَابٌ** (for **نَيْبٌ**).

REM. d. Traces of this diminutive form in Aramaic are **ܥܘܕܝܢܐ**, **ܚܕܝܢܐ**, a youth (**ܥܠܡܐ**, from **ܥܠܡܐ**), and **ܚܕܝܢܐ** a fawn (**ܥܕܝܢܐ**, from **ܥܕܝܢܐ**). In Hebrew we may perhaps consider as such, **זַעֲרִיר** little, a little (**זָעַר**), **בְּלִיטָה** a band of fugitives, **נְשִׁיפִין** the cerastes, a sort of snake (**נָשַׁף**), and **בְּמִינֹן** (from **בְּמִנְיֹן**, a con- B temptuous diminutive, like **אַלְחֵי־יָל**). If so, the vowel **י** must be regarded as a weakening of **יִ** (orig. **יִ**), like **זַלִּית** for **זִלִּית** (**זִלְזִית**). This view derives some confirmation from the modern pronunciation of North Africa, where, for example, **قُفَيْفَة**, the diminutive of **قَفَّة**, a basket, is sounded *kʃʃifè* or *gʃʃifè*,—in post-biblical Hebrew **קִפְיָה** and **קִפְיָה**.

REM. e. Diminutives may be formed not only from nouns C (substantive or adjective), but also (1) from the demonstrative pronoun **זֶה** and its derivatives, as well as the relative pronoun **הַ**; (2) from certain prepositions, which are, however, obviously substantives in the accusative, as **קִבֵּל** a little before, **בְּעֵד** a little after, **עֹבֵר** a little above, **דֹּוֹנִין** a little below, a little nearer than, etc.; and (3) from a few of the verbs of surprise or wonder (§ 184, rem. f). On the other hand, they cannot be formed from nouns D which have already the measure of a diminutive, as **جَمِيلٌ**, a kind of small bird, **كَمِيَتْ** a bay horse.

270. When the noun contains five letters, of which the fourth is strong, or more than five, the diminutive **فُعَيْلٌ** is commonly formed from the first four, and the rest are rejected; as **سَفَرَجَلٌ** a quince,

A *عُنَيْكِبٌ* *عَنْكَبُوتٌ*; *عُنَيْدِلٌ* *عَنْدَلِيبٌ*; *سُفَيْرِجٌ* *ا* nightingale, *ا* spider, *ا* spider. But if there be among the consonants several servile letters, these are rejected, or some of them; as *اُبَيْرِقٌ* *اِسْتَبْرَقٌ* thick gold-brocade, *اُدْحِجٌ* *اُدْحِجٌ* rolling oneself, *اُدْحِجٌ* *اُدْحِجٌ* trying to render perfect, *اُدْحِجٌ* *اُدْحِجٌ* chosen, *اُدْحِجٌ* (for *اُدْحِجٌ*), and not *اُدْحِجٌ*; *اُدْحِجٌ* *اُدْحِجٌ* having a hump in front, *اُدْحِجٌ*.

B REM. a. The rule as to quinqueliterals like *اُدْحِجٌ* is not always strictly observed. Thus *اُدْحِجٌ* *اُدْحِجٌ* a fat, lazy, old woman, *اُدْحِجٌ* *اُدْحِجٌ* a burnt cake, and *اُدْحِجٌ* *اُدْحِجٌ* a big camel or a little, ugly woman, are said to make either *اُدْحِجٌ*, *اُدْحِجٌ*, or *اُدْحِجٌ*, *اُدْحِجٌ*. *اُدْحِجٌ*.

REM. b. If there be more servile consonants than must necessarily be cut off, their relative importance for the signification of the word is taken into account in choosing which is to be retained.

C In *اُدْحِجٌ*, for example, *ا* is preserved in preference to *ا* or *ا*, because it indicates the participial form. But if all the consonants are of equal value, we may select which we please, and therefore the diminutive of *اُدْحِجٌ*, a sort of thorn, is either *اُدْحِجٌ* or *اُدْحِجٌ* (for *اُدْحِجٌ*); of *اُدْحِجٌ*, a sort of cap, *اُدْحِجٌ* or *اُدْحِجٌ*; of *اُدْحِجٌ*, short and big-bellied, *اُدْحِجٌ* or *اُدْحِجٌ* (for *اُدْحِجٌ*).

D REM. c. The termination *اُدْحِجٌ*, when appended to nouns of four or more letters, is not rejected, but remains attached to the diminutive, which is formed out of the preceding consonants; as *اُدْحِجٌ* *اُدْحِجٌ* saffron, *اُدْحِجٌ* *اُدْحِجٌ* a male snake, *اُدْحِجٌ*.

REM. d. Nouns containing five or more consonants do not exceed the form *اُدْحِجٌ*, as *اُدْحِجٌ* *اُدْحِجٌ* a tick, *اُدْحِجٌ*; and therefore a word which consists of four radical and one or more servile consonants, rejects the latter at once (except in the cases specified in rem. b, and in § 269). In place of the rejected consonants, however,

ی may be inserted immediately before the last letter; as سُفِيرِيْجُ, A مُكِيْمِلٌ, عُنِيْكِيْمٌ, and the like.

271. The feminine terminations ة, ى, and ا; the relative termination ى; the ending اُن in adjectives of which the feminine is فعلى, and in proper names; the dual and plural terminations اِن, اُون, and اَات; and the second syllable of the plural form اَفْعَال; are all disregarded. The diminutives must be formed out of the preceding consonants, and these terminations added to them. E.g. قَلْعَةٌ a castle, قُلَيْعَةٌ; طَلْحَةٌ (a man's name), طَلِيْحَةٌ; مَسْلَمَةٌ (a man's name), مَسِيْلَمَةٌ; حَبْلَى pregnant, حَبِيْلَى; سَلْمَى (a woman's name), سَلِيْمَى; حُمَيْرَاءُ red, حُمَيْرَاءُ; عَبْقَرِيٌّ (from a place called عَبْقَر, supposed to be inhabited by the *ginn*) demoniacal, mighty, perfect, عَبِيْقَرِيٌّ; بَصْرِيٌّ belonging to *el-Baṣra*, بُصَيْرِيٌّ; سَكْرَانٌ (fem. سَكْرَى) drunken, C سَكِيْرَانٌ; سَلْمَانٌ (a man's name), سَلِيْمَانٌ; مُسْلِمَانٌ two Muslims, مُسْلِمُونَ Muslims, مُسْلِمَاتٌ Muslim women, مُسْلِمَاتٌ camels, أَجْمَالٌ; أَصْحَابٌ companions, أَلْفَاظٌ words, أَبْيَاتٌ verses, أَجِيْمَالٌ, أَصِيْحَابٌ, أَلِيْفَاظٌ, أَبِيَّاتٌ.

REM. a. The fem. ى is rejected, when the noun consists of five letters, the third of which is strong, or of more than five; as قُرْقُرِيٌّ the back, قُرَيْقُرٌ; لُغِيْزِيٌّ a riddle, لُغِيْزٌ. But if, in the quinqueliteral noun, the third letter be a weak servile, either it, or the ى, may be omitted; as حُبَارَى a bustard, حُبَيْرَى or حَبِيْر (for حَبِيْر).

REM. b. Other plurals, besides اَفْعَال, of the class called جُمُوعُ اَلْقَلَّةِ (see § 307) form their diminutives regularly; viz. اَفْعَلٌ, as غُلَيْمَةٌ boys, slaves, وَلَدَةٌ children, وَلَدَةٌ; اَفْعَلٌ, as

- A أَكْلَبُ *dogs*, أَكِيدُ *ribs*, أَضِلُّ *and أَفْعَلُ*, as أَجْرِبَةُ *bags*, أَصِيبَةُ *pillars*, أَعِمِدَةُ *boys, slaves*, أَغْلِمَةُ *children*, أَصِيبَةُ. In regard to the جُمُوعُ الْكَثَرَةِ (see § 307), two courses may be adopted. We may fall back on the singular, adding to its diminutive the appropriate plural termination; e.g. شُعْرَاءُ *poets*, شُوَيْرُونَ, شَوَاعِرُ (see § 277); دُورُ *houses*, دَوِيرَاتُ, from دَوِيرَةٌ (see § 274). Or we may have recourse to the جَمْعُ الْقَلَّةِ, if such exist; e.g. فُتَيَّانُ *youths*, فُتَيَّانُونَ, from فُتَيَّانٌ, or فُتَيَّةٌ, from the plural فُتَيَّاتٍ; أَذِلَّةٌ *base fellows*, أَذِلَّةُونَ, from أَذِلَّةٌ (see § 278), or أَذِلَّةٌ (for أَذِلَّةٌ), from the plural أَذِلَّةٌ (for أَذِلَّةٌ).
- B

272. The termination اَن in *triliteral* nouns, of which the femi-

- C nine is not فَعْلَى, and which are not proper names, is regarded as radical, and consequently the diminutive takes the form فُعَيْعِيلٌ; as سُلْطَانُ *power, a sultan*, سُلَيْطِينُ; سُرْحَانُ *a wolf*, سُرَيْحِينُ; شَيْطَانُ *a devil*, شَيْطِينُ; رِيحَانُ *sweet basil*, رُوَيْحِينُ.

273. Proper names, consisting of two words (see § 264), form their diminutives from the *first* word, the second remaining unchanged;

- D as عَبْدُ اللَّهِ *Abdu'llāh*, عَبِيدُ اللَّهِ *Obèidu'llāh*; مَعْدِيكَرْبُ, مَعْدِيكَرْبُ; حَضِرَمَوْتُ, حَضِرَمَوْتُ; بَعْلَبُكْ, بَعْلَبُكْ.

274. If a diminutive be formed from a *triliteral feminine* noun, which has not however a feminine termination, اَ is added to the diminutive, provided that the primitive has no *nomen unitatis* (§ 246).

E.g. هِنْدُ (a woman's name), هُنَيْدَةُ; شَمْسُ *the sun*, شَمْسَةٌ; دَارُ *a house*, دَارَةٌ; سِنُّ *a tooth*, سِنِيَّةٌ; إِبِلُ *camels*, إِبِلَةٌ; غَنَمٌ *a flock of sheep or goats*, غَنِيْمَةٌ; عَيْنٌ *an eye or fountain*, عَيْنِيَّةٌ or عَيْنِيَّةٌ (see § 269, rem. c).

But if the primitive has a nomen unitatis, ة is not appended to the diminutive, in order to avoid ambiguity. E.g. شَجَرٌ *trees*, شَجِيرٌ, but شَجَرَةٌ *a tree*, شَجِيرَةٌ; بَقَرٌ *cattle*, بَقِيرٌ, but بَقَرَةٌ *an ox or cow*, بَقِيرَةٌ.

REM. a. The diminutives of the fem. cardinal numbers, from 3 to 10 inclusive, do not take ة for the same reason; e.g. خَمْسٌ *five* (fem.), خَمِيْسٌ, but خَمْسَةٌ *five* (masc.), خَمِيْسَةٌ. But see § 319, rem. a.

REM. b. If the noun contains more than three consonants, ة B is not added to the diminutive.

REM. c. There are a few exceptions to the rules of this § and rem. b. For example, حَرْبٌ, *war*, makes حَرِيْبٌ; دِرْعٌ *a coat of mail*, دَرِيْعٌ; ذُوْدٌ, *a herd of she-camels*, ذُوَيْدٌ; عَرَبٌ *Arabs*, عَرِيْبٌ; قَوْسٌ, *a bow*, قُوَيْسٌ; نَعْلٌ *a shoe*, نَعِيْلٌ; [عَرُوسٌ *a bride*, عَرِيْسٌ; قَلْوَصٌ *a young she-camel*, قَلِيْصٌ, D. G.]; whilst قُدَامٌ, *the front*, and وَرَاءٌ, *the rear or back*, have قُدَيْدِمَةٌ, and وَرِيَّةٌ (for وَرِيَّةَةٌ) قَوْمٌ—*one's people or tribe*, which is masc. and fem., has قُوَيْمٌ or قَوْمَةٌ; C but رَهْطٌ and نَفَرٌ, though also of both genders, seem to make only رَهِيْطٌ and نَفِيْرٌ. عُرْسٌ, *a wedding-feast*, is usually masculine, and therefore has عَرِيْسٌ. بَحْرٌ *a sea*, which is masc., makes بُحَيْرَةٌ.

275. The double consonants in nouns formed from verba mediæ rad. geminatæ are resolved; as تَلٌّ *a hill*, تَكِيْلٌ; طَسٌّ *a cup* (Fr. tasse), طَسِيْسٌ; مَدَّةٌ *time*, مُدَيِّدَةٌ.

276. If the second radical be a weak letter, and have been D changed by the influence of the vowels into another, the original letter is restored in forming the diminutive. E.g. بَابٌ (بَوْبٌ) *a door*, بَوَيْبٌ; نَابٌ (نَيْبٌ) *an eye-tooth or canine tooth*, نَيْيِبٌ; رِيْحٌ (رَوْحٌ) *wind*, رِيْيِحٌ; مُيْسِرٌ (مَيْسِرٌ) *rich*, مُيْسِيْرٌ; قِيْمَةٌ (قَوْمَةٌ) *price, value*, قُوَيْمَةٌ; رُوَيْحَةٌ (رَوْحَةٌ) *price, value*, رُوَيْيِحَةٌ; مُوَيِّزٌ (مُوَزَانٌ) *a pair of scales*, مُوَيِّزِيْنٌ.

- A REM. *شَيْءٌ*, a thing, commonly makes *شَوَى* (for *شَوَى*), and vulgarly *شَوَيْه*, instead of *شَيْءٌ*. From *بَيْتٌ* a house, *شَيْخٌ* an old man, *عَيْنٌ* an eye or fountain, *بَيْضَةٌ* an egg, and *ضَيْعَةٌ* a farm, may be formed *بَوَيْتٌ*, *شَوَيْخٌ*, *عَوَيْنَةٌ*, *بَوَيْضَةٌ*, and *ضَوَيْعَةٌ*, but the regular forms are preferable. Conversely, *عِيدٌ*, a festival, though derived from the radical *عَوَد*, makes *عَيْدٌ*, following the plural *أَعْيَادٌ*.

277. If the second letter be either a servile *êlif*, or an *êlif*, the B origin of which is unknown, it is changed into *و*; as *شَوَاعِرٌ* a poet, *شَوَاعِرٌ*; *دَاهِيَةٌ* a calamity, *دَوَاهِيَةٌ*; *فَارِسٌ* a horseman, *فَوَيْرِسٌ*; *خَاتَمٌ* a signet-ring, *خَوَاتِمٌ*; *دَابَّةٌ* an animal, *دَوَابَّةٌ* (for *دَوَابَّةٌ*); *عَاجٌ* ivory, *عَوَيْجٌ*; *صَابَةٌ* a certain bitter tree, *صَوَابَةٌ*.

- REM. a. Words of the form *فَاعِلٌ*, in which the initial letter is *و*, change it into *أ* in forming the diminutive; e.g. *وَاصِلٌ*, *أَوَاصِلٌ*, not *وَوَاصِلٌ*. In other cases this change is optional, as in *أَرِيْقٌ* for C *أُورِقٌ*, formed according to § 283 from *أُورِقٌ*.

REM. b. Words of the form of *دَوَابَّةٌ* sometimes substitute *لَـ* for *يَـ*, to lighten the pronunciation, as *دَوَابَّةٌ* and *شَوَابَّةٌ*, the latter for *شَوَابَّةٌ*, from *شَابَةٌ* a young woman. [Comp. § 13, rem.]

278. If the third letter be weak, it coalesces with the preceding *يَ* of the diphthong *يَـ* into *يَـ*; as *غَلَامٌ* a youth, a slave, *غَلِيمٌ*; *طَعَامٌ* food, *طَعِيمٌ*; *أَكُولٌ* a glutton, *أَكِيلٌ*; *ظَلِيمٌ* a male ostrich, *ظَلِيمٌ*; *عَصَاٌ* a staff, *عُتَيٌ*; *أَسَدٌ* black, *أَسَدٌ*; *جَدْوَلٌ* a brook, *جَدَيْلٌ*; *عُرَّةٌ* a handle, *عُرَّةٌ*. D

REM. a. The forms *جَدَيْلٌ* and *أَسَدٌ* are also used.

REM. b. In words of which the second and third radicals are contracted into *يَـ*, these letters must be separated, and treated according to this rule and § 276; e.g. *طَوَى* a fold (*طَوَى*), *طَوَى*; *حَيَّةٌ* a snake, (*حَيَّةٌ*), *حَيَّةٌ*.

279. A quadriliteral or quinqueliteral, of which the last two A letters are *weak*, rejects one of them; as يَحْيَى *Yahyā* (*John*), يُحَى (for يُحْيَى); أَسْوَدٌ *black*, أُحَى (for أُحْيَى); صَبِيٌّ *a boy*, صَبِي (for صَبِيٌّ); عَدُوٌّ *an enemy*, عُدَى (for عَدِيٌّ); عَطَاءٌ *a gift, pay*, عَطَى (for عَطِيٌّ); سَمَاءٌ *the sky or heaven*, سَمِيَّةٌ; إِدَاوَةٌ *a small water-skin*, (for إِدَاوِيٌّ); مُعَاوِيَةُ (*a man's name*), مُعَيَّةٌ (for مُعَيَّةٌ).

REM. Instead of أُحَى, some say أُحِيٍّ (accus. أُحِيٍّ, like B أُحِيٍّ, § 278, rem. a), others أُحِيٍّ (accus. أُحِيٍّ, for أُحِيٍّ, like أُحِيٍّ, § 278), and others still, but irregularly, أُحَى.—From مُعَاوِيَةُ the forms مُعَيَّةٌ and مُعَيَّةٌ are also said to be in use.

280. The infinitives of verba primæ و, which reject the first radical and take the fem. termination ة in exchange (§ 206), resume C the و in their diminutives; as وَعْدَةٌ *a promise*, وَعْدِيَّةٌ; وَعِيدَةٌ *affluence*, وَعِيدِيَّةٌ; وَجِدَةٌ *being spotted, spots*, وَجْدِيَّةٌ.

REM. They are distinguished by the ة from the diminutives of the form فَعْلٌ in the same verbs; such as وَعْدٌ from وَعْدٌ, etc.

281. Nouns which have lost their third radical,—whether they have the fem. termination ة or not,—recover it in the diminutive. D E.g. أَبٌ *a father* (أَبُو), أَبِيٌّ; أَخٌ *a brother* (أَخُو), أَخِيٌّ; دَمٌ *blood*, دَمِيٌّ; أُمٌّ *a mother* (أُمُّ), أُمِّيٌّ; يَدٌ *a hand*, يَدِيَّةٌ; حَرْجٌ *vulva*, حَرْجِيَّةٌ; مَاءٌ *water*, مَائِيَّةٌ; شَاةٌ *a sheep or goat*, شَائِيَّةٌ; شَفَاةٌ *a lip*, شَفَائِيَّةٌ; أَمَةٌ *a maidservant*, أَمِّيَّةٌ; لُغَةٌ *a dialect*, لُغِيَّةٌ; سَنَةٌ *a year*, سَنِيَّةٌ and سَنِيَّةٌ; هَنَةٌ *a thing*, هَنِيَّةٌ and هَنِيَّةٌ.

REM. a. فَمٌّ, *mouth*, of which the radical is فَوْهٌ or فَوَهٌ, forms its diminutive accordingly, فَوِيَّةٌ.

REM. b. A lost first or second radical is not restored, if the

A word consists of three letters, exclusive of the feminine ة; as نَاسٌ (for أَنَاسٌ) *people*, نَوَيْسٌ; هَارٌ (for هَآئِرٌ, § 240, rem. b) *feeble*, هَوَيْرٌ; مَيْتٌ (for شَاثُكٌ) *bristling (with weapons)*, شَوَيْكٌ; مَيِّتٌ (for مَيِّتٌ, § 242) *dead*, مَيِّتٌ; خَيْرٌ (for خَيْرٌ) *good*, خَيْرٌ. Otherwise the diminutives would have been خَيْرٌ, شَوَيْكٌ, هَوَيْرٌ, أَنَيْسٌ, and خَيْرٌ. [Words of the form فَاعِلٌ retain in the diminutive the termination —, as قُوَيْضٌ from قَاضٍ *a judge*, رُوَيْعٌ from رَاعٍ *a pastor*. D. G.]

B 282. Those nouns which, after having lost their third radical, take a prosthetic êlif, reject the êlif, and recover their original letter. E.g. اِسْمٌ *a name*, سُمِيَ; اِبْنٌ *a son*, بَنِيَ; اِسْتُ *the anus*, سْتَمِيهَةٌ.

REM. The diminutives of اُخْتُ *sister*, بِنْتُ *daughter*, and هَنْتٌ *a thing*, are formed like those of اَخٌ, اِبْنٌ, and هَنْةٌ, and distinguished in the first two by the fem. termination; اُخْيَةٌ, اِبْنِيَّةٌ, اَخْيَةٌ (see § 281).

C 283. Another way of forming diminutives is to fall back upon the root. If this consists of *three* consonants, the diminutive is فُعَيْلٌ; if of *four*, فُعَيْعِلٌ (see § 269, rem. b). E.g. عُمَيْقٌ, مِعْطَفٌ; هُمَيْرٌ, هَمَامٌ; سَوِيدٌ, أَسْوَدٌ; قُضَى, قَاضٍ; حُمَيْدٌ, حَامِدٌ; حُرَيْثٌ, حَارِثٌ; قُرَيْطُسٌ, قِرْطَاسٌ; عَصِيفَرٌ, عَصْفُورٌ; أَرِيْقٌ or وَرِيْقٌ, أَوْرَقٌ; نَفِيعٌ, نَافِعٌ; مَعْيِدِيٌّ, مَعْدِيٌّ. This sort of diminutive is called مَعْيِدِيٌّ, تَصْغِيرُ التَّرْخِيمِ, *the softened or curtailed diminutive*.

284. With regard to this kind of diminutive the following rules are to be observed. (a) If a masc. noun ends in ـة, this termination falls away; e.g. حَارِثَةٌ (a name), حُرَيْثٌ. (b) Fem. nouns in ـى and ـاء reject these terminations and take ـة; as حُبْلَى, حُبَيْلَةٌ; حَمْرَاءٌ, حَمِيرَةٌ.

REM. Very irregular diminutives are: رَجُلٌ *a man*, رُوَيْجُلٌ; A
 عَشِيَّةٌ *smoke*, دُوَيْحَنٌ; مَغْرِبٌ *sunset*, مُعْغِرِبَانٌ; عَشِيٌّ or عَشِيَّةٌ
nightfall, عَشِيَّشَانٌ, عَشِيَّشَانٌ, عَشِيَّشَانٌ, and عَشِيَّشَانٌ; اِنْسَانٌ
a human being, اُنَيْسِيَّانٌ; لَيْلَةٌ *a night*, لَيْلِيَّةٌ (compare the plur.
 اَلْبَنُونَ. (ابْنٌ) sons (plur. of اِبْنٌ); لَيْالٍ for لَيْالِيٍّ (derived
 from the plur. of اَصِيلٌ *the evening*), اَصِيْلَانٌ, اَصِيْلَانٌ, and اَصِيْلَانٌ.
 Further, دِينَارٌ *a dinār*, دُنَيْنِيرٌ, and دِيَوَانٌ *a register, an account-book*, B
a collection of poems, a public office or bureau, دُوَيْوِيْنٌ, as if from
 دِيَوَانٌ and دِيَوَانٌ (see § 305, II., rem. b); دِيَبَاجٌ *brocade*, دِيَبِيْجٌ or
 دِيَبِيْجٌ, as if from دِيَبَاجٌ.

(η) Some other Nominal Forms.

285. (a) The form فُعْلَةٌ frequently means *a small piece* of C
 anything; as فِلْدَةٌ, قِطْعَةٌ, a piece, كِسْرَةٌ a fragment, جَذْوَةٌ a firebrand,
 a live coal, خِرْقَةٌ a rag, فِرْقَةٌ a sect, حِصَّةٌ a portion, خِطَّةٌ a piece of
 land, an allotment.—(b) The form فُعْلَةٌ is often used to signify *a small*
quantity, such as can be contained in a place at once; as قُبْضَةٌ a
 handful; اُكْلَةٌ, لُقْمَةٌ, مُضْغَةٌ, a morsel, a mouthful; جُرْعَةٌ, بُلْعَةٌ, a gulp,
 a sup or sip; شُرْبَةٌ a draught (of water). It also denotes *colour*; as
 حُمْرَةٌ redness, صُفْرَةٌ yellowness, زُرْقَةٌ a light blue, دُكْنَةٌ a blackish D
 brown.

286. (a) The form فِعَالٌ indicates *vessels and implements*; as
 اِنَاءٌ, وِعَاءٌ, a vessel, جِرَابٌ a bag, حِلَابٌ a milk-pail, خِلَالٌ a wooden pin,
 سِقَاءٌ a water-skin, شِرَاكٌ the thong or strap of a sandal, لِبَاسٌ a garment,
 رِدَاءٌ, اَزَارٌ, certain garments, لِحَافٌ a coverlet, a pelisse.—(b) The form
 فُعَالٌ denotes *diseases*; as حُمَامٌ a fever, زُكَامٌ a cold, سُعَالٌ a cough,

- A ^أ صَدَاعٌ *a headache*, طَحَالٌ, كُبَادٌ, *disease of the spleen* (طِحَالٌ), *of the liver* (كَبِدٌ)*.

287. (a) The form فَعَالَةٌ indicates a *post* or *office*; as كِتَابَةٌ the *post of secretary* (كَاتِبٌ); وِلَايَةٌ, عِمَالَةٌ, the *post of governor* (وَالٍ, عَامِلٌ); إِمَارَةٌ the *office of emir* (أَمِيرٌ); خِلَافَةٌ the *caliphate*; نِيَابَةٌ *deputyship* (نَائِبٌ); قِيَادَةٌ the *post of general* (قَائِدٌ); عِرَافَةٌ the *post of inspector, centurion, etc.* (عَرِيفٌ).—(b) The form فُعَالَةٌ denotes *small portions* which are broken off or thrown away; as بُرَادَةٌ, قِرَاضَةٌ, *filings*; بُرَايَةٌ *chips, shavings*; قُلَامَةٌ, قُصَاصَةٌ, *parings*; كُنَاسَةٌ, كُسَاحَةٌ, قُمَامَةٌ, *sweepings*; رُضَاضَةٌ *brayed or pounded fragments*; كُسَارَةٌ *broken pieces*; قُطَاعَةٌ *cuttings*; عُجَالَةٌ *a little food got ready in haste*; عُقَاوَةٌ *a small quantity of broth* (left in a borrowed pot, when it is returned). Some of these words admit of a masculine collective form فُعَالٌ, indicating a larger quantity, as دُقَاقٌ, حُطَامٌ, كُسَارٌ, رُضَاضٌ, قُمَامٌ, بُرَاءٌ.

288. The form فَعَالَةٌ (the feminine of فَعَالٌ, § 233) is frequently employed to designate (a) an instrument or machine, as doing something, or by means of which something is done, regularly and constantly; or (b) the place where something is constantly obtained or prepared.
- D E.g. بُرَادَةٌ *a vessel or stand for cooling water*; حَرَّاقَةٌ *a fire-ship, a galley*; رَعَادَةٌ, عَرَادَةٌ, دَبَابَةٌ, *engines of war*; طَرَّاحَةٌ *a mattress or cushion, a fishing-net*; زَرَّاقَةٌ *a short javelin*; طَرَّادَةٌ *a spear, a bolt*; حَرَّاضَةٌ *a*

* [According to D. H. Müller (*Aṣmaʿī's Kitāb al-Farḥ*, p. 26 *seqq.*) the forms فُعَالٌ, فَعَالَةٌ and فَعِيلٌ are often used to denote excretions, as spittle or phlegm بُصَاقٌ, لُعَابٌ, مَجَاجٌ, مَجَاجَةٌ, رُؤَالٌ, رُعَامٌ, (رُعَامٌ), لُعَامٌ; sweat رُشِيحٌ, حَمِيمٌ, حُمَامٌ; blood issuing from the nose رُعَافٌ; excrements سُلَاحٌ; sperma سُلَالَةٌ; drippings قُطَارَةٌ. D. G.]

place where potash is made (by burning the plants called *حُرْبُ*); A
جَصَاصَةٌ a place where gypsum or plaster (*جِصٌّ*) is made; *كَلَّاسَةٌ* a
 chalk-pit or quarry (*كَلْسٌ*); *مَلَّاحَةٌ* a salt-pan or salt-mine (*مِلْحٌ*);
قَيَّارَةٌ a well of bitumen (*قَارٌ*); *جَبَّاسَةٌ* a place where gypsum is found
 or prepared; *زَّرَاعَةٌ* a land that is sown. Hence the tropical application
 of this form to persons, as an intensive (§ 233, rem. c).

REM. As *فَعَالَةٌ* has been transferred from things to persons, as
 an intensive adjective, so also *فَاعِلَةٌ* (§ 233, rem. c); for *سَاقِيَةٌ* is B
 a camel that draws water, an irrigating machine, a water-wheel;
سَانِيَةٌ, a water-wheel and the camel that works it; *رَاوِيَةٌ*, a water-skin,
 a camel that carries or draws water; *دَاعِيَةٌ*, a call or invitation;
عَادِيَةٌ, a hindrance, an injury; etc.

2. The Gender of Nouns.

289. In respect of gender, Arabic nouns are divisible into three C
 classes; (a) those which are only masculine (*مَذَكَّرٌ*); (b) those which
 are only feminine (*مُؤَنَّثٌ*); (c) those which are both masc. and fem.,
 or, as it is usually phrased, of the common gender.

REM. a. None of the Semitic languages have what we call the
neuter gender.

REM. b. Feminines may be either *real* or *natural* (*مُؤَنَّثٌ حَقِيقِيٌّ*),
 as *امْرَأَةٌ* a woman, *نَاقَةٌ* a she-camel; or *unreal*, *unnatural* (*غَيْرُ*
حَقِيقِيٍّ), or *tropical* (*مَجَازِيٌّ*), as *الشَّمْسُ* the sun, *نَعْلٌ* a shoe or D
sandal, *ظُلْمَةٌ* darkness, *بُشْرَى* good news.

290. That a noun is of the fem. gender may be ascertained
 either (a) from its *signification*, or (b) from its *form*.

a. Feminine by signification (*الْمُؤَنَّثُ الْمَعْنَوِيُّ*) are:—

(a) All common nouns and proper names which denote females,
 as *أُمٌّ* a mother, *عَرُوسٌ* a bride, *عَجُوزٌ* an old woman, *خَادِمٌ* a female

A servant]; مَرِيْمُ *Mary*, هِنْدُ *Hind*, سَعَادُ *Su'ad*, زَيْنَبُ *Zèinèb* [; or that are represented as females, as شَعُوبُ *Death*, ذُكَا *the Sun*].

(β) Proper names of countries and towns, because the common nouns أَرْضُ, بُقْعَةُ, مَدِينَةُ, بَلَدَةٌ, and قَرْيَةٌ, are feminine*; as مِصْرُ *Egypt*, مُحَا *Mocha*. Those names, however, which belong to the triptote declension, are originally masculine, as الشَّامُ *Syria*, الْعِرَاقُ *el-Irāk*, هَجْرُ, فَلَجُ, دَابِقُ, وَاسِطُ, مَنَى;

B as diptotes, and are then feminine, as مَنَى, وَاسِطُ, etc.

REM. The names of the quarters or directions, as أَمَامُ *the front*, خَلْفُ, وَرَاءُ, *the rear*, may also be treated as feminine, following the gender of جِهَةٌ.

(γ) The names of the winds and the different kinds of fire, because the common nouns رِيحُ, *wind*, and نَارُ, *fire*, are feminine; as قَبُولُ *the east wind*, دُبُورُ *the west wind*, شَمَالُ *the north wind*, جَنُوبُ *the south wind*; سَقَرُ, لُظَى, *hell-fire*, جَحِيمُ, سَعِيرُ, *blazing fire*, [جَهَنَّمُ].

Except إِعْصَارُ *a dust-storm with whirlwinds*, which is masc.

(δ) The names of many parts of the body, especially those that are double; as يَدُ *a hand*, رِجْلُ *a leg or foot*, عَيْنُ *an eye*, أُذُنُ *an ear*, سِنٌ *a tooth*, كَتِفٌ *a shoulder*, سَاقُ *a shank*, رَحِمُ *the womb*, اِسْتُ *the anus*.

D REM. رَأْسُ *the head*, وَجْهٌ *the face*, أَنْفٌ *the nose*, فَمٌ *the mouth*, صَدْرُ *the breast*, ظَهْرُ *the back*, [خَدٌ *the cheek*,] and the names of the blood, muscles, sinews, and bones, are masc.; as also, in most instances, رَحِمٌ, when it means *relationship*. [قَدَمٌ is sometimes masc. and so كَفٌّ.]

* [Some admit also the use of the masculine gender, because the word مِصْرُ is masc., بَلَدٌ masc. or fem. See Muḥaddasī, p. 7, l. 16 seq. D. G.]

(ε) Collective nouns (شِبْهُ الْجَمْعِ, resembling the plural), which A denote living objects that are destitute of reason, and do not form a nomen unitatis; as إِبِلٌ camels, ذَوْدٌ a herd of she-camels, غَنَمٌ sheep or goats.

b. Feminine by form (الْمَوْنَةُ اللَّفْظِيَّةُ) are:—

(α) Nouns ending in ـة; as جَنَّةٌ a garden, ظُلْمَةٌ darkness, حَيَاةٌ, or حَيَوَةٌ life.

(β) Nouns ending in ـى or ـا (êlif maḥṣûra, § 7, rem. b), when B that termination does not belong to the root; as دَعْوَى a claim, a demand, نَجْوَى a secret, لَوْمَى blame, أُرْبَى misfortune, ذِكْرَى memory, دِفْلَى the oleander, ذِفْرَى the prominent bone behind the ear, مِعْزَى goats, بُرْهَى barley-grass, الدُّنْيَا the world, رُؤْيَا a vision or dream, بُشْرَى good news, حُمَى a fever.

REM. But those who say دِفْلَى, ذِفْرَى, مِعْزَى, and بُرْهَى, regard C them as masculine, the ي being considered as an اِلْحَاقِ [§ 252].

(γ) Nouns ending in ـاء, when that termination does not belong to the root; as صَحْرَاءٌ, بَيْدَاءٌ, a plain or desert, ضَرَاءٌ harm, mischief, بَغْضَاءٌ hatred, قَاصِعَاءٌ a jerbou's hole, كِبْرِيَاءٌ glory (of God), pride (of man), خِيَلَاءٌ vainglory, arrogance, سَيْرَاءٌ a sort of striped cloth.

REM. A few nouns ending in ـة, and those verbal adjectives D to which ـة is added to intensify their signification (§ 233, rem. c), are masc., because they apply to males; e.g. خَلِيفَةٌ a successor, deputy, or caliph (compare in Italian *il podestà*), عَلامَةٌ very learned, رَاوِيَةٌ a traditionary.

291. The following is a list of nouns which are feminine, not by form or signification, but merely by usage.

A اَرْضُ the earth, the ground,
the floor.

بئرُ a well.

حَرْبُ war.

خَمْرُ wine.

دِرْعُ a coat of mail.

دَلْوُ a bucket.

B دَارُ a house.

رَحَى a mill.

رِيحُ wind.

الشَّمْسُ the sun.

ضَبُعُ a hyæna.

[طَاغُوتُ idol.]

عَرُوضُ metre.

C عَصَا a staff.

عُقَابُ an eagle.

عَقْرَبُ a scorpion.

عِيرُ a caravan.

فَأْسُ an axe.

الْفِرْدَوْسُ Paradise.

أَفْعَى a viper.

[قَدُومُ an adze.]

كَأْسُ a cup.

[كَرِشُ or كَرِشُ the maw.]

مَنْجُونُ a water-wheel.

مَنْجَنِيْقُ a catapult.

مُوسَى a razor.

نَارُ fire.

نَعْلُ a shoe or sandal.

نَفْسُ the soul.

نَوَى a traveller's destination.

REM. Of these حَرْبُ, خَمْرُ, دِرْعُ, دَلْوُ, دَارُ, رِيحُ, ضَبُعُ, مَنْجَنِيْقُ, and نَارُ, are occasionally used as masculine; whilst دِرْعُ a woman's shift, شِمْسُ a collar or pendant, and فِرْدَوْسُ a garden or park, are masculine. Those who say مُوسَى instead of موسى, regard the word of course as masculine.

D 292. Masculine or feminine are:—

(a) Collective nouns (أَسْمَاءُ الْجَنَسِ), chiefly denoting animals and plants, which form a nomen unitatis; e.g. حَمَامُ pigeons, شَاةُ sheep or goats, بَقَرُ cattle, جَرَادُ grasshoppers, locusts, نَحْلُ bees; شَجَرُ trees, نَخْلُ palm-trees, تَمْرُ dates; [شَعِيرُ barley (gen. masc.)]; سَحَابُ clouds, لَبْنُ or لَبْنُ bricks, ذَهَبُ gold. These are masc. by form, fem. by signification (الْجَمَاعَةُ totality).

[(b) Collective nouns (أَشْبَاهُ الْجَمْعِ or أَسْمَاءُ الْجَمْعِ), denoting A rational beings and not forming a nomen unitatis; e.g. قَوْمٌ *one's people or tribe*, رَهْطٌ *do.*, نَفَرٌ *a small number of men* (3—7), نَاسٌ *men* (gen. masc.), تَجَرٌ *a company of merchants*, رَكْبٌ *a company of wayfarers*, etc. But أَهْلٌ and آلٌ *one's family*, are masc. D. G.]

(c) The names of the letters of the alphabet, which are more usually feminine; as هَذِهِ الْأَلِفُ, or هَذَا الْأَلِفُ, *this elif*.

[(d) The nomina verbi (*maṣḍar*). One may say أُوجِعَنِي ضَرْبُكَ B and أُوجِعَتْنِي ضَرْبُكَ *your striking caused me pain* *. D. G.]

(e) Words regarded merely as such. These may be masculine, following the gender of لَفْظٌ, or feminine, following that of كَلِمَةٌ or نَغَةٌ. A noun may also be masculine, taking the gender of أَسْرٌ; a verb, taking that of فَعْلٌ; and a particle, taking that of حَرْفٌ. But a particle is more usually feminine, following the gender of أَدَاءٌ. The C verb كَانَ, *to be*, seems by common consent to be taken as feminine (كَانَ الْأَنْقَاصُ, كَانَ الْأَتَّامَةُ). Such mere words are treated like proper names, and therefore do not take the article, as مَاءٌ هَذَا or هَذِهِ مَاءٌ, *this word* مَاءٌ (*water*).

(f) A considerable number of nouns, of which the following are those that most frequently occur.

[إِبْطٌ <i>the armpit</i> (gen. masc.).]	بَطْنٌ <i>the belly</i> (gen. masc.).	D
إِزَارٌ <i>an article of dress.</i>	بَعِيرٌ <i>camel</i> (gen. masc.).]	
آلٌ <i>the mirage.</i>	إِبْهَامٌ <i>the thumb or great toe</i>	
بَشَرٌ <i>a human being, human beings.</i>	(gen. fem.).	
	ثَدْيٌ <i>a breast (mammut).</i>	

* [This seems to be the explanation of صَوْتُ being used as a fem. noun, *Hamāsa* 78, vs. 1, هَذِهِ الصَّوْتُ *this crying*. Comp. Lane. D. G.]

- A ثُعْلَبٌ *a fox.*
 جَنَاحٌ *a wing (gen. masc.).*
 حَالٌ *state, condition (gen. fem.).*
 حَانُوتٌ *a booth, a shop.*
 [خَيَالٌ *a phantom.*]
 أَرْنبٌ *a hare (gen. fem.).*
 دُكَّانٌ *a shop.*
- B ذِرَاعٌ *cubit (gen. fem.).*
 ذَنْوُبٌ *a large bucket.*
 رُوحٌ *spirit, soul [when signifying a celestial being always masc.]*
 [رُقَاقٌ *a street or lane.*]
 زَنْدٌ *the upper of the two pieces of wood, used in producing fire (gen. masc.).*
- C سَبِيلٌ *a path, a road.*
 سُرَى *journeying by night.*
 سِكِّينٌ *a knife (gen. masc.).*
 سِلَاحٌ *a weapon, weapons.*
- D سُلْطَانٌ [prop. *authority, hence power, a sovereign.*]
 سَلَامٌ *peace.*
 سَلَمٌ *a ladder.*
 سَمَاءٌ *the sky or heaven, the clouds, rain.*
 [سُورٌ *a wall (gen. masc.).*]
 سُوقٌ *a market.*

- إِصْبَعٌ *a finger (gen. fem.).*
 صِرَاطٌ *a way, a road (via strata).*
 صَلَاحٌ *peace.*
 صَاعٌ *a measure for corn, etc.*
 ضُحَى *the forenoon.*
 ضَرْبٌ *white honey.*
 [ضُرْسٌ *a tooth.*]
- طَبَاعٌ *nature, natural disposition [gen. fem.).*
 طَرِيقٌ *a road.*
 عَجْزٌ *the hinder part, the rump [gen. fem.).*
 عُرْسٌ *a wedding, a marriage.*
 عَسَلٌ *honey.*
 [عَنْبَرٌ *ambergris.*]
- عُنُقٌ *the neck.*
 عَنَكَبُوتٌ *a spider (gen. fem.).*
 فَرَسٌ *a horse [gen. fem.).*
 فُلْكَ *a ship.*
 [فِهْرٌ *a stone for bruising perfume.*]
 قِدْرٌ *a pot, a kettle (gen. fem.).*
 قَفَا *the nape of the neck.*
 قَلِيبٌ *a well.*
 قَوْسٌ *a bow (gen. fem.).*
 كَبِدٌ *the liver.*

كَرَاعٌ *the tibia or shin-bone.*

لِسَانٌ *the tongue.*

لَيْلٌ *the night (gen. masc.).*

مِسْكٌ *musk (gen. masc.).*

مَعَى *an intestine (gen. masc.).* A

مِلْحٌ *salt (gen. fem.).*

[مُلْكٌ *dominion.*]

[هُدًى *the right direction.*]

REM. a. زَنْدٌ *the bone (either radius or ulna) of the fore-arm,*
سَمَاوٌ *a roof or ceiling,* and usually عُرْسٌ *a wedding-feast,* are mas-
culine. B

REM. b. The above list, and that contained in § 291, cannot lay
claim either to absolute completeness or to perfect accuracy, since
the usage of the language has varied considerably at different periods.
For example, in later times فَمْرٌ *the mouth,* and مَرْكَبٌ *a boat or*
ship, are used as feminine; whilst عُضْدٌ *the upper arm,* كَتِفٌ *the*
shoulder, [كَرْشٌ *the maw,*] and بَيْتْرٌ *a well,* become masculine. The
masculine gender too preponderates in later times over the feminine
in words which were anciently of both genders, as نَارٌ *fire,* كَبِدٌ *the*
liver. C

293. From most adjectives and some substantives of the mascu-
line gender, feminines are formed by adding the terminations مَيَّ, مَيَّة,
or مَيَّة (§ 290, b).

REM. Only مَيَّة is appended to the masculine without farther
affecting the form of the word; مَيَّ and مَيَّة have forms distinct
from the masculine, which must be learned by practice.

294. The most usual termination, by the mere addition of which
to the masculine feminines are formed, is مَيَّة; as عَظِيمٌ *great,* عَظِيمَةٌ; D
فَرِحٌ *glad,* فَرِيحَةٌ; نَدِمَانٌ *repentant,* نَدِمَانَةٌ; ضَارِبٌ *striking,* ضَارِبَةٌ;
مَضْرُوبٌ *struck,* مَضْرُوبَةٌ; جَدٌّ *a grandfather,* جَدَّةٌ *a grandmother;*
فَتًى (for فَتًى) *a young man,* فَتَاةٌ (for فَتَاةٌ) *a young woman.*

[REM. a. The hêmza of the termination مَيَّة of nouns derived
from verbs tertîæ و or ي may be replaced, before ة, by the radical
letter, as سَمَاوَةٌ from سَمَاوٌ, سَقَايَةٌ from سَقَاوٌ, *a water-carrier,* but the

- A forms with hēmza, as *سَقَاءَةٌ*, *غَزَاءَةٌ*, are preferable; comp. *Kāmil*, p. 87, l. 10—15, and below § 299, rem. c, § 301, rem. e.]

REM. b. *ة* is a compromise in orthography between the original *ت*, *at*, the old pausal form *ه*, *ah*, and the modern *ا*, *a*, in which last the *h* is silent (see the footnote to p. 7 supra). This view is confirmed by the comparison of the other Semitic languages; see *Comp. Gr.* 133—137.

- B 295. Feminines in *ي* are formed:—

(a) From adjectives of the form *فَعْلَانُ*, the feminine of which is *فَعْلَى*; as *غَضْبَانُ* *angry*, *غَضِبَى*; *سَكْرَانُ* *drunk*, *سَكْرَى*; *شَبَعَانُ* *sated*, *شَبَعَى*; *ظَمَأْنَى*, *عَطْشَى*, *ظَمِئَانُ*, *thirsty*, *عَطْشَانُ*; *غَرِئَانُ*, *hungry*, *غَرِئَى*; *خَشِئَانُ*, *timid*, *خَشِئَى*, *خَشِئَانُ*, *feeling*, *خَشِئَى*.

- (b) From adjectives of the form *أَفْعَلٌ*, when they have the superlative signification, and are defined by the article or by a following genitive, in which case the feminine is *فَعْلَى*; as *الْأَكْبَرُ* *the largest*, *الْكِبْرَى*; *الْأَصْغَرُ* *the smallest*, *الصَّغْرَى*; *الْأَعْظَمُ* *the greatest*, *الْعَظْمَى*; *كِبْرَى الْمَدِينِ* *the largest of the cities*.

REM. a. Adjectives of the forms *فَعْلَانُ* and *فَعْلَانُ* form their feminine by adding *ة*; as *سَيْفَانُ* *tall and slender*, *سَيْفَانَةٌ*; *عُرْيَانُ* *naked*, *عُرْيَانَةٌ*.

- D REM. b. The feminine of *الْأَوَّلُ* (for *الْأَوَّلُ* or *الْأَوَّلُ*) *the first*, is *الْأَوَّلَى*; that of *الْآخَرُ* (for *الْآخَرُ*) *other, another*, *الْآخَرَى*. The latter word can be used indefinitely, because it is superlative only in form, not in signification. The numeral *أَحَدٌ*, *one*, has *إِحْدَى*.

REM. c. There are some feminine adjectives of the form *فَعْلَى*, not superlatives, without any corresponding masculines; as *أُنْثَى* *female, feminine*, *حُبْلَى* *pregnant*, *رَبِي* *which has recently yeaned* (of a ewe or she-goat).

296. Feminines in أَء are formed from adjectives of the form أَفْعَل, which have not the comparative and superlative signification; as أَصْفَرُ *yellow*, صَفْرَاءُ; أَجْمَرُ *of pleasing aspect*, جَمْرَاءُ; أَحْدَبُ *hump-backed*, حَدْبَاءُ. Many of these adjectives are not in actual use in the masculine; as هَطْلَاءُ *heavy and continuous (rain)*, حَسَنَاءُ *beautiful*, شَوْكَاءُ *rough to the feel (a new dress)*, الْعَرَبُ الْعَرَبَاءُ *the Arabs of pure race*.

REM. The form فَعْلَاءُ sometimes serves as feminine to فَعْلَانُ, B
e.g. جَدْلَانُ *joyful*, جَدْلَاءُ; حَيْرَانُ *perplexed, amazed*, حَيْرِي and حَيْرَاءُ.

297. All adjectives have not a separate form for the feminine. The following forms are of both genders.

(a) فَعُولُ, when it has the meaning of فَاعِلُ (transitive or intransitive), and is attached to a substantive in the singular, or serves as predicate to a substantive or a pronoun in the singular; as C
رَجُلٌ صَبُورٌ وَشَكُورٌ *a patient and grateful man*, اِمْرَأَةٌ صَبُورٌ وَشَكُورٌ *a patient and grateful woman*; رَجُلٌ كَذُوبٌ *a lying man*, اِمْرَأَةٌ كَذُوبٌ *a lying woman*; كَانَتْ صَبُورًا *she was patient*; رَأَيْتُهَا صَبُورًا *I saw that she was, or I thought her, patient*; [بَقْرَةٌ شَبُوبٌ *a full grown antelope*]. But if no substantive or pronoun be expressed, فَعُولُ makes a feminine فَعُولَةٌ, and also if it has the meaning of مَفْعُولُ; as رَأَيْتُ صَبُورَةً *I saw a patient (woman)*; مَا لَهُ رَكُوبَةٌ وَلَا حَمُولَةٌ وَلَا حَلُوبَةٌ *he has not a she-camel to ride, nor one to carry loads, nor one for milking, where* D
حَامِلَةٌ = حَمُولَةٌ, مَحْلُوبَةٌ = مَرْكُوبَةٌ and حَلُوبَةٌ = رَكُوبَةٌ.

REM. a. Exceptions are rare; as عَدُوٌّ *hostile, an enemy*, fem. عَدُوَّةٌ; [and again, لَا حَلُوبَ فِي الْبَيْتِ *there is no milch-ewe in the tent*, as we read in the tradition of Umm Ma'bad, نَاقَةٌ صَبُوتٌ or نَاقَةٌ صُغُوتٌ and شَاةٌ جَزُوزٌ *a shorn sheep*. D. G.]

- A [REM. b. Hence the fem. nouns *صَعُودٌ* an *acclivity*, *كُودٌ* a *mountain-road difficult of ascent*, *حَدُورٌ* and *هَبُوطٌ* a *declivity*. D. G.]

(b) *فَعِيلٌ*, when it has the meaning of *مَفْعُولٌ*, and under the same conditions as *فَعُولٌ*; e.g. *عَيْنٌ كَحِيلٌ* an *eye adorned with kohl*, *إِمْرَأَةٌ جَرِيحٌ* a *wounded woman*, *فَتَاةٌ قَتِيلٌ* a *murdered woman*; but *رَأَيْتُ قَتِيلَةَ الْحُرُورِيَّةِ* I saw (the woman) whom the *Harūris* had murdered; *هَذِهِ أَكِيلَةُ سَبْعٍ* this is (a sheep) which has been (partly)

- B eaten by a beast of prey. If *فَعِيلٌ* has the meaning of *فَاعِلٌ* (transitive or intransitive), it forms a feminine in *ـة*; as *نَصِيرٌ* a *helper*, *نَصِيرَةٌ*; *سَفِيعٌ* an *intercessor*, *سَفِيعَةٌ*; *عَفِيفٌ* temperate, chaste, *عَفِيفَةٌ*; *مَرِيضٌ* sick, *مَرِيضَةٌ*.

REM. Exceptions in either case are rare. For example: *فَعْلَةٌ* *خَصْلَةٌ ذَمِيمَةٌ* a *praiseworthy way of acting*, = *مَحْمُودَةٌ*; *اِحْمَالَةٌ* a *blameworthy habit*, = *مَذْمُومَةٌ*; and, on the other hand, *مِلْحَفَةٌ جَدِيدٌ*

- C a *new wrapper*, *إِنَّ رَحْمَةَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ مِنَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ* verily God's mercy is nigh unto them who do well.

(c) *مَفْعَلٌ*, *مُفْعَلٌ*, and *مُفْعِلٌ*, which were originally *nomina instrumenti* (§ 228), but afterwards became intensive adjectives (§ 233, rem. b), under the same conditions as *فَعُولٌ* and *فَعِيلٌ*; e.g.

- D *إِمْرَأَةٌ مَغْشَرٌ* an *obstinate, self-willed woman*; *نَاقَةٌ مِذْعَانٌ* a *docile she-camel*; *جَارِيَةٌ مِعْطَارٌ*, or *جَارِيَةٌ مِعْطِيرٌ*, a *young woman who uses much perfume*; but *رَأَيْتُ مِعْطَارَةً* I saw (a woman) who uses much perfume.

REM. Exceptions are rare; as *مِسْكِينٌ* poor, *مِيقَانٌ* speaking the truth, fem. *مِسْكِينَةٌ*, *مِيقَانَةٌ* [; but *إِمْرَأَةٌ مِسْكِينٌ* is allowed. D. G.]

[(d) Those adjectives that are properly infinitives (§ 230, rem. c A and Vol. ii. § 136, a) e.g. *بُورٌ*, *جَدْبٌ*, *جُنْبٌ*, *دَنْسٌ*, *عَدْلٌ*, *عَمْرٌ*, *قَلْبٌ*, *وَعْرٌ* and some others as *جَبَانٌ*, *عُضَالٌ* etc. D. G.]

REM. Adjectives which are, by their signification, applicable to females only, do not form a feminine in *ة*, when they designate an action or state as natural and permanent, or, at any rate, as lasting for a certain period of time (*صِفَةٌ ثَابِتَةٌ*); as *حَامِلٌ* pregnant, *طَامِثٌ*, *حَائِضٌ*, *بَارِرٌ*, *عَاقِرٌ*, barren, *كَاعِبٌ*, *نَاهِدٌ*, having swelling breasts, *مُغْصِرٌ*, *عَارِكٌ*, menstruating, [Ibn Hišām 15, last l. R. S.] *مَيْلَاتٌ*, *طَالِقٌ* divorced, *عَاطِلٌ* without ornaments, *حَاسِرٌ* with the head and bust naked, *مُرْضِعٌ* giving suck, *مُشْتِمٌ* bearing twins, *مُطِفِلٌ* having a child or a young one with her, *مُشْدِنٌ* having a fawn with her, *مُجَرٍ* having a whelp with her, [*حَصَانٌ* chaste, *رَزَانٌ* staid, *عَانِسٌ* unmarried and of middle age] and likewise *مُرَاسِلٌ*, *مُطَرِّقٌ*, *مُعْضِلٌ*. But if they designate the said action or state as beginning, actually in progress, C or about to begin (*صِفَةٌ حَادِثَةٌ*), they form a feminine in *ة*; as *هِيَ حَائِضَةٌ الْيَوْمَ* she is menstruating to-day; *هِيَ طَالِقَةٌ غَدًا* she will be divorced to-morrow; *لِكُلِّ حَامِلَةٍ تَمَامٌ* every woman who is pregnant has her time or term; *يَوْمَ تَرَوْنَهَا تَذْهَلُ كُلُّ مُرْضِعَةٍ عَمَّا أَرْضَعَتْ* on the day when ye shall see it, every woman who is suckling (in the act of giving suck) shall become heedless of that which she has been suckling.

D

3. The Numbers of Nouns.

298. Nouns have, like verbs, three numbers, the singular, dual, and plural (see § 81).

299. The dual is formed by adding *اَنِ* to the singular (omitting, of course, the *tènwin*); as *كِتَابٌ* a book, *كِتَابَانِ*; *رَشَانٌ* a fawn, *رَشَانِ* or *رَشَانِ*.

- A REM. *a.* If the singular ends in ة, ة is changed into ت (see § 294, rem.); as أُمَّة *a nation*, أُمَّتَان. But أَلْبَةُ *a buttock*, and خُصْيَةٌ *a testicle*, usually make أَلْبَان and خُصْيَان.

- REM. *b.* If the singular ends in a quiescent ي (يَ or يِ), which was originally ي *mobile* (compare § 167, *a, β, a*), it becomes so again in the dual; as فُتًى *a youth*, for فُتَيَان; رَحْمَى *a mill*, رَحْمَيَان; رَحْمَى *interdicted ground*, رَحْمَيَان; مَرْمَى *a butt for shooting*, مَرْمَيَان; حُبْلَى *pregnant*, حُبْلَيَان; مَرْمِيَان; مَرْمِيَان; فُتُوَى *a legal opinion*, فُتُوَيَان; حُبَارَى *a bustard*, حُبَارَيَان. From حُمَى the form حُمَوَان is said to occur. If the singular ends in a quiescent ا (أَ or اِ), which was originally و *mobile* (compare § 167, *a, β, a*), the و is restored in the dual; as عَصَا *a staff*, for عَصَوَان; عَصَا *the nape of the neck*, عَصَوَان. —If the singular of a quadriliteral noun ends in a quiescent ي, which was originally a و, the و is *not* restored in the dual, but becomes ي *mobile*, as مِثْلَى *a musical instrument* (from لَهَا for لَهَا), مِثْلَى; مُسَمًى; مُسَمًى; مُسَمًى (from عَشَى for عَشَى), مُسَمًى; مُسَمًى; مُسَمًى (from سُمُو for سُمُو), مُسَمًى; مُسَمًى; مُسَمًى (from رَضَى for رَضَى). A solitary exception seems to be مِذْرَوَان *the upper parts of the two buttocks*, the singular of which, if used, would be مِذْرَى.
- C

- REM. *c.* The hêmza of the termination أَهْ, denoting the feminine (§ 296), becomes و; as بَطْحَاهْ *a wide water-course or bottom*, بَطْحَاوَان; صَحْرَاهْ *a desert*, صَحْرَاوَان; حَمْرَاهْ *red*, حَمْرَاوَان; صَفْرَاهْ *yellow*, صَفْرَاوَان. Forms like حَمْرَاهْ, صَحْرَاهْ, and even صَحْرَاوَان, are, however, said by some to be admissible. —In the termination أَهْ, when sprung from a radical و or ي, the hêmza may either be retained or changed into و, though the former is preferable; as كِسَاهْ *a dress* (for كِسَاوَان), كِسَاهْ or كِسَاوَان; رِدَاهْ *a mantle* (for رِدَاوَان), رِدَاهْ or رِدَاوَان. Some, however, admit the forms رِدَاوَان.
- D

and كَسَايَانِ (comp. § 294, rem. a). In the case of a هَمْزَةُ الْإِلْحَاقِ A (see § 259), the better course is to change it into و; as عِلْبَاءٌ, حِرْبَاءَانِ or حِرْبَاوَانِ, حِرْبَاءَانِ or حِرْبَاوَانِ. If the hêmza of قَرَأَ be radical, it cannot be changed into و; as قُرَاءٌ (from قَرَأَ), قُرَاءَانِ or قُرَاءَاوَانِ, قُرَاءَانِ (from قُرِئَ).—In words of five or more letters, the rejection of the terminations ي and ـَاء is admissible; as خَوْزَلِي a sluggish mode of walking, خَوْزَلَانِ; زَبْعُرِي having a hairy face, زَبْعُرَانِ; قَبْعَتْرِي a big, stout camel, قَبْعَتْرَانِ; قَاصِعَاءُ a jerboa's hole, قَاصِعَانِ; خُنْفَسَاءُ a black beetle, خُنْفَسَانِ; instead of خَوْزَلِيَانِ, خَوْزَلِيَانِ, قَبْعَتْرِيَانِ, قَبْعَتْرَاوَانِ, قَاصِعَاوَانِ, and خُنْفَسَاوَانِ.

REM. *d.* If a **ح** has been elided in the singular after a **kèsa** and before a **ḍamma** with **tènwin** (see § 167, *b*, *β*), it is restored in the dual; as **رَامِ**, for **رَامِي**; **رَاضٍ**, for **رَاضِي**; **رَاضِيَانِ**, **رَاضِي**; **شَجِي**, for **شَجِي** (compare § 166, *a*).—In like manner, an elided **و** is restored in the dual of some words; as **أَبُو**, **أَب** (for **أَخُو**, **أَبُو**); **حَم**, **أَخ**, **أَب** (for **أَخُو**, **أَبُو**); **حَمَوَانِ**, **أَخَوَانِ** (rarely **أَخَوَانِ**), **أَبَوَانِ**, **حَمَو** (for **بَنِي**), **أَسْر** and **إِبْن**. **إِبْنَةُ** or **بِنْتُ** makes **بِنْتَانِ** or **إِبْنَتَانِ**. **إِسْمَانِ**, **إِبْنَانِ** (and **سُمُو**) have **إِسْمَانِ**, **إِبْنَانِ**. **قَمَانِ**, **دَمَانِ**, **يَدَانِ** (rarely **قَمَانِ**, **دَمَانِ**, **يَدَانِ**), **قَمَوَانِ**, **دَمَوَانِ** and **يَدَوَانِ** still more rarely **قَمَوَانِ**, **دَمَوَانِ** and **يَدَوَانِ**. **حَرَانِ** makes **حَرَوَانِ**. **هَنَانِ** or **هَنَوَانِ**.

REM. e. If the third radical has been elided before *ṣ* in the D singular, it is not restored; as اَمَّةٌ, for اَمَوَّةٌ; اَمْتَانِ, for اَمَوَّعَ; لُعُوَّةٌ, for لُعَوَّةٌ; شَفَتَانِ, for شَفَهَةٌ; سَنَّةٌ, for سَنَهَةٌ; لُتْنَانِ, for لُتْنَةٌ; لُتْنَةٌ, for لُتْنَةٌ; شَعْفَةٌ, for شَعْفَةٌ; سَنْتَانِ, for سَنْتَانِ; هَنْتَانِ, for هَنْوَةٌ.

REM. *f.* The dual is commonly employed in Arabic to signify two individuals of a class, as رَجُلَانِ *two men*, or a pair of anything, as حَكِيمَانِ, or مَقْصَصَانِ, *a pair of scissors*. When two objects are

- A constantly associated, in virtue either of natural connection or opposition, a dual may be formed from one of them, which shall designate both, and the preference given to the one over the other is termed *تَغْلِيْبٌ*, *the making it prevail over the other*. For example :
 أَبَوَانِ *father and mother*, from أَبُ *father* ; أَخَوَانِ *brother and sister*, from أَخٌ *brother* ; الْقَمَرَانِ *the sun and moon*, from الْقَمَرُ *the moon* ;
 الْمَشْرِقَانِ *the east and west*, from الْمَشْرِقُ *the east* ; [الْعِرَاقَانِ *Basra and Kūfa* ; الرَّقَّتَانِ *Raḥḥa and Rāfiḥa* ; الْفُرَاتَانِ *the Euphrates and Tigris** ;] الْحَسَنَانِ *Ḥasan and Ḥosèin*, from الْحَسَنُ *Ḥasan* (the elder son of 'Alī) ; الْعَمَرَانِ 'Omar 'ibn Ḥ-Ḥaṭṭāb and 'Abū Bəkr, from عَمْرٌ *'Omar*. Compare in Sanskrit *pitarau*, "father and mother," *bhrātarau*, "brother and sister," *rōḍasī*, "heaven and earth," *ahanī*, "day and night," *uśāsau*, "morning and evening," *Mitrā*, "Mitra and Varuṇa," etc.
- B
- C [REM. g. The Arabs like to designate two different objects by the dual of an adjective used as a substantive and denoting a quality that the two have in common, as الْاَبْرَدَانِ *the two coolest* (of things) for *morning and evening* ; الْاَطْيَبَانِ *the two best ones* for *eating and coitus* ; الْاَحْمَرَانِ *the two red ones* for *meat and wine* ; الْاَسْوَدَانِ *dates and water* ; الْاَبْيَضَانِ *milk and water* ; الْاَجْدِيدَانِ or الْاَصْغَرَانِ *the two new ones* for *the night and the day* ; الْاَلْجَدَّانِ *the heart and the tongue* ; الْاَلْكِرِمَتَانِ *the two eyes* ; الْاَخْيَتَانِ *urine and dung or sleeplessness and disquietude of mind* ; الرَّافِدَانِ *the Tigris and Euphrates*. D. G.]
- D

REM. h. The dual is sometimes formed from broken plurals (§ 300, b), or from أَشْبَاهُ الْجَمْعِ (§ 290, a, e), to designate two bodies or troops (فِرْقَتَانِ or جَمَاعَتَانِ) of the objects in question. E.g. اِبِلَانِ *two herds of camels* (اِبِلٌ), غَنَمَانِ *two flocks of sheep* or

* [The dual of place-names in poetry sometimes means only the two sides of the town ; see Schol. on 'Ibn Hišām, p. 121, l. 16. R. S.]

goats (غَنَمٌ), جَمَالَانِ two herds of he-camels (from جَمَالٌ, pl. of أَمْرٌ (جَمَلٌ), لِقَاحَانِ two herds of milch-camels (from لِقَاحٌ, pl. of لِقْحَةٌ); بَيْنَ رِمَاحِ مَالِكٍ وَنَهْشَلِ between the (collected) spears of (the tribes of) Mālik and Nahšal (from رِمَاحٌ, pl. of رُمْحٌ); الْأُصُولُ the fundamental principles of theology (أُصُولُ الدِّينِ) and of law (أُصُولُ الْفَقْهِ), from أُصُولٌ, pl. of أَصْلٌ a root; [comp. in Hebrew הַמְּצִיטִים].

B

REM. i. Proper names of the class مُرَكَّبٌ مَرْجُئٌ (§ 264) vary in their mode of forming the dual. If the first part of the compound be indeclinable and the second declinable, the latter takes the termination كَرِبَانِ; as مَعْدِي كَرِبَانِ, مَعْدِي كَرِبٌ. But if both parts be indeclinable, as in سَيِّوِيَّهٖ,—or, when taken together, form a proposition, as in تَأَبَّطَ شَرًّا,—recourse must be had to a periphrasis with ذُو possessor of; as ذَوَا تَأَبَّطَ شَرًّا, ذَوَا سَيِّوِيَّهٖ, two men called C Sibawèih or Ta'abbata šarran. If the first part be in the status constructus, it is simply put in the dual, as عَبْدَا مَنَافٍ two men called عَبْدُ مَنَافٍ, 'Abd Menāf, أَبُو زَيْدٍ two men called أَبُو زَيْدٍ, 'Abū Zēid, ابْنَا الزُّبَيْرِ two men called ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ, 'Ibnu 'z-Zubēir. But in the case of compounds with أَبٌ, ابْنٌ, etc., it is allowable to put the second part in the dual likewise, as أَبُو زَيْدَيْنِ.

300. There are two kinds of plurals in Arabic.

D

(a) The one, which has only a single form, is called اَلْجَمْعُ اَلصَّحِيحُ, or اَلْجَمْعُ اَلْمُصَحَّحُ, the sound or perfect plural (pluralis sanus), and اَلْجَمْعُ اَلْسَّالِمُ, or جَمْعُ اَلْسَّلَامَةِ, the complete or entire plural, because all the vowels and consonants of the singular are retained in it.

(b) The other, which has various forms, is called اَلْجَمْعُ اَلْمَكْسُرُ,

A or **جَمْعُ التَّنْكِيسِ**, *the broken plural (pluralis fractus)*, because it is more or less altered from the singular by the addition or elision of consonants, or the change of vowels.

301. The pluralis sanus of masculine nouns is formed by adding the termination **وْنَ** to the singular; as **سَارِقٌ** *a thief*, **سَارِقُونَ**. The pluralis sanus of feminine nouns, which end in **ةٌ**, is formed by changing **ةٌ** into **َاتٌ**, as **سَارِقَةٌ**, **سَارِقَاتٌ**; of those which do not

B end in ة , by adding اَت to the sing., as مَرْيَمَات *Mary*, مَرْيَمَات .

REM. *a*. If the singular ends in ħlif maḵṣūra, with or without tənwīn (يَـُ or يَـِ),—or in kəṣra with tənwīn (ـِ), arising out of يَـِ (§ 167, *b*, β),—or in a quiescent ي preceded by kəṣra (يَـِ), arising out of يَـِ—then the rules laid down in § 166, *b*, *a* and β, and § 167, α, β, *c*, are to be observed. E.g. مُصْطَفًى, for مُصْطَفًى (§ 245), *chosen*, مُصْطَفِيُونَ, for مُصْطَفِيُونَ, and in the oblique cases مُصْطَفِينَ, for مُصْطَفِينَ; مُوسَى *Moses*, مُوسُونَ for مُوسِيُونَ; قَاضٍ, for قَاضِي, *a judge*, قَاضُونَ, for قَاضِيُونَ, and in the oblique cases قَاضِينَ, for قَاضِينَ; أَلْحَافِي, for أَلْحَافِي, *the barefooted*, أَلْحَافُونَ, for أَلْحَافِينَ; حُبْلَى *pregnant*, حُبْلَيَات, for حُبْلَيَات, *the smallest*, حُبْلَيَات, for حُبْلَيَات; سَمَانِي, for سَمَانِي, *a quail*, سَمَانِيَات, for سَمَانِيَات.

REM. b. The gèzma of the middle radical in feminine substantives of the forms فُعْلَة and فُعْلَة, فُعْلَة and فُعْلَة, derived from roots which are not mediæ radicalis geminatæ or mediæ و vel ي, passes in forming the plural into a vowel, which may either be the same as that of the first syllable, or in all cases fèthā. Eg. دَعْدُ Da'd, دَعْدَاتُ; أَرْضُ the earth, the ground, أَرْضَاتُ; جَفْنَةٌ, جَفْنَاتُ, قَصْعَةٌ, قَصْعَاتُ; عَبْلَةٌ, عَبْلَاتُ; غَدُوَةٌ, غَدَوَاتُ; كِسْرَةٌ, كِسْرَاتُ or كِسَرَاتُ; سَدْرَةٌ the lotus-tree, سَدْرَاتُ or سَدَرَاتُ; جُمْلٌ, جُمْلَاتُ or

جُمَلَاتُ ; ظُلْمَةٌ darkness, ظُلُمَاتُ or ظَلَمَاتُ ; غُرْفَةٌ an upper chamber, A
 غُرَفَاتُ or غُرْفَاتُ. In the forms فُعْلٌ and فُعْلَةٌ, the gèzma may also
 be retained, as كِسْرَاتُ, ظُلُمَاتُ, [غُرَفَاتُ]; but in فُعْلَةٌ this can
 be done only by poetic license, as رَفُضَاتُ from رَفُضَةٌ looseness or
 slackness (of the joints), زَفَرَاتُ from زَفَرَةٌ a sigh. Names of men of
 the form فُعْلَةٌ have likewise فُعْلَاتُ, as طَلْحَةٌ Talḥa, طَلْحَاتُ ;
 حَمْزَةٌ Hamza, حَمَزَاتُ. The word عُرْسٌ or عُرْسٌ, a wedding or
 marriage, has عُرْسَاتُ.—In فُعْلَةٌ, if the third radical be و, the form B
 فِعْلَاتُ is not admissible, as ذِرْوَةٌ a summit, ذِرْوَاتُ or ذِرَوَاتُ (but not
 ذِرَوَاتُ). A rare exception is جِرْوَةٌ from جِرْوَةٌ a whelp. [If the
 third radical be ي, the form فِعْلَاتُ is likewise disapproved. One
 may say لِحْيَاتُ, as كِسْرَاتُ, but not لِحْيَاتُ, instead of which one
 uses لِحَى. R. S.]—In فُعْلَةٌ, if the third radical be ي, the form
 فُعْلَاتُ is inadmissible, as رُقِيَّةٌ a charm, كُلْيَةٌ a kidney, رُقِيَّاتُ, C
 كُلْيَاتُ (but not رُقِيَّاتُ, كُلْيَاتُ).—If the middle radical be و or ي,
 the gèzma of these three forms is retained; as جَوَزَةٌ a nut, جَوَزَاتُ ;
 رَوْضَةٌ a garden, رَوْضَاتُ; بَيْضَةٌ an egg, a helmet, بَيْضَاتُ; عَيْبَةٌ a fault,
 بَيْعَةٌ (for دَيْمَةٌ) a lasting, still rain, دَيْمَاتُ; بَيْعَةٌ (for
 دَيْمَةٌ) a church, بَيْعَاتُ; دَوْلَةٌ (for دَوْلَةٌ) a turn of fortune, a vicissitude,
 دَوْلَاتُ. The vowel fèṭḥa is, however, admitted dialectically*,
 especially in the form فُعْلَةٌ, as جَوَزَاتُ, بَيْضَاتُ, دَيْمَاتُ, B
 بَيْعَاتُ. Dَوْلَاتُ.—Substantives of the forms فُعْلَةٌ, derived from verbs med.
 rad. gemin. always retain the gèzma; as ذَرَّةٌ a mote, ذَرَّاتُ; شِدَّةٌ
 a charge or attack, شَدَّاتُ; عِدَّةٌ a certain number, a few, عِدَّاتُ;
 سُرَّةٌ a navel, سُرَّاتُ. The same is the case with all adjectives, as
 ضَخْمَةٌ big, ضَخَمَاتُ (not ضَخَمَاتُ); سَهْلَةٌ easy, سَهْلَاتُ; سَهْلَةٌ fat

* [Viz. in the dialect of Hudèil, according to Zamahsari, Faik,
 i. 43. D. G.]

- A *and strong*, عَلَجَاتٌ ; حُلُوتٌ *sweet*, حُلُوتٌ. Exceptions are, رُبْعَةٌ of *middle stature*, رَبَعَاتٌ or رَبَعَاتٌ, and لَجْبَةٌ *having little milk* (of a sheep or goat), لَجَبَاتٌ.

REM. c. If و and ي, as third radicals, reject their fêtha in the fem. singular, and become quiescent before ة, passing into ا (§ 214, and § 7, rem. c and d), they are restored in the plural along with the vowel. E.g. صَلَوَةٌ or صَلَاةٌ, *prayer* (for صَلَوَةٌ), صَلَوَاتٌ ; قَنَاةٌ,

- B *a cane, spear, tube* (for قَنَوَةٌ), قَنَوَاتٌ ; قَنَازَةٌ, *a young woman* (for قَنَازَةٌ), قَنَازَاتٌ ; قَتْمَةٌ, قَتْمَاتٌ ; قَتْمَةٌ, قَتْمَاتٌ (compare § 167, α, β, α, with § 166, α).

REM. d. If the third radical has been elided in the sing. before ة, it may be restored in the plural or not, according to usage.

E.g. عَصَةٌ (for عَصُوتٌ or عَصَبَةٌ) *a thorny tree*, عَصَوَاتٌ and عَصَبَاتٌ ;

- C سَنَةٌ (for سَنَوَةٌ or سَنَبَةٌ) *a year*, سَنَوَاتٌ and سَنَبَاتٌ ; شَفَةٌ (for شَفَةٌ or شَفُوتٌ) *a lip*, شَفَوَاتٌ or شَفَبَاتٌ ; أَمَةٌ (for أَمَوَةٌ) *a female slave*, أَمَوَاتٌ or أَمَاتٌ ; هَنَةٌ (for هَنَوَةٌ), *a thing*, هَنَوَاتٌ or هَنَاتٌ ; طَبَةٌ (for طَبُوتٌ) *the point of a weapon*, طَبَاتٌ ; بَرَةٌ (for بَرُوتٌ) *an armlet, a ring*, بَرَاتٌ ; ثَبَةٌ (for ثَبُوتٌ) *a troop or band*, ثَبَاتٌ ; لَثَةٌ (for لَثِيَةٌ) *the gum*, لَثَاتٌ ; رِئَةٌ (for رِئِيَةٌ) *a lung*, رِئَاتٌ ; مِئَةٌ (for مِئِيَةٌ) *a hundred*, مِئَاتٌ ; ابْنَةٌ (for ابْنِيَةٌ), *a daughter*, makes بَنَاتٌ ; and أُخْتُ (for أُخُوتٌ), *a sister*, أَخَوَاتٌ.

- D REM. e. The hêmza in the terminations اِلْ and اِلْ is subject to the same rules in the plural as in the dual (§ 299, rem. c). Hence from صَحْرَاءُ, دَكَاةٌ, بَرْقَاءُ, سَمَاءُ, are formed صَحْرَاوَاتٌ, دَكَاوَاتٌ, بَرْقَاوَاتٌ, سَمَاوَاتٌ. Words of five or more letters sometimes reject the terminations ي and اِلْ (see § 299, rem. c) ; as حَبَارَى, حَبَارِيَّاتٌ or حَبَارَاتٌ ; قَاصِعَاءُ *a jerboa's hole*, قَاصِعَاتٌ.

302. The pluralis sanus masc. is formed from :—

- (a) Proper names of men (excepting those which end in ة, as

طَلْحَة), their diminutives, and the diminutives of common nouns A which denote rational beings; as عُثْمَانُونَ, عُثْمَانُ, 'Othmān, عُبَيْدٌ, 'Obèid (dimin. of عَبْدُ, 'Abd), رَجُلٌ, رَجُلٌ (dimin. of رَجُلٌ a man), شَوَيْعِرُونَ (dimin. of شَاعِرٌ) an inferior poet, رَجُلُونَ.

(b) Verbal adjectives which form their fem. by adding ة.

(c) Adjectives of the form أَفْعَلٌ, which have the comparative and superlative signification. [The corroboratives of كُلٌّ viz. أَكْتَعُ, أَجْمَعُ, etc. have also the plur. san. masc., though by their fem. sing. جَمَعَاءُ, B كَتَعَاءُ, etc. they might seem to belong rather to the class of adjectives exemplified by أَصْفَرٌ, etc. § 296. For the plur. fem. see § 304, II. 2, rem. D. G.]

(d) The relative adjectives in يّ.

(e) The words ابْنٌ (for بَنِيّ) a son, عَالِمٌ one of the four classes of created beings, أَرْضٌ the earth, أَهْلٌ one's family, إِوزٌ the goose, دُوّ the possessor (of a thing); which make بَنُونَ, عَالِمُونَ, أَهْلُونَ, إِوزُونَ and دَوُونَ (used only in the construct state دَوُونَ, see § 340, rem. c)*.

REM. a. Adjectives, however, have the plur. sanus masc. only when joined to substantives denoting rational beings.

REM. b. Plurales fracti are also formed from substantives and adjectives that have the plur. sanus masc., but more especially from adjectives when used substantively.

REM. c. To the words enumerated under (e) may be added عِلِّيُونَ, the highest heavens, and أَوَّلُو or أُولُو (construct form of

* In a poem of ʿEn-Nābigha (Ahlw. App. 13, vs. 5) we find تَبْعُونَ from تَبَعَ, and in the commentary on the Diw. of Hudēil, p. 120, last l. بُوهُ from بُوهُ. We ought to mention also the expressions عَمِلَ بِهِ الْعَمَلِينَ and بَلَغَتْ مِنَّا الْبَلَاغِينَ, لَقِيتُ مِنْهُ الْبَرَحِينَ.

- A **أُولُونَ**, with the first syllable short, see § 340, rem. c), *possessors*, which have no singular; as also the numerals denoting the *tens*, from 20 up to 90 (§ 323). Further, **حُشٌّ** a *privy*, **حُشُونٌ**; **هَنْ** a *thing*, **هَنُونٌ**; **حِرٌّ** *vulva*, **حِرُونٌ**; and the rarer forms **أَبُونٌ**, **أَخٌ**, from **أَبٌ** and **أَخٌ**.

REM. d. Some fem. nouns in **ة**, especially those of which the third radical (و, ي, ه) has been elided, have a plur. *sanus masc.*, the termination **ة** disappearing entirely; as **حَرَّةٌ** a *stony, volcanic district*, **حَرُونٌ** (and, very irregularly, **أَحَرُونٌ**); **عَصَةٌ** a *thorny tree*, **عُصُونٌ**; **كُرَّةٌ** a *ball, a sphere*, **كُرُونٌ**; **قُلَّةٌ** a *stick used by children at play*, **قُلُونٌ** [cas. obliq. **قَلِينٌ**]; **سَنَةٌ** a *year*, **سُنُونٌ**. From the oblique case of this last word, viz. **سِينٍ**, arises a secondary formation **سِينِينَ** [like **مِئِينَ** § 325, rem. a. Comp. also ii. § 108].

- REM. e. In proper names of the class **مُرَكَّبٌ مُزَجٌّ** (§ 264), the formation of the plural is analogous to that of the dual (§ 299, rem. h). Thus **مَعْدِيكِرْبُ**, in which the second member only is declinable, makes **مَعْدِيكِرْبُونٌ**; but **سَيَبَوِيَهْ** and **تَابَطْ شَرَّ**, which are wholly indeclinable, form **ذَوُو سَيَبَوِيَهْ** and **ذَوُو تَابَطْ شَرَّ**, *men called Sibawih and Ta'abbata šarran*. Construct compounds, like **عَبْدُ** **آبَاءُ زَيْدٍ**, **عَبْدُو مَنَاةٍ**, **إِبْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ**, form **عَبْدُو مَنَاةٍ**, **إِبْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ**, *men called 'Abd Menaf, 'Abū Zèid, and 'Ibnu 'z-Zubèir*; but in the case of compounds with **أَبٌ**, **إِبْنٌ**, etc., it is also allowable to say **آبَاءُ زَيْدِينَ** and the like.—It may be added that compounds with **إِبْنٌ**, when they are the names, not of persons, but of animals or other objects (see § 191, rem. b, 6), take the feminine plural **بَنَاتٌ** (from **بِنْتٌ** or **بِنَّةٌ**); e.g. **إِبْنُ عَرَسٍ** a *weasel*, **إِبْنُ مَاءٍ** a *water-fowl*, **إِبْنُ نَعَشٍ** any one of the stars in the tail of the Great Bear, **بَنَاتُ عَرَسٍ**, etc.

[REM. *f.* If a word in the status constructus is put in the plural, A the following genitive of possession may be put also in the plural, as *شِبْهُ الْجَمْعِ* pl. *أَشْبَاهُ الْجَمْعِ* or *أَشْبَاهُ الْجَمْعِ*; *فِعْلُ الْقَلْبِ*, *أَصْحَابُ الْبُرْدِ*, *صَاحِبُ الْبَرِيدِ*; *أَفْعَالُ الْقُلُوبِ* or *أَفْعَالُ الْقَلْبِ*; *لَيْلَةُ الْجُمُعَةِ* has *لَيْلَى الْجَمْعِ*; *أَصْحَابُ الْبَرِيدِ*, *بَيْتُ الْأَمَالِ*; *لَيْلَى الْجَمْعِ*; *بُيُوتُ الْأَمْوَالِ*; etc. D. G.]

303. The pluralis sanus fem. is formed from :—

B

(a) Proper names of women, and such names of men as end in *ة*; as *زَيْنَبُ* *Zainab*, *زَيْنَبَاتُ*; *هِنْدُ* *Hind*, *هِنْدَاتُ*; *عَزَّةُ* *Azza*, *عَزَاتُ*; *طَلْحَةُ* *Talha* (a man's name), *طَلْحَاتُ* (§ 301, rem. b).

REM. According to some grammarians the plur. sanus fem. may be formed from *any* word ending in *ة*; as *طَبِيبَةٌ* a gazelle, *طَبِيبَاتُ*; *قَرْيَةٌ* a village, *قَرِيَّاتُ*; *عَلَّامَةٌ* a very learned man, *عَلَّامَاتُ*.

(b) Feminine adjectives, the masculine gender of which has the pluralis sanus.

(c) Feminine nouns in *ة* and *ة*; as *حُبْلَى* pregnant, *حُبْلَيَاتُ*; *ذِكْرَى* memory, *ذِكْرِيَّاتُ*; *ضَرَاءُ* distress, *ضَرَاوَاتُ* (§ 301, rem. e); *حُبَارَى* a bustard, *حُبَارِيَّاتُ*.

(d) The names of the letters, which are usually feminine (§ 292, b); as *أَلِفٌ* an *elif*, *أَلِفَاتُ*; *مِيمٌ* an *m*, *مِيمَاتُ*.

(e) The names of the months; as *الْمُحَرَّمُ* the *Moharram*, *مُحَرَّمَاتُ*; *رَمَضَانُ* *Ramadhān*, *رَمَضَانَاتُ*; *سَوَّالٌ* *Suwwāl*, *سَوَّالَاتُ*.

(f) The feminine nomina verbi (§ 196), and all nomina verbi of the derived forms (§ 202); as *تَعْرِيفٌ* a definition, *تَعْرِيفَاتُ*; *إِقْطَاعٌ* a *feof*, *إِقْطَاعَاتُ*; *إِصْطِلَاحٌ* a technical term, *إِصْطِلَاحَاتُ*.

REM. The nomina verbi of the second and fourth forms, when used in a concrete sense, admit also of a pluralis fractus; as *تَصْنِيفٌ*,

A **تَأْلِيفٌ**, *a literary composition, a book*, **تَصَانِيفٌ** (compare § 136); **تَأْرِيفٌ** *a date, an era, a chronicle*, **تَوَارِيفٌ**; **تَبَارِيفٌ** *distresses, difficulties*; **تَبَاشِيرٌ** *annunciations, prognostics*; **تَعَاجِيبٌ** *wonders, marvels*; **إِرْجَافٌ** *a false rumour*, **أَرَاكِيفٌ**; **إِسْنَادٌ** *a chain or series of authorities*, **أَسَانِيدٌ**.

B (g) Substantives of foreign origin, even when they denote persons; as **سُرَادِقٌ** *an awning, a tent*, **سُرَادِقَاتٌ**; **بِيمَارِسْتَانٌ** *a hospital*, **شَادُرَوَانَاتٌ**; **شَادُرَوَانٌ** *a jet d'eau, a fountain*, **بِيمَارِسْتَانَاتٌ**; **أَغَا** *an Aga*, **بَاشَا** *a Pasha*, **بَاشَوَاتٌ**; **أُسْتَا** (for **أُسْتَاذٌ**) *a teacher*, **أُسْتَوَاتٌ**.

(h) Many masc. substantives, which have no plur. fractus; and some fem. nouns, which have not a fem. termination; as **سَبْحَلٌ** *a stout camel*, **سَبْحَلَاتٌ**; **حَمَامٌ** *a warm bath*, **حَمَامَاتٌ**; **جَمَادٌ** *an inanimate or inorganic thing*, **جَمَادَاتٌ**; **حَيَوَانٌ** *a living thing, an animal*, **حَيَوَانَاتٌ**; **عَقَارٌ** *landed property*, **عَقَارَاتٌ**; **مَاجَرَى** *an event or occurrence* (lit. **مَا جَرَى** *what happened or occurred*), **مَاجَرِيَّاتٌ**; **أَهْلٌ** *one's family or relations*, **أَهْلَاتٌ** or **أَهْلَاتٌ**, which some, however, derive (according to § 301, rem. b) from **أَهْلَةٌ**; **عَيْرٌ** *a caravan of loaded camels*, **عَيْرَاتٌ** or **عَيْرَاتٌ**; **سَمَاءٌ** *the sky or heavens*, **سَمَاوَاتٌ** (though this word is also masc.); **أَرْضٌ** *the earth or ground*, **أَرْضَاتٌ** (see § 301, rem. b); **مَنْجُونٌ** *a waterwheel*, **مَنْجُونَاتٌ**; **عُرْسٌ** or **عُرْسٌ** *a wedding or marriage*, **عُرْسَاتٌ**. From **أَرْبَعِينَ** *a collection of forty traditions* is formed **أَرْبَعِيَّاتٌ**.

(i) Verbal adjectives, which are used in the plural as substantives; as **كَائِنَاتٌ** *entities* (from **كَائِنٌ** *being*); **مَوْجُودَاتٌ** *beings* (from **مَوْجُودٌ** *found, existing*); **مَخْلُوقَاتٌ** *creatures* (from **مَخْلُوقٌ** *created*); **مُصَنَّفَاتٌ** *literary compositions, works* (from **مُصَنَّفٌ** *arranged, classified*);

مُجَلَّدَاتٌ bound books, volumes (from مُجَلَّدٌ covered with skin, A bound).

(j) All diminutives, except those specified in § 302, a; as جَبِيلٌ a hillock, جَبِيلَاتٌ; كُتَيْبٌ a little book, كُتَيْبَاتٌ.

304. The more common forms of the plur. fractus of substantives and adjectives, which are derived from trilateral roots, and in none of which (excepting أَفْعَلٌ) does any letter precede the first radical, are B twenty-nine in number. The following is a list of these forms, with the principal corresponding singulars, and examples.

Plur. Fract.

I. فُعْلٌ.

Sing.

1. فُعْلَةٌ; as تُحْفَةٌ a present, تُحْفٌ; رُكْبَةٌ a knee, رُكْبٌ; غَرَّةٌ the white spot, or blaze (Germ. Blässe), on a horse's forehead, قُبْبٌ; قُبْبٌ [a leather tent,] a dome, قُبْبٌ; غُرٌّ; جُذْوَةٌ a fire-brand, جُذْوٌ; كُورٌ a district (Gr. χώρα), كُورٌ; صُورَةٌ a form, صُورٌ; كُليَّةٌ a kidney, كُليَّةٌ (for جُذْيٌ or جُذْوٌ, § 213); كُلى (for كُلى); [بُهْمٌ courageous, بُهْمَةٌ].

2. فُعْلَى, fem. of أَفْعَلٌ as a superlative (§ 234 and § 295, b); as أَلْعُظْمَى the greatest, أَلْعُظْمُ; أَلْأَوَّلَى the first (fem. of أَلْأَوَّلُ); أَلْعُلَى the highest, أَلْعُلَى.

REM. Similarly أُخْرَى other, another (fem. of أُخْرٌ, see D § 295, rem. b), أُخْرٌ, without tənwin.

3. فُعْلَةٌ (especially from verba mediæ rad.), rare; as دَوْلَةٌ a turn of fortune, a dynasty, دَوْلٌ; نَوْبَةٌ a turn, نَوْبٌ; قَرْيَةٌ a village, قَرْيٌ (for قَرْيٌ, § 213); لَحْيَةٌ a beard, لَحْيٌ (for لَحْيٌ); حُلْيَةٌ a trinket, حُلْيٌ (for حُلْيٌ).

A *Plur. Fract.*II. *فُعْلٌ*.

Sing.

1. *أَفْعَلٌ*, not comparative and superlative (§§ 232 and 235); as *أَحْمَرٌ* *red*, *حَمِرٌ*; *أَحْدَبٌ* *humpbacked*, *حَدَبٌ*; *أَصَمٌ* *deaf*, *صَمٌ*; *أَبْيَضٌ* *white*, *بَيْضٌ* (for *بَيْضٌ*); *أَسْوَدٌ* *black*, *سَوْدٌ* (for *سَوْدٌ*); *أَعْمَى* *blind*, *عَمَى*.

B

2. *فُعْلَاءٌ*, fem. of *أَفْعَلٌ*, not comparative and superlative (§ 296); as *صَفْرَاءٌ* *yellow*, *صَفْرٌ*; *عُرْجَاءٌ* *lame*, *عُرْجٌ*; etc. [Accordingly *بَيْدَاءٌ* *a desert* has *بَيْدٌ*.]

REM. *بَتَعَاءٌ*, *بَصْعَاءٌ*, *كَتَعَاءٌ*, *جَمْعَاءٌ* (fem. of *أَجْمَعٌ*, etc., corroboratives of *كُلٌّ* *all*), make *بَتَعٌ*, *بَصْعٌ*, *كَتَعٌ*, *جَمْعٌ*, without *tènwin* [§ 309, *a*, *ð*], *all together*. [Comp. § 302, *c*, and vol. ii. § 137 and rem. *c*.]

C

3. *فُعَالٌ*, derived from verba med. rad. *و*; as *عَوَانٌ* *a middle-aged married woman*, *عُونٌ* (for *عُونٌ*); *نَوَارٌ* *timid*, *نُورٌ* (of a woman); *بَوَانٌ* *the pole of a tent*, *بُورٌ*; *خَوَانٌ* *a table, a plate*, *خُونٌ*; *سَوَارٌ* *a bracelet*, *سُورٌ*; *أَوَارٌ* *heat*, *أُورٌ*. [They may be contractions from original *فُعْلٌ*, as e.g. *سَوَاكٌ* *a tooth-stick*, has certainly both *سُوكٌ* and *سَوَكٌ*. R. S.]

D

4. *فَاعِلٌ*, derived from verba med. rad. *و*; as *عَائِدٌ* *having newly had young*, *عُوْدٌ* (for *عُوْدٌ*); *عَائِطٌ* [and *حَائِلٌ* *farrow*,] *not bearing young for some years*, *عُوطٌ* [or *عِيطٌ*, *حُولٌ*]. [Also in some other cases, as *فُرَّةٌ* from *فَارَةٌ* and *بُزْلٌ* from *بَزَلٌ*. They may, however, be contractions from *فُرَّةٌ* and *بُزْلٌ* (comp. III. 5, rem.). D. G.]

[REM. *نَاقَةٌ* *a she-camel* has *نُوقٌ*.]

III. *فُعْلٌ*.

1. *فُعَالٌ*, derived from verba med. rad. *و*, not derived either from verba mediæ rad.

Plur. Fract.

A

III. **فُعْلٌ** continued.

Sing.

geminatæ or verba tertiæ rad. و **ي** et **و** as **رَدَاحٌ** a large bowl or dish, **رُدْجٌ**; **قَذَالٌ** the neck, **قُذُلٌ**; **سَيَالٌ** a mimosa tree, **سَيْلٌ**; **خِمَارٌ** a veil, **خُمَرٌ**; **فِرَاشٌ** a bed, **فُرُشٌ**; **كُتُبٌ** a book, **كِتَابٌ**; **حِصَانٌ** a stallion, **حُصْنٌ**; **سِوَاكٌ** a tooth-stick, **سُوكٌ**; **قُرَادٌ** Saturday, **شِيرٌ**; **كِرَاعٌ** the shinbone of an animal, **كُرْعٌ**; **قُرْدٌ** a tick, **قُرْدٌ**.

B

REM. Exceptions are **حَجَاجٌ** the bone over the eye, **عُنُنٌ** a rein, **عِنَانٌ**; **حُجْجٌ**. [A rare case is **أُنْثَى** from **أُنْثَى** female, as though it were formed from **إِنَاثٌ**.]

2. **فُعُولٌ**, **فَعِيلَةٌ**, **فَعِيلٌ**, not derived from verba tertiæ rad. و **ي** et **و**; as **سَرِيرٌ**; **كُثْبٌ** a sandhill, **كُثِيبٌ**; **قُضْبٌ** a twig or rod, **قُضِيبٌ**; **سُفْنٌ** a ship, **سَفِينَةٌ**; **سُرُرٌ** a seat, throne, bier, **سَرِيرَةٌ**; **عُمُدٌ** a pillar, **عَمُودٌ**; **صُحُفٌ** a leaf or page, **صَحِيفَةٌ**; **مُدُنٌ** a message, a messenger, **رُسُلٌ**.
3. **فُعُولٌ**, **فَعِيلٌ**, verbal adjectives not having a passive signification, and not derived from verba tertiæ rad. و **ي** et **و**; as **نَذِيرٌ** one who warns, **نَذِيرٌ**; **صَبُورٌ** patient, **صَبْرٌ**; **ذَلُولٌ** docile, [a dromedary,] **ذَلِيلٌ**; **بَيُوضٌ** laying many eggs, **بَيُوضٌ**; **غَيْرٌ** jealous, **غَيْرٌ**; **ذُلٌّ**.
4. **فُعُلٌ**, **فَعْلٌ**, **فَعْلَةٌ**, **فَعْلٌ**, rare; as **سُقْفٌ** a roof, **سُقْفٌ**; **سَحْلٌ** a thin, white piece of cloth, **سَحْلٌ**; **أَسَدٌ** a lion, **أَسَدٌ**; **فُلْكٌ** a sphere, the heavens, **فُلْكٌ**; **وَتْنٌ** an idol, **وَتْنٌ**; **بَدَنَةٌ** a victim for sacrifice, **بَدَنَةٌ**; **خُشْبٌ** a piece of wood, **خُشْبَةٌ**; **بُذْنٌ** or thicket, **أَجْمَةٌ**; **نَمِرٌ** a leopard, **نَمِرٌ**; **خَشِنٌ** rough, **خَشِنٌ**; **ضَبْعٌ** a hyæna, **ضَبْعٌ**.

A *Plur. Fract.*III. *فَعْلٌ* continued. *Sing.*

5. *فَاعِلٌ*, rare; as *تَاجِرٌ* a merchant, *تُجَرٌ*; *بَازِلٌ* a full-grown camel, *بُزُلٌ*.

REM. The form *فَعْلٌ* is admissible in all these cases*, unless the word comes from a radical mediæ geminatæ; e.g. *بَيْضٌ* (for *شَيْرٌ*), *شِيرٌ* [*عُدُرٌ*, *بُشُرٌ*, *أُسْدٌ*, *رُسُلٌ*, *قُضْبٌ*, *كُتُبٌ* instead of which *بُوضٌ* is sometimes used), *نَيْبٌ* full-grown she-camels (for *نَيْبٌ*), from *نَابٌ* (for *نَيْبٌ*). Forms like *لَذِيذٌ* pleasant, *ذُبَابٌ* the common fly, *ذُبٌ*, are rare. Sometimes the damma of words med. rad. gemin. is changed into fetha, as *سَرِيرٌ* *سُرُرٌ*; *جَدِيدٌ* new, *جُدُدٌ* or *جَدَدٌ*.

B

IV. *فَعْلٌ*.

- C 1. *فَعْلَةٌ*; as *قِطْعَةٌ* a piece, *قِطْعٌ*; *حِكْمَةٌ* a maxim, *حِكْمٌ*; *لِمْةٌ* a lock of hair, *لِمٌ*; *سِيرَةٌ* mode of walking, manner of living, character, *سِيرٌ*; *إِسْوَةٌ* an example or pattern, *إِسَى* (for *إِسَى*); *بُنْيَةٌ* a building, *بُنَى*; *رِشْوَةٌ* a bribe, *رِشَا* or *رِشَى*.
2. *فَعْلَةٌ*, rare; as *خَيْمَةٌ* a tent, *خَيْمٌ*; *ضَيْعَةٌ* a farm, *ضَيْعٌ*; *بَدْرَةٌ* a skin for milk, *بَدْرٌ*; *هَضْبَةٌ* a shower of rain, *هَضْبٌ*; *تَارَةٌ* a time, *تَبَرٌ*; *قَامَةٌ* a fathom, *قَيْمٌ*; *ثَلَّةٌ* a flock of sheep, *ثَلَلٌ*.
- D

V. *فَعَالٌ*.

1. *فَعْلٌ* (not primæ or secundæ rad. *ى*), *فُعْلٌ*, *فُعْلٌ*; as *بَحْرٌ* a sea,

* [Again, *شُدْفٌ* Persian curved bows (Tabarī, i. 957, l. 1) is said to be the plural of *شُدْفَاءٌ*. R. S. It may be a poetical license for *شُدْفٌ*. For, as a rule, just as the form *فَعْلٌ* may be changed into *فُعْلٌ* (على مذهب التعويض), so *فُعْلٌ* may be replaced by *فَعْلٌ*.]

Plur. Fract.

A

V. *فَعَالٌ* continued. Sing.

بِخَارٌ; ثَوْبٌ a piece of cloth, a dress, ثِيَابٌ a gazelle, ذِيئَابٌ; رِيحٌ a wind, قِدَاحٌ; قِدَحٌ an arrow, ظِلٌّ a shade, a shadow, ظِلَالٌ; رِمَاحٌ; رُمُحٌ a spear, خِفَافٌ; خُفٌّ a boot.

2. فَعْلَةٌ, فَعْلَةٌ (rare), فُعْلَةٌ; as قَصْعَةٌ a dish, قِصَاعٌ; مَرَّةٌ an occasion, B
a time, مِرَارٌ; رَوْضَةٌ a garden, رِيَاضٌ; ضَيْعَةٌ a farm, ضِيَاعٌ;
لِقْحَةٌ a milch-camel, لِقَاجٌ; رُقْعَةٌ a scrap of cloth or paper,
a note, رِقَاعٌ; بُقْعَةٌ a low-lying, level district, بِقَاعٌ; قُبَّةٌ a
dome, قُبَابٌ.

REM. اِمْرَأَةٌ, a woman, has a plural of this form, نِسَاءٌ.

3. فَعْلٌ, فَعْلَةٌ, not derived from verba mediæ rad. geminatæ or C
tertiæ rad. و et ي; as جَبَلٌ a hill, جِبَالٌ; جَمَلٌ a he-camel,
جِمَالٌ; حَسَنٌ, fem. حَسْنٌ; ثَمَرٌ a fruit, ثَمَرَةٌ; رِقَابٌ; رَقَبَةٌ the neck, جِمَالٌ;
حَسَنَةٌ, handsome, حَسَانٌ.

4. فَعْلٌ; as رَجُلٌ a man, رِجَالٌ; سَبُعٌ a beast of prey, سِبَاعٌ; ضَبُعٌ
a hyæna, ضِبَاعٌ.

5. فُعْلٌ, fem. فُعْلَةٌ, verbal adjectives; as صَعْبٌ difficult, صِعَابٌ; D
عَذْبٌ sweet, عِذَابٌ; صُلْبٌ hard, صِلَابٌ.

6. فُعْلٌ; as رَطْبٌ fresh ripe dates, رِطَابٌ; رَبِيعٌ an early born
camel's colt, رَبَاعٌ; هَبِيعٌ a late born camel's colt, هِبَاعٌ.

7. فُعْلَى, not fem. superlatives; as اُنْثَى female, اِنَاثٌ; خُنْثَى
a hermaphrodite, خُنَاتٌ.

A *Plur. Fract.*V. *فَعَالٌ* continued. *Sing.*8. *فَعْلَانٌ*, fem. *فَعْلَانَةٌ*, verbal adjectives; as *نَدَمَانٌ* *repentant*, *خِمَاصٌ* *lean, slim*, *نَدَامٌ*.9. *فَعْلَانٌ*, fem. *فَعْلَانِي*, verbal adjectives; as *عَطْشَانٌ* *thirsty*, *غَضَبَانٌ* *angry*, *غَضَابٌ*; *رَيَّانٌ*, f. *رَيَّا*, *satisfied with drink*, *رَوَّاءٌ*.

B

10. *فَعِيلٌ*, fem. *فَعِيلَةٌ*, verbal adjectives, not having a passive signification; as *كَبِيرٌ* *large, old*, *كِبَارٌ*; *كَرِيمٌ*, *شَرِيفٌ*, *noble*, *ضَعْفٌ*, *ضَعِيفٌ* [*feeble*]; *مَرِضٌ*, *مِرَاضٌ*; *شِرَافٌ*, *كِرَامٌ*; *طَوِيلٌ* *long*, *طَوَالٌ* (*طَيَالٌ* rarely); *لَثِيمٌ* *base*, *لِثَامٌ*; *جَيِّدٌ* (for *جَوِيدٌ*) *good*, *جَيَادٌ*; *خَيْرٌ* (for *خَيْرٌ*, *خَيِيرٌ*) *good*, *خَيَارٌ*.

C

REM. From words *tertiae rad.* *و* et *ي* this form is rarely used; as *نَقَاءٌ*, *نَقِيٌّ* *pure*. An example of the passive signification is *فَصِيلٌ* *a weanling*, *فِصَالٌ*.11. *فَاعِلٌ*, verbal adjectives; as *صَاحِبٌ* *a companion*, *صَحَابٌ*; *قَائِمٌ*, *نِهَالٌ*, *نَهَالٌ* *drinking, thirsty*, *تَجَارٌ*, *تَاجِرٌ* *a merchant*, *نَائِمٌ*, *نِيَامٌ*, *نِيَامٌ* *sleeping*, *قِيَامٌ*, *قِيَامٌ* *standing*, *رَاعٍ* (for *رَاعِيٌّ*) *a shepherd*, *رَوَّاءٌ*, *رَوَّاءٌ* *fat*, *رَوَّاءٌ*.

D

[REM. a. Rare cases are *جَوَادٌ* from *جَوَادٌ* *a courser*; *بَطْحَاءٌ* from *بَطْحَاءٌ* *the channel of a torrent*; *عَجَافٌ* from *عَجَافٌ* fem. *عَجَفَاءٌ* *lean*; *عِشَارٌ* and *نِغَاسٌ* from *عِشَارٌ* and *نِغَاسٌ* and *نِغَاسٌ*.][REM. b. The plural *فُعَالٌ* is said to occur in a few words (see *Ḥarīrī*, *Dorrat*, ed. Thorb. 97 seq. and *Hafāḡī*'s comm.

Plur. Fract.

A

V. فَعَالٌ continued.

Sing.

141 seq.) as بُسَاطٌ from بُسِطَ a she-camel with her own calf,
ثَنَائٌ from ثَنِيَ a sheep or goat in the second year, رُحَالٌ from
رَحِلَ or رَحِلَ a ewe lamb, رَذَالٌ from رَذَلَ mean, رُعَاءٌ from
رَاعَ a shepherd, صَبَائٌ from صَابِئٌ a Sabian (see the Gloss. to
Ṭabarī). Some say that it is another form for فَعَالٌ, others B
that it is really a collective (اسْمٌ جَمْعٌ). D. G.]

VI. فُعُولٌ.

1. فُعُولٌ; as بُحُورٌ a sea, نَفْسٌ the soul, نُفُوسٌ;
كُهُولٌ a middle-aged man, كُهُولٌ; ضُرْسٌ a molar tooth or
grinder, ضُرُوسٌ; جِلْدٌ a skin, جُلُودٌ; جُنْدٌ a military force, C
جُنُودٌ; جِيدٌ the neck, جِيُوشٌ; جَيْشٌ an army, بُرُودٌ a robe, بُرْدٌ;
جِيُودٌ; ظَبْيٌ a gazelle, ظَبْيٌ (for ظَبُيٌّ); دَلْوٌ a bucket, دَلِيٌّ (for
دَلُيٌّ); and, by assimilation of the vowels, دِلِيٌّ, ظِلِيٌّ (comp.
§ 215).

REM. a. From words med. rad. و of the forms فَعُولٌ and
فُعُولٌ this plural is rare; e.g. فُوجٌ a troop, فُوجٌ; حَوْلٌ a year,
حُورٌ (or حُورٌ). قَوْسٌ a bow, usually makes قُوسٌ or قِسِيٌّ, D
as if from قَسُو.

REM. b. In words med. rad. ي the vowel of the first
syllable is sometimes assimilated to the second radical, as
بَيْتٌ a house, بَيُوتٌ or بَيُوتٌ; شَيْخٌ an old man, a chief, a doc-
tor, شَيُوخٌ or شَيُوخٌ; عَيْنٌ an eye, عَيُونٌ or عَيُونٌ (comp. § 269,
rem. c).

2. كَبْدٌ; نُدُوبٌ a scar, نَدَبٌ; أُسُودٌ a lion, أُسْدٌ; فُعُولٌ; فُعُولٌ.

A *Plur. Fract.*VI. *فَعُولٌ* continued.

Sing.

the liver, كُبُودٌ ; وَعِلٌ *a mountain-goat*, وَعُولٌ ; مَلِكٌ *a king*,
عَصَاٌ *a staff*, نُبُوبٌ (for نَيْبٌ) *a canine tooth*, نَابٌ ; مُلُوكٌ
عَصَى (for عُصَى), or by assimilation عَصَى ; دَمٌ *blood* (for
دَمِيٌّ or دَمِي, دَمُو, دَمَى).

B

REM. From words med. rad. و of the form فَعَلٌ this plural is rare ; as سَاقٌ (for سَوَقٌ) *a stem or trunk*, سَوَوَقٌ (or سووَق).

3. فَعْلَةٌ, rare ; as بَدْرَةٌ *a skin for milk, a purse of money*,
خُرُوبٌ ; حُرْبَةٌ *a hole*, حُقُوبٌ ; حَقْبَةٌ *a period of time*, بُدُورٌ ;
دَوَاةٌ ; شُعُوفٌ *a top or summit*, شَعْفَةٌ ; حُقُوقٌ *a casket*, حَقَّةٌ
C an inkhorn, دَوِيٌّ or دَوِي.

4. فَاعِلٌ, verbal adjectives, not mediæ rad. gemin. or med. rad. و
vel ي ; as وَقُوفٌ, وَقِيفٌ *standing*, جَالِسٌ, قَاعِدٌ, جَالِسٌ *sitting*, جُلُوسٌ,
شُهُودٌ ; شَاهِدٌ *a witness*, عُتِيٌّ *proud, wicked*, عَاتٍ (for
عُتَوِيٌّ) or عَتِيٌّ ; بَاكِ *weeping*, بَكِيٌّ or بَكِي.

[REM. Rare cases are ضِلْعٌ from ضَلَعٌ *a rib* ;

D

أُرُومٌ from أَرِمٌ (أَرِمٌ) *a stone set up* ; ظُرُوفٌ from ظَرِيفٌ *elegant*.]

VII. *فَعُلٌ*.

1. فَاعِلٌ, verbal adjectives, not derived from verba tertiæ rad. و et
ي (with rare exceptions) ; as سَاجِدٌ *prostrating oneself*, سَجَدَ ;
نَيْمٌ and نَوْمٌ *sleeping*, نَامَ ; سَمِرٌ *conversing at night*, سَامَرَ ;
شَيْلٌ and شَوْلٌ *pregnant*, شَائِلٌ ; صِيَمٌ and صَوْمٌ *fasting*, صَامَ ;

Plur. Fract.

A

VII. فُعْل continued. Sing.

[طَلَّقَ *repudiated*, طَالَى *menstruating*, حَيَّضَ *absent*, غَيَّبَ; غَزَى *a soldier*, غَارَ (for غَزَى or غَزَوْ, § 213).

2. نُوحٍ, fem. of the preceding; as نَائِحَةٌ *mourning*, فَاعِلَةٌ.

REM. a. The substitution of *kèsr* for *damm* is allowable in the first syllable of فُعْل from verba med. و et ي, in which B case the و must be changed into ي; as خَيَّفَ for خُيِّفَ, خَوْفٌ, هَوِّفَ, هُيِّفَ; صَائِمٌ from صَائِمٌ *fasting*; etc.

[REM. b. Anomalous is أُعْزِلَ from عَزَلَ *having no weapon*.]

VIII. فُعَالٌ.

فَاعِلٌ, verbal adjectives, not derived from verba tertiae rad. و et ي [or med. gem.] (with rare exceptions); as حَكَمٌ *a judge*, حَاكِمٌ; تَابِعٌ *a follower*, تَبَاعٌ; صَانِعٌ *an artisan*, صَنَاعٌ; كَافِرٌ *an unbeliever*, كُفَّارٌ; جَاهِلٌ *ignorant*, جُهَالٌ; نَائِبٌ *a deputy*, نَوَائِبٌ; غَزَاً *a soldier*, غَارَ; نَوَامٌ *sleeping*, نَوَابٌ; جَانٌ *an offender*, جُنَاةٌ; جُنَّاءٌ; [صَدَادٌ *avoiding*, صَادٌ]*.

IX. فَعَلَةٌ.

1. فَاعِلٌ, verbal adjectives, denoting rational beings, and not derived from verba tertiae rad. و et ي; as فَاعِلٌ *a workman*, د كَمَلَةٌ *perfect*, كَامِلٌ; كَافِرٌ *an unbeliever*, كُفْرَةٌ; سَاحِرٌ *a conjuror*, سَحَرَةٌ; بَارٌّ *pious, dutiful*, بَرَرَةٌ; طَائِعٌ *obedient*, بَاعَةٌ (for بَاعَةٌ); بَائِعٌ *selling*, بَاعَةٌ (for بَيْعَةٌ).

* [فَالٌّ *defeated, fugitives*, properly pl. of فَالٌّ, is by usage pl. of فُلٌّ. R. S.]

A *Plur. Fract.*IX. *فَعَلَّةٌ* continued. *Sing.*

REM. *فَاعِلٌ* from *verba med.* و sometimes remains uncontracted in the plural; as *جَائِرٌ* acting wrongly, *جَوْرَةٌ* or *جَارَةٌ*; *حَاكٌ* a weaver, *حَوَكَةٌ* or *حَاكَةٌ*; *خَائِنٌ* treacherous, *خَوْنَةٌ* or *خَانَةٌ*.

- B [2. *فَعِيلٌ* rare, as *خَبِيثٌ* bad, *خَبْنَةٌ*; *ضَعِيفٌ* feeble, *ضَعْفَةٌ*; *سَرِيٌّ* generous, *سَرَاءٌ*; *سَيِّدٌ* a chief, *سَادَةٌ*.]

X. *فَعَلَّةٌ*.

- فَاعِلٌ*, verbal adjectives, denoting rational beings, and derived from *verba tertiae rad.* و et *ي* as *غَازٍ* a soldier, *غَزَاةٌ* (for *غُزَوَةٌ*); *قَاضٍ* a judge, *قُضَاةٌ* (for *قُضَيَّةٌ*); *رَاقٍ* a reciter, rehearser, or traditionary, *رَوَاةٌ* (for *رُويَّةٌ*); *جَانٍ* a sinner, *جُنَاةٌ* (for *جُنَيَّةٌ*); *سَاعٍ* a manager, *سُعَاةٌ*. [And so in the dialect of Hijaz *الْصَّابِئُونَ* (*Sabians*) for *الْصَّابِثُونَ*, a nickname given to the first Muslims. R. S.]

[REM. An exception is *بَازٍ* from *بَزَاةٌ* a falcon.]

D XI. *فَعَلَّةٌ*.

1. *فُعْلٌ*, not derived from *verba tertiae rad.* و et *ي* as *قُرْطٌ* an earring, *قِرْطَةٌ*; *دُرْجٌ* a case or casket, *دِرْجَةٌ*; *غُصْنٌ* a branch, *غِصْنَةٌ*; *دُبٌّ* a bear, *دِبْبَةٌ*; *كُوزٌ* a jug, *كِوْزَةٌ*; *صَلْبٌ* a rugged place, *صَلْبَةٌ*; *تُرْسٌ* a shield, *تِرْسَةٌ*.
2. *فُعْلٌ*, with the same restriction, rare; as *كُوزٌ* an ox, *كُوزَةٌ* or *كُوزَةٌ*; *زَوْجٌ* a husband or wife, *زَوْجَةٌ*; *شَيْخٌ* an old

Plur. Fract.

A

XI. فَعَلَةٌ continued. Sing.

man, شَيْخَةٌ; غَرْدٌ a truffle, غَرْدَةٌ; رَطْلٌ soft, lax, flaccid, رَطْلَةٌ;
 an ape, قِرْدَةٌ; قِرْطٌ, هِرْطٌ a tom-cat, هِرْطَةٌ, قِطْطَةٌ; دِيكٌ a cock,
 دِيكَةٌ; فِيلٌ an elephant, فَيْلَةٌ.

XII. فُعْلَةٌ.

B

1. فُعْلٌ; as ثَوْرٌ a bull, ثَيْرَةٌ; شَيْخٌ an old man, شَيْخَةٌ.
2. فُعْلٌ; as وَلَدٌ a child, وَلَدَةٌ; جَارٌ (for جَوْرٌ) a neighbour, جِيرَةٌ;
 level ground, قَيْعَةٌ; أَخٌ (for أَخُو) a brother, إِخْوَةٌ; فَتًى
 (for فَتًى) a youth, فَتْيَةٌ.
3. فُعَالٌ; as غَزَالٌ a gazelle, غَزَلَةٌ; غَلَامٌ a youth, a slave,
 شَجَاعٌ brave, شَجَاعَةٌ.
4. فُعَيْلٌ; as صَبِيٌّ (for صَبِيُو) a boy, صَبِيَّةٌ; جَلِيلٌ thick, coarse,
 big, great, جِلَّةٌ; خَصِيٌّ a gelding, a eunuch, خَصِيَّةٌ.

C

REM. امْرَأَةٌ a woman, has a plural of this form, نِسْوَةٌ.

[The plural فُعْلَةٌ varies in almost all cases with فُعْلَانٌ R.S.]

XIII. أَفْعُلٌ.

D

1. أَفْعُلٌ, not derived from verba mediæ rad. و et ي; as بَحْرٌ
 a sea, أَبْحَرُ; نَفْسٌ the soul, أَنْفَسَ; قَلَسٌ a copper coin, أَفْلَسَ;
 [أَسْطَرٌ a line of writing, أَطْطَرُ]; أَضْبٌ a lizard, أَضْبٌ (for أَضْبَبُ);
 وَجْهٌ the face, أَوْجَهَ; دَلْوٌ a bucket, أَدْلٌ (for أَدْلَى or أَدْلُو);
 ظَبْيٌ an antelope, أَطْبٌ (for أَطْبَى); يَدٌ (for يَدَى) the hand,
 أَيْدٌ (for أَيْدَى).

A *Plur. Fract.*XIII. **أَفْعُلُ** continued. *Sing.*

REM. Exceptions are, for example, **ثَوْبٌ** a piece of cloth, a garment, **أَثَوْبٌ** or **أَثَوْبٌ**; **قَوْسٌ** a bow, **أَقَوْسٌ** or **أَقَوْسٌ**; **سَيْفٌ** a sword, **أَسَيْفٌ**; **عَيْنٌ** an eye, a fountain, **أَعَيْنٌ**.

2. Feminine quadriliterals, not ending in **ة**, which have a quiescent letter (long vowel) between the second and third radicals; as **ذِرَاعٌ** the arm, **أَذْرَعٌ**; **عَنَاقٌ** a female kid, **أَعْنَقُ**; **يَمِينٌ** the right hand, an oath, **أَيْمَنُ**; **شِمَالٌ** the left hand, **أَعْتَقُ**; **لِسَانٌ** the tongue*, **أَلْسُنٌ**; **عُقَابٌ** an eagle, **أَعْقَبُ**.

3. **فَعْلٌ**, not derived from verba mediæ rad. **و** et **ي**, rare; as **جَبَلٌ** a hill, **أَجْبَلُ**; **زَمَنٌ** time, **أَزْمَنُ**; **عَصَا** (for **عَصَوٌ**) a staff, **أَعْصَى** (for **أَعْصَى** or **أَعْصَى**); **رِجْلٌ** a leg or foot, **أَرْجَلُ**; **شِبْلٌ** a lion's cub, **أَشْبَلُ**; **ذئبٌ** a wolf, **أَذْوَبُ**; **قُفْلٌ** a lock, **أَقْفَلُ**.

- REM. **بِرٌّ**, a well, has **أَبُورٌ** and, by transposition, **أَبْرٌ**.
From radicals mediæ **و** et **ي** occur, for example, **دَارٌ** a house, **أَسُوقٌ**, **أَسُوقٌ**, and, by transposition, **أَدْرٌ**; **سَاقٌ** the shank, **أَسُوقٌ**, **أَسُوقٌ**; **نَابٌ** (for **نَيْبٌ**) a canine tooth, **أَنْيَبٌ**.

4. **فَعْلَةٌ**, rare; as **أَكْمَةٌ** a hillock, **أَكْمَرُ**; **رَقَبَةٌ** the neck, **أَرْقَبُ**; **أَمَةٌ** a maidservant, (for **أَمَوَةٌ**), **أَمَرُ** (for **أَمَى**); **نَاقَةٌ** a she-camel, **أَنْيَقُ** and, **أَنْيَقُ**, whence, by transposition, **أَنْيَقُ** and, dialectically, **أَنْيَقُ**.

REM. **أَفْعُلُ** occurs now and then in a few other forms; as **نَمِرٌ** a leopard, **أَنْمَرُ**; **سَبْعٌ** a beast of prey, **أَسْبَعُ**; **ضِلْعٌ** a rib, **أَضْلَعُ**; **غَرَابٌ** a raven, **أَغْرَبُ**; etc.

* [If fem.; for if masc. it has **أَلْسِنَةٌ** (XV. 1), according to *El-Mubarrad 50, l. 5 seq. D. G.]

Plur. Fract.

A

XIV. أفعال.

Sing.

1. Triliterals of all forms, especially فَعَلَ, rarely فُعِلَ (see no. 2) and فُعِلَ; as قَدَمٌ a footstep, أَقْدَامٌ طَلْلٌ a vestige or trace, نَابٌ; أَبْوَابٌ (for بَوْبٌ) a door, أَبَابٌ; أَطْلَالٌ (for تَيْبٌ) a canine tooth, an old she-camel, أَنْيَابٌ; إِبْنٌ (for بَنَى) a son, أَبْنَاءٌ; أَبٌ (for أَبُو) a father, آبَاءٌ; بَيْتٌ a well, أَبَارٌ or, by transposition, أَبَارٌ رَأَى idea, belief, opinion, آراءٌ or آراءٌ; B حِمْلٌ a load, أَحْمَالٌ; عِيدٌ a festival, أعيَادٌ; إِبْطٌ the armpit, أُذُنٌ or أُذُنٌ; أَحْكَامٌ حُكْمٌ a judgment, أَقْفَالٌ قُفْلٌ a lock, أَبَاطٌ an ear, آذَانٌ; حُرٌّ free, أحرارٌ; إِسْمٌ (for سُمُو) a name, أَسْمَاءٌ; عَضْدٌ the arm, أَعْضَادٌ; عِنَبٌ grapes, أَعْنَابٌ; إِبِلٌ a herd of camels, أَبَالٌ; نَمِرٌ a leopard, أَنَمَارٌ; فَخِذٌ a thigh, أَفْحَادٌ; قَرْيٌ the young of a bird, أَقْرَانٌ; أَلْفٌ a thousand, آلَافٌ; رُطْبٌ fresh ripe dates, أَرْطَابٌ.

2. فَعَلَ, from verba mediæ rad. و et ي, and primæ rad. و; as ثَوْبٌ a dress, أَثَوَابٌ; سَيْفٌ a sword, أَسْيَافٌ; يَوْمٌ a day, أَيَّامٌ (for أَيَّامٌ); وَقْتُ time, أَوْقَاتٌ; وَهْمٌ a fancy, a notion, a mistake, أَوْهَامٌ.

REM. شَيْءٌ, a thing, makes أَشْيَاءَ, and not (as one would naturally expect) أَشْيَاءَ.

3. فاعِلٌ, rare; as نَاصِرٌ a helper, أَنْصَارٌ; شَاهِدٌ a witness, أَشْهَادٌ; أَطْهَارٌ pure, أَطْهَارٌ; صَاحِبٌ a companion, a friend, أَصْحَابٌ; أَفْتَارٌ tepid, فَاتِرٌ.
4. فَعِيلٌ, verbal adjectives, not having a passive signification,

A *Plur. Fract.*XIV. *أَفْعَالٌ* continued. *Sing.*

rare ; as *شَرِيفٌ* noble, *أَشْرَافٌ* ; *مَيِّتٌ* or *مَيِّتٌ* (for *مَوِيَّتٌ*, § 242),
dead, *أَمْوَاتٌ*.

REM. *أَفْعَالٌ* occurs now and then in a few other forms ;
as *عَدُوٌّ* an enemy, *أَعْدَاءٌ* ; *فَلَوٌ* a weaned foal, a colt, *أَفْلَاحٌ* ;
يَمِينٌ a right hand, an oath, *أَيْمَانٌ* ; *جَنَانٌ* the heart, *أَجْنَانٌ*.

B XV. *أَفْعَلَةٌ*.

1. Quadriliterals, of which the penult letter is quiescent (a long vowel), especially nouns of the forms *فَعَالٌ*, *فِعَالٌ*, and *فُعَالٌ* ;
as *جَنَاحٌ* a wing, *أَجْنَحَةٌ* ; *طَعَامٌ* food, *أَطْعِمَةٌ* ; *زَمَانٌ* time,
أَزِمَةٌ ; *لِسَانٌ* the tongue*, *أَغْذِيَّةٌ*, *غِذَاءٌ* ; *أَدْوِيَّةٌ*, *دَوَاءٌ* ; *إِمَامٌ* (for *إِلَهٌ*)
an 'imām or priest, *أَيِّمَةٌ* or *أَيْمَةٌ* (for *أَيِّمَةٌ*) ; *فَنَاءٌ* a courtyard,
أَفْنِيَّةٌ ; *غُرَابٌ* a raven, *أَغْرِبَةٌ* ; *عَمُودٌ* a pillar, *أَعْمِدَةٌ* ; *زَقَاقٌ* a lane, a strait, *أَزَقَّةٌ* ; *رَغِيفٌ* a cake of bread, *أَرْغَفَةٌ* ; *قَضِيبٌ* a branch, a rod, *أَقْضِبَةٌ* ;
كَثِيبٌ a sand-hill, *أَكْثِبَةٌ* ; *قَفِيزٌ* a certain measure, *أَقْفَزَةٌ*.

2. *فَعِيلٌ*, verbal adjectives, derived from *verba mediæ rad.*
geminate or *ultimæ rad.* *و* et *ي* ; as *عَزِيزٌ* mighty, glorious,
أَعَزَّةٌ (for *أَعَزَرَةٌ*) ; *عَفِيفٌ* temperate, chaste, *أَعْفَفٌ* ; *صَبِيٌّ* a boy
niggardly, stingy, *أَشَحَّةٌ* ; *حَبِيبٌ* dear, *أَحَبَّةٌ* ; *نَجِيٌّ* a confidant, *أَنْجِيَّةٌ* ;
صَبِيبٌ (for *صَبِيبٌ*), *أَصْبِيَّةٌ* ; *عَمِيٌّ* stammering, *أَعْمِيَّةٌ*.

* [If masc. ; see the footnote to XIII. 2.]

Plur. Fract.

A

XV. أَفْعَلَةٌ continued.

Sing.

3. فَعْلٌ, فَعْلٌ, فَعْلٌ, rare; as فَرْخٌ the young of a bird, أَفْرِخَةٌ; نَعْلٌ a shoe, أَنْعَلَةٌ; نَجْدٌ a high land, أَنْجَدَةٌ; زَرٌّ a button, أَنْجَدَةٌ; أَبْرَجَةٌ a tower, بُرْجٌ; جُحْرٌ the hole of a reptile, أَجْحَرَةٌ.

B

4. فَعْلٌ, فَعْلٌ, rare; as طَبَقٌ a cover or lid, أَطْبَقَةٌ; زَادٌ (for زَوْدٌ) provisions, أَزَوْدَةٌ; خَالٌ (for خَوْلٌ) an uncle (by the mother's side), أَخْوَلَةٌ; قَفَا (for قَفَى or قَفْوٌ) the back of the neck, أَقْفِيَّةٌ; [أَحْيِيَّةٌ vulva, حَيَا]; نَدَى moisture, dew, أَنْدِيَّةٌ; خُزْزٌ a buck-hare, أَخْزَزَةٌ (for أَخْزَزَةٌ).

REM. أَفْعَلَةٌ is rarely used in some other forms; as سَحَاءَةٌ C or سَحَايَةٌ a sealed strip of paper (with which a letter is bound), أَنْدِيَّةٌ, أَوْدِيَّةٌ; نَادٍ an assembly, وَأَدٍ; أَسْحِيَّةٌ.

XVI. فَوَاعِلٌ*.

1. فَاعِلٌ; as خَاتَمٌ a signet-ring, خَوَاتِمٌ; طَابَعٌ a seal, طَوَابِعٌ; قَوَالِبٌ a mould, قَالَبٌ; طَوَابِقٌ a pot, a crucible, طَوَابِقٌ.
2. فَاعِلٌ, substantives; بَاعِثٌ a motive or cause, بَوَاعِثٌ D حَافِرٌ a hoof (of a horse or ass), حَوَافِرٌ; جَانِبٌ a side, جَوَانِبٌ; كَاهِلٌ the space between the shoulders, كَوَاهِلٌ; غَارِبٌ the top of a

* [By the influence of و the preceding Fèthā often, in vulgar pronunciation, passes into ḍamma, as طَوَارِقٌ Touareg, جَوَارٍ female slaves. In the old language there are some instances of it in proper names, e.g. كَوَاكِبٌ, عَوَارِضٌ, صَوَائِقُ. D. G.]

A *Plur. Fract.*XVI. *قَوَاعِلُ* continued. *Sing.*

camel's hump, of a wave, etc., غَوَارِبُ; *the seashore, سَاحِلُ*; *an example, شَوَاهِدُ*; *سَوَاحِلُ*.

3. *فَاعِلُ*, verbal adjectives, applicable to men, rare; as *فَارِسُ* a horseman, *قَوَارِسُ*; *تَابِعُ* a follower, *تَوَابِعُ*; *نَاكِسُ* hanging the head, *نَوَاقِسُ*; *هَالِكُ* perishing, *هَوَالِكُ*; *خَالِفُ* remaining behind, *خَوَالِفُ*.

B

4. *فَاعِلُ*, verbal adjectives, applicable by their signification only to females (§ 297, d, rem.); as *حَامِلُ* pregnant, *حَوَامِلُ*; *نَاهِدُ* having swelling breasts, *نَوَاهِدُ*; *طَالِقُ* divorced, *طَوَالِقُ*; *حَائِضُ* menstruating, *حَوَائِضُ*.

C

5. *فَاعِلَةٌ*, substantives and fem. verbal adjectives; as *فَاكِهَةٌ* fruit, *صَاعِقَةٌ* a thunderbolt, *قَوَاكِهُ*; *نَادِرَةٌ* a rarity, a witticism, a joke, *أَوَانِسُ* cheerful, sociable, *نَوَادِرُ*; *صَاحِبَةٌ* a female companion, *صَوَاحِبُ*; *خَاصَّةٌ* distinguished people, the upper classes, *خَوَاصُّ* (for *خَوَاصِصُ*); *عَامَّةٌ* common people, the vulgar, *عَوَامُّ* (for *عَوَامِرُ*); *فَوَائِدُ* gain, profit, *فَوَائِدُ*; *جَارِيَةٌ* a girl, *جَوَارِ* (for *جَوَارِي*, see no. XXIII., rem.); *نَاحِيَةٌ* a quarter of the sky, a region, a district, *نَوَاحٍ* (for *نَوَاحِي*).

D

REM. Initial *و* is changed into *أ*; as *وَاصِلَةٌ* joining or adding, a proximate cause, *أَوَاصِلُ* (for *وَوَاصِلُ*); *وَاقِفَةٌ* custody, a guard, *أَوَاقٍ* (for *وَوَاقِي*), which is also the plural of *وَاقِيَةٌ* = *أَوْقِيَّةٌ* an ounce.

Plur. Fract.

A

XVI. قَوَاعِل continued. Sing.

6. حَوَاتٍ, نَافِقَاءُ, قَاصِعَاءُ, دَامَاءُ, حَائِيَاءُ, as قَاعِلَاءُ; حَوَاتٍ a caul, نَوَافِقُ, قَوَاصِعُ, دَوَامٍ (for حَوَاتِي), سَوَابٍ (for سَوَابِي).

XVII. فَعَائِل.

Fem. quadrilaterals, of which the third letter is servile or quiescent (a long vowel), whether they have the fem. termination *-ة*, or not; as سَحَابَةٌ a cloud, رِسَالَةٌ an embassy, a letter, a treatise, دَوَائِبُ a lock of hair, جُعَالَةٌ or جَعِيلَةٌ wages, جَزَائِرُ an island, صَحِيفَةٌ a written leaf, a letter, a book, صَحَائِفُ a board or plank, a slab, كَرَائِمُ noble, ذَبِيحَةٌ slaughtered, a victim, حَلَوْبَةٌ a milch-camel, شِمَالٌ the north wind, شِمَائِلُ the left hand, جَزُورٌ a she-camel for slaughter*, عَجُوزٌ an old woman, عَجَائِرُ a large bucket, ذَنَائِبُ.

REM. فَعَائِل occurs rarely in a few other cases; as أَفِيلٌ a young camel, أَفَائِلُ; ضَمَائِرُ a pronoun, دَلِيلٌ a proof, وَصَائِدُ a court, وَصَائِدٌ; حَاجَةٌ a want or need, a thing, حَرَّةٌ; حَرَّائِرُ a second wife, حَوَاتِجُ; حَرَّائِرُ a free woman, كَنَانٌ; كَنَنَةٌ a daughter in law, مَرَاتِرُ الشَّجَرِ bitter kinds of trees, from مَرَّةٌ; لَيْلٌ the night, لَيَائِلُ.

* [Also applied to the male, but nevertheless fem. gen. D. G.]

A *Plur. Fract.*

XVIII. فَعْلَانُ.

Sing.

1. فَعْلُ, from radicals mediæ و ; as حُوتٌ, نُونٌ, a fish, حَيَاتٌ, سُرٌّ, a wall, سِيرَانٌ, عُودٌ a piece of wood, a branch, دِيدَانٌ, دُودٌ a worm, عِيدَانٌ.

- B 2. فَعْلٌ; as حَرْبٌ a male bustard, خَرِبَانٌ, وَصَعٌ a kind of small bird, وَصَعَانٌ, وَرَلٌ a lizard, وَرَلَانٌ, تَاجٌ (for تَوَجُّعٌ) a crown, نَارٌ; جِيرَانٌ, جَارٌ; بَيَّانٌ, بَابٌ a door, تَبَيَّانٌ, نِيرَانٌ, فَتَى (for فَتَى) a youth, فَتَيَانٌ, أَخٌ (for أَخُو) a brother, إِخْوَانٌ.

- C 3. فَعْلٌ; as صُرْدٌ a kind of bird, صِرْدَانٌ, نُغْرٌ a nightingale, خِرْزَانٌ, خُرْزٌ a buck-hare, جُرْدٌ a field-rat, نِغْرَانٌ, جَعْلَانٌ, جَعْلٌ a black beetle.

4. فَعَالٌ, and more rarely فَعَالٌ and فِعَالٌ; as غُلَامٌ a boy, a slave, غُلْمَانٌ, غُرَابٌ a raven, غَرَبَانٌ, عَقَابٌ an eagle, عَقَبَانٌ; ذَبَابٌ a fly, ذَبَابَانٌ, غَزَالٌ a gazelle, غَزَلَانٌ, شَهَابٌ a firebrand, a meteor, شَهَبَانٌ, صَوَارٌ a herd of wild cattle, صِيرَانٌ.

- D 5. فَعْلٌ and فَعْلٌ, rare; as عَبْدٌ a slave, عَبْدَانٌ, وَغْدٌ a slave, وَغْدَانٌ, ثِيرَانٌ, ثِيرٌ a bull, ثَوْرٌ, ضَيْفٌ a guest, ضَيْفَانٌ, قَارٌ a mouse, قَارَانٌ, رُلٌ a young ostrich, رُلَانٌ, صِنُوٌ one of two or more trees growing from a single root, صِنْوَانٌ, قِنُوٌ a bunch of dates, قِنْوَانٌ, نِيرٌ a yoke, نِيرَانٌ.

6. فَعِيلٌ, rare; as قَضِيبٌ a branch, قَضَبَانٌ, ظَلِيمٌ a male ostrich,

Plur. Fract.

A

XVIII. فُعْلَانٌ continued. Sing.

حَصِيٌّ a gelding, a eunuch, خَصِيَّانُ; صَبِيٌّ (for صَبِيُو) a boy or child, صَبِيَّانُ; ظَلَمَانٌ

[7. خُرْقَانٌ a lamb, خُرُوفٌ rare; as فُعُولٌ]

8. كُعَيْتٌ, جُمَيْلٌ, not diminutives, rare; as تِمْلَانٌ a sort of wild cat, تُمَيْلَةٌ; كِعْتَانٌ, جِمْلَانٌ, nightingale, B

9. كِرَوَانٌ, شَقْدَانٌ a male chameleon, شَقْدَانٌ rare; as فُعْلَانٌ a bustard, كِرَوَانٌ; وَرْشَانٌ a wood-pigeon, وَرْشَانٌ.

10. جَانٌ a spiritual being, حَيْطَانٌ a wall, حَائِطٌ rare; as فَاعِلٌ of the class called الْجِنُّ, جَنَانٌ.

REM. اَمَةٌ (for اَمَوَةٌ), a maidservant, has اِمَوَانٌ; and C نِسَوَانٌ, a woman, an irregular plural اَمْرَأَةٌ.

XIX. فُعْلَانٌ.

1. فُعْلٌ, more rarely فُعْلٌ; as سَقْفَانٌ a roof, سَقْفٌ; وَغْدٌ a slave, وَغْدَانٌ; عُبْدَانٌ a slave, عَبْدٌ; ظَهْرَانٌ the back, the short side of a wing-feather, ظَهْرَانٌ; بَطْنَانٌ the belly, the long side of a wing-feather, بُطْنَانٌ; [حَبَانٌ grain, حَبٌ] ذُئْبٌ a wolf, ذُؤْبَانٌ; D زَقَانٌ a bunch of dates, قَنْوَانٌ; زَقٌ a skin for water, etc., قَنْوٌ.

2. بَرْقَانٌ a lamb, حَمَلٌ, بَرْقٌ; بَلْدَانٌ a town, بَلْدٌ; فُعْلٌ; ذَكْرَانٌ a male, ذَكَرٌ; حُمْلَانٌ.

3. شَجَاعٌ brave, زَقَانٌ a lane, a strait, زَقَاقٌ rare; as شُجَاعَانٌ a firebrand, a meteor, شُهْبَانٌ; حَوَارٌ an unweaned foal of a camel, حَوْرَانٌ.

A *Plur. Fract.*XIX. *فُعْلَانُ* continued. *Sing.*

4. *فَعِيلٌ*; as *رَغِيفٌ* a cake of bread, *رُغْفَانٌ*; *قَضِيبٌ* a twig or rod, *قُضْبَانٌ*; *كُثِيبٌ* a sand-hill, *كُثْبَانٌ*; *ظَلِيمٌ* a male ostrich, *ظُلْمَانٌ*; *خَلِيلٌ* a friend, *خُلَّانٌ*; *قَرِيٌّ* a channel for irrigation, *قُرَيَّانٌ*; *صَبِيٌّ* a boy or child, *صُبْيَانٌ*.

- B 5. *فَاعِلٌ*, verbal adjectives, used as substantives and not derived from *verba mediæ rad.* و et ي; as *رَاكِبٌ* a rider, *رُكْبَانٌ*; *قُرْسَانٌ* a companion, *صُحْبَانٌ*; *فَارِسٌ* a horseman, *فَرَسَانٌ*; *رَاهِبٌ* a Christian ascetic or recluse, *رُهْبَانٌ*; *شَابٌ* a youth, *شَبَّانٌ*; *رَاعٍ* a shepherd, *رُعَيَانٌ*.

- C 6. *أَفْعَلٌ*, fem. *فُعْلَاءٌ*; as *أَحْمَرٌ* red, *حُمَرَانٌ*; *أَصْلَعٌ* bald, *صُلْعَانٌ*; *أَصَمٌ* deaf, *صُمَانٌ*; *أَعُورٌ* blind of one eye, *عُورَانٌ*; *أَبْيَضٌ* white, *بَيْضَانٌ* (for *بُيْضَانٌ*); *أَعْمَى* blind, *عُمَيَّانٌ*.

REM. The forms *فُعْلَانٌ* and *فُعْلَاءٌ* are, as some of the above examples show, used conjointly or interchangeable, even in cases where we should hardly expect it. For example, instead of *عُورَانٌ*, blind of one eye, from *أَعُورٌ*, and *حُورَانٌ*, unweaned foals of camels, from *حُورَارٌ*, we find *عَيْرَانٌ* and

- D *حَيْرَانٌ*. [*حِشَّانٌ* and *حُشَّانٌ* a garden has *حَشٌّ* or *حَشٌّ*.]

XX. *فُعْلَاءٌ*.

1. *فَعِيلٌ*, verbal adjectives, applicable to rational beings, which have not the passive signification, and are not derived from *verba mediæ rad. geminatæ* or *tertiæ rad.* و et ي; as *فَقِيرٌ* poor, *فُقَرَاءٌ*; *أَمِيرٌ* a commander or chief, *أُمَرَاءٌ*; *رَكِيسٌ* a chief, *رُكَيْسَاءٌ*; *بَخِيلٌ* stingy, *بُخَلَاءٌ*; *ظَرِيفٌ* witty, *ظُرَفَاءٌ*; *حَكِيمٌ* wise, *حُكَمَاءٌ*.

A *Plur. Fract.*XXII. *فَعْلَى*. *Sing.*

1. *أَفْعَلُ*, *فَاعِلُ*, *فَعِلُ*, *فَعِيلُ*, verbal adjectives, denoting injuries, defects, etc., of body or mind; as *قَتِيلٌ* slain, *جَرِيحٌ* wounded, *جَرَحَى* bitten by a snake, stung by a scorpion, *مَيِّتٌ*; *كَسِرَى* broken, *كَسِيرٌ* a prisoner, *أَسِيرٌ*; *لَدَغَى* (for *مَوَيْتٌ*) dead, *مَوْتَى* sick, *مَرِيضٌ* drowned, *غَرِيقٌ*, *عَيْلَى* paralytic, *زَمَنْ* perishing, *هَالِكٌ* poor, *عَائِلٌ*; *وَجَعَى* in pain, *وَجَعٌ*; *هَرَمَى* decrepit through age, *هَرَمٌ*; *زَمِنَى* mangy, scabby, *أَجْرَبٌ*, or *جَرِبٌ*; *حَمَقَى*, or *أَحْمَقٌ*, silly, *حَمَقٌ*; *نَوَكَى* a fool, *أَنُوكٌ*;
 2. *كُسَلَى* lazy, *كَسْلَانٌ*, verbal adjectives; as *غَضَبَانٌ* angry, *غَضَبَى*; *سَكْرَانٌ* drunken, *غَرَّتَى*; *غَرْتَانٌ* hungry, *غَضَبَى*.

C

REM. The plural *فَعْلَى* is said to occur in only two words;viz., *حَجَلٌ* a partridge, *حَجَلَى*, and *ظَرْبَانٌ* a polecat, *ظَرْبَى*.XXIII. *فَعَالٌ*.

1. *صَحَارٌ* a plain or desert, *صَحْرَاءٌ*; *عَذَارٌ* a virgin, *عَذْرَاءٌ*; *فَعَالَةٌ* a desert, *فَيَافٍ*;
 2. *دَعَاوَى* a claim, *دَعَاوَى*; *فَتَاوَى* a judicial opinion, *فَتَاوَى*; *دَقَارٌ* the prominent bone behind the ear, *ذِقْرَى*;
 3. *سَعَالَةٌ* a female gūl (غُولٌ) or goblin, *فَعَالَةٌ*; *سَعَالٌ* an old hag, *سَعَالٌ*; *حَذَارٌ* rough ground, *حَذْرِيَّةٌ*; *عَفْرِيَّةٌ* the

* [لِلْأَزْدَوَاجِ] *كَيْسَى* has *كَيْسَى* clever in order that it may resemble its contrary *حَمَقَى*.]

Plur. Fract.

A

XXIII. فَعَالٍ continued. Sing.

hackles of a cock, عَفَارٍ ; تَرْقُوتُ the collar-bone, تَرَاتٍ ; عَرْقُوتُ the cross-handle of a bucket, عَرَاتٍ.

REM. فَعَالٍ stands in the nom. and genit. for فَعَالِي and فَعَالِي (both with the art. اَلْفَعَالِي). The accus., however, is always فَعَالِي, with the art. اَلْفَعَالِي.—In the same way لَيْلٌ, night, makes لَيَالٍ (acc. لَيَالِي) ; أَهْلٌ one's people or family, (acc. أَهْلِي) ; and أَرْضٌ the earth, أَرَاضٍ (acc. أَرَاضِي).

XXIV. فَعَالِي.

1. فَعْلَاءٌ ; as عَذْرَاءٌ a virgin, عَذَارَى ; صَحْرَاءٌ a plain or desert, صَحَارَى ; قِيَاءٌ a desert, قِيَانِي.
2. فَعْلَوِي ; as فِتَاوَى a judicial opinion, فِتَاوَى ; حَلَاوَى sweetmeat, دَعَاوَى a claim, دَعَاوَى ; ذِفْرَى the prominent bone behind the ear, ذِفَارَى ; شَكَاوَى a complaint, شَكَاوَى.
3. فَعْلَى, feminine adjectives, not superlatives ; as أُنْثَى female, feminine, أَنْثَى ; حَبْلَى pregnant, حَبَالَى ; خُنْثَى a hermaphrodite, خُنَاتَى.
4. فَعْلِيَّةٌ ; as حَذْرِيَّةٌ rough ground, حَذَارَى ; عَفْرِيَّةٌ the hackles of a cock, عَفَارَى.

REM. In nos. 1, 2, and 4, the forms فَعَالٍ and فَعَالِي are D interchangeable.

5. سَكْرَانٌ, fem. فَعْلَى, and فَعِيلٌ, verbal adjectives ; as سَكْرَانٌ drunken, سَكَارَى ; غَضَبَانٌ angry, غَضَابَى ; غَرَّابَانٌ hungry, غَرَاتَى ; حَيْرَانٌ perplexed, حَيَارَى ; كَسْلَانٌ lazy, كَسَالَى ; غِيَارَانٌ jealous, غِيَارَى ; أَسِيرٌ a prisoner, أَسَارَى ; كَسِيرٌ broken, كَسَارَى ;

A *Plur. Fract.*XXIV. *فَعَالَى* continued. *Sing.*

أَيْمٌ *an orphan*, يَتَامَى; نَدِيمٌ *a boon-companion*, نَدَامَى;
[حَزَايَا *covered with shame* (حَزْبَانُ) *unmarried* (أَيِّمٌ)].

6. فَعِلٌ, فَعُلٌ, verbal adjectives; as حَبِطٌ *having a swollen belly*,
حَذَارَى; وَجَعٌ *in pain*, وَجَاعَى; حَذِرٌ *cautious, wary*, حَذَارَى;
حَزِنٌ *sad*, حَزَانَى.

B

REM. Instead of *فَعَالَى* we find, in nos. 5 and 6, *فَعَالَى*
and even *فَعَالَى*; as سُكَارَى, حُيَارَى, عَجَالَى, غُيَارَى;
عَاطِلٌ and رُدَافَى; رَدِيفٌ; كَسَالَى or كُسَالَى, وَجَاعَى
only عُظَالَى.

C

7. فَعِيلَةٌ, fem. substantives from verba tertiae rad. *و* et *ي*; as
رَعَايَا *subjects*, رَعِيَّةٌ; مَنَايَا *fate*, مَنِيَّةٌ; هَدَايَا *a present*, هَدِيَّةٌ;
بَلَايَا *a trial or calamity*, بَلِيَّةٌ; مَطِيَّةٌ *an animal for riding*,
مَطَايَا; سَجَايَا *nature, disposition*, سَجِيَّةٌ; مَطَايَا
[عَشَايَا *evening* (عَشِيَّةٌ) *a sin*, عَطَايَا].

D

REM. We write هَدَايَا instead of هَدَايَى, etc., to prevent
the repetition of the letter *ي* (see § 179, rem. a).—Many
grammarians regard these words as being of the form فَعَائِلٌ
(see XVII.), for هَدَائِي (هَدَايَى), etc.

8. فُعَالَةٌ, from verba tertiae rad. *و* et *ي*; as جَدَايَةُ *a young gazelle*,
أَدَاوَى; إِدَاوَةٌ *a small water-skin*, أَتَاوَى; إِتَاوَةٌ *a tax*, جَدَايَا;
هَرَاوَةٌ *the upper part, something over and above*, عَلَاوَى.

* [In conjunction with عَشَايَا, for the sake of conformity
(لِلْإِزْدِوَاجِ) غَدَايَا has غُدُوَّة.]

Plur. Fract.

A

XXIV. *فَعَالِي* continued. *Sing.*

a stout stick, *هَرَاوِي*; *نُقَاوَة* plants of the kind called *حَمَض*, used for washing clothes, *نَقَاوِي*; *نَقَايَة* the pick and choice of anything, *نَقَايَا*.

REM. Here too *فَعَالِي* is thought to stand for *فَعَائِل*; as *جَدَايَا* for *جَدَائِي* (*جَدَاء*), etc.

B

9. *فَاعِلَة*, from verba mediæ rad. *و* and tertiæ rad. *و* et *ي*; as *رَوَايَة* a camel used in drawing water, a large water-skin, *رَوَايَا*; *زَوَايَة* an intestine, *حَوَايَا*; *زَوَايَة* a corner, *زَوَايَا*.

REM. a. Here *فَعَالِي* is thought to stand for *فَوَاعِل*; as *رَوَايَا* for *رَوَائِي* (*رَوَاء*), etc.

[REM. b. Anomalous is *نَصَارِي* from *نَصْرَانِي* a Christian.] C

XXV. *فَعِيل* (rare).

1. *فَعُل*, *فَعُل*; as *عَبْد* a slave, *عَبِيد*; *كَلْب* a dog, *كَلِيب*; *بَقَر* cattle, *بَقِير*; *رَحَى* a mill, *رَحَى*.
2. *فَعَال*; as *حِمَار* an ass, *حَمِير*.
3. *فَاعِل*; as *حَاج* a pilgrim, *حَاجِج*; *غَازِ* (for *غَازُو*) a soldier, *ضَّيْن* (for *غَازِيُو*); *مَاعِز* a goat, *مَعِيز*; *ضَائِن* a sheep, *ضَّيْن*.

D

XXVI. *فُعُولَة* (rare).

فُعُل, *فُعُل*; as *بُعْل* a husband, *بُعُولَة*; *عَمْر* an uncle (by the father's side), *عُمُومَة*; *عَيْر* a wild ass, *عُيُورَة*; *خَال* an uncle (by the mother's side), *خُؤُولَة* (comp. § 240, rem. c); *فُحْل* a stallion, *فُحُولَة*; *نَمُورَة* a panther, *نَمِير*; *صُقُورَة* a hawk, *صُقُورَة*; *عُلُوفَة* fodder, *عُلُوفَة*.

A *Plur. Fract.*XXVII. *فَعَالَةٌ* (rare). *Sing.*

1. *جَمَلٌ*; *فِحَالَةٌ*; [*فَحْلٌ* a stallion, *ثِيَارَةٌ*]; *فَعَلٌ*, *فَعُلٌ*; as *ثَوْرٌ* a bull, *ثِيَارَةٌ*; *جَمَلٌ* a camel, *جَمَالَةٌ* (also *جَمَالَةٌ*); *ذَكَرٌ* male, *ذِكَارَةٌ*; *حَجَرٌ* a stone, *حِجَارَةٌ*.

2. *فَاعِلٌ*; as *صَاحِبٌ* a companion, *صِحَابَةٌ* (also [the more common] *صَحَابَةٌ*).

B

XXVIII. *فَعَلٌ* (rare).

1. *بَكْرٌ*; *بُكْرَةٌ* a pulley, *حَلَقٌ*; *حَلَقَةٌ* a ring, a circle, *فَعَلَةٌ*, *فَعَلَةٌ*.

2. *نَهَلٌ*; as *نَاهِلٌ* drinking for the first time (of camels), *فَاعِلٌ*; *تَابِعٌ* a follower, an attendant, *رَصَدٌ* watching, *رَاصِدٌ* lying in wait, *طَلَبٌ* seeking, *خَادِمٌ* a servant, *جَالِبٌ* a driver, an importer, *جَلَبٌ* a guardian, a keeper, *حَرَسٌ*.

C

XXIX. *فَعُلٌ* (rare).

تَاجِرٌ; *نَصْرٌ* a helper, *نَاصِرٌ*; *شَرِبٌ* drinking, *فَاعِلٌ*; *رَاكِبٌ* a rider, *سَفَرٌ* a traveller, *سَافِرٌ*; *رَكِبٌ*; [*زَائِرٌ* a visitor, *زَوْرٌ*]. *صَحْبٌ* a companion, *تَجَرٌ* a merchant, *رَاكِبٌ* a rider, *سَفَرٌ* a traveller, *سَافِرٌ*; *رَكِبٌ*.

D

REM. a. The above rules regarding the correspondence of certain forms of the pluralis fractus and of the singular, are subject to many exceptions*. The dictionaries also give various forms

* [Many scholars do not admit the forms XXV., XXVIII. and XXIX. as plur. fracta, but call them quasi-plurals (أَشْبَاهُ الْجَمْعِ), making a distinction between them and the real collectives (أَسْمَاءُ الْجَمْعِ), as قَوْمٌ etc., and the generic collectives (أَسْمَاءُ الْجِنْسِ), which form a nomen unitatis, as نَحْلٌ. The forms فَعِلٌ, فَعِيلٌ and فَعُلٌ are

which we have not thought it necessary to notice; for instance, A
 مَفْعَلَةٌ, rarely مَفْعِلَةٌ and مَفْعَلَةٌ (as عَبْدٌ a *hyæna*, مَضْبَعَةٌ; عَبْدٌ a
 slave, مَعْبُدَةٌ; وَعِلٌ a mountain-goat, مَوْعِلَةٌ; شَيْخٌ an old man, a
 chief, a doctor, مَشِيخَةٌ, مَشِيخَةٌ and مَشِيخَةٌ; سَيْفٌ a sword, مَسِيفَةٌ
 and مَسِيفَةٌ), and مَفْعُولًا, of which the principal examples in use
 are: أَثَانٌ a she-ass, مَاتُونًا; بَغْلٌ a mule, مَبْعُولًا; تَيْسٌ a he-goat,
 عَبْدٌ; مَشْيُوحًا; شَيْخٌ مَحْمُورًا; حِمَارٌ مَتْيُوسًا; B
 a slave, مَعْبُودًا; عَلِيٌّ a Christian (or other not Muḥammadan)
 captive or slave, مَعْلُوجًا; عَيْرٌ مَعْيُورًا; كَبِيرٌ مَعْيُورًا; large, stout,
 مَكْبُورًا.

REM. b. Many forms of the pluralis fractus seem to be derived,
 not from the singular forms in actual use, but from others, which
 are obsolete or of rare occurrence. E.g. فَاعِلٌ, pl. فُعَلَاءُ, (as شَاعِرٌ
 a poet, شُعْرَاءُ), from an obsolete فَعِيلٌ (شَعِيرٌ); and فَاعِلٌ, pl. فُعَلَى, C
 (as هَالِكٌ perishing, هَلَكَى), also from an obsolete فَعِيلٌ (هَلِكٌ).

REM. c. From the preceding table it is obvious that one sing.
 may have several forms of the pluralis fractus; e.g. بَحْرٌ a sea,
 ثِيَارٌ, ثَيْرَانٌ, ثُورَةٌ, ثَيْرَةٌ, ثِيرَةٌ, أَثْوَارٌ, ثُورٌ; أَبْحَرٌ, بُحُورٌ, بِحَارٌ,
 عِبْدَانٌ, أَعْبَدٌ, عَبِيدٌ, أَعْبَدَةٌ, أَعْبَادٌ, عُبُودٌ, عِبَادٌ, عَبْدٌ; ثِيَارَةٌ;
 (besides عَبْدٌ, see rem. a); مَعْبُودًا, مَعْبُدَةٌ, عِبْدَى, عِبْدَاءُ, عِبْدَانٌ, عَبْدٌ;
 صُحْبَانٌ, صَحَابَةٌ, أَصْحَابٌ, صَحَابٌ, صَحْبٌ, صَاحِبٌ D
 (besides صُحْبَةٌ, see rem. a). Or one sing. may have several plurales
 fracti and a pluralis sanus besides; e.g. شَاهِدٌ one who is present,

masculine by form, feminine by signification. The forms XXVI. فُعُولَةٌ
 and XXVII. فُعَالَةٌ seem to be derived respectively from فُعُولٌ and
 فُعَالٌ with the termination ة to reinforce the collective meaning
 (تَاءٌ لِتَأْكِيدِ مَعْنَى الْجَمْعِ).

Plur. Fract.

A

I. مَفَاعِلُ, تَفَاعِلُ, أَفَاعِلُ (فَعَالِلُ) cont. Sing.

of a finger, أَفَاعِلُ; [أَنَامِلُ] آدمُ Adam, أَوَادِمُ; أَفَعَى a viper, أَفَاعُ (for أَفَاعِي, compare § 304, no. XXIII., rem.); تَجَرِبَةٌ trial, experience, تَجَارِبُ; مَخْلَبٌ a claw or talon, مَخَالِبُ; مَنْزِلَةٌ a halting-place, a station, مَنَازِلُ; مَحَلَّةٌ a place where one stops or dwells, a quarter of a town, مَحَالُّ; مَعِيشَةٌ means of subsistence, مَعَايِشُ; مَعْنَى meaning, مَعَانٍ (for مَعَانِي); مَرثِيَّةٌ B
an elegy, مَرَاثٍ (for مَرَاثِي); [مَرَضِعٌ suckling, مَرَاضِعُ].

REM. a. In the plur. fract. of the form مَفَاعِلُ from verba mediæ rad. ي, the ي is not converted after the êlif productionis into hêmza (ة),—as happens, for instance, in form XVII. of the trilaterals (فَعَائِلُ), or in the nomen agentis (فَاعِلُ, § 240),—but it remains unchanged; e.g. مَسَاحَةٌ, مَسَاحٌ, an open space for walking (from سَاحَ for سَيَحُ), مَسَاحِي; C whereas مَسَاحِي is the plural of مَسِيحَةٌ a curl (from مَسَحَ). In the same form from verba mediæ rad. و, the و is usually retained, as مَقَاوِسُ a bowcase, مَقَاوِزُ (from قَاوَزَ for فَوَزَ) a desert, مَقَاوِزُ; مَلَامَةٌ a reproof, مَلَاوِمُ (from مَغَاوَصُ for غَاوَصَ) a place for diving, مَغَاوِصُ; but in one or two instances into hêmza (ة), e.g. مُصِيبَةٌ (from صَابَ for صَوَّبَ) a misfortune, مَصَاوِبُ, and usually مَنَارَةٌ; M
D مَنَارَةٌ a candlestick, a lighthouse, a minaret, مَنَاوِرُ, and usually مَنَائِرُ. The changing of the و into ي is vulgar, as مَغَايِرُ, مَنَائِرُ.

REM. b. Adjectives of the form أَفْعَلٌ, especially with the superlative meaning, make, when used as substantives [and, in that case, often taking the form أَفْعَلٌ, as أَجْدَلُ; see § 309, b, γ], a plur. أَفَاعِلُ; e.g. أَدْهَمُ a shackle or fetter,

A *Plur. Fract.*I. (مَفَاعِلُ, تَفَاعِلُ, أَفَاعِلُ) *cont.* *Sing.*

أَلَاكِبُرُ the greatest, أَرَاكُمُ; أَرَقَمُ; أَدَاهِمُ
grandees, nobles.

II. (فَوَاعِلُ, يَفَاعِلُ, مَفَاعِلُ, تَفَاعِلُ, أَفَاعِلُ) *فَعَالِلُ*.

Quinqueliteral substantives and adjectives (ة not included), of

- B which the penultimate letter is a litera productionis (ا, و, ي);
as سُلْطَانُ a sultan, سَلَاطِينُ; سَرَّاحِينُ a wolf, سِرْحَانُ;
a white flower, نَوَّارُ; تَبَابِينُ short drawers, تَبَّانُ; سَلَاطِينُ;
a bubble, فُقَاعَةٌ; نَوَّابِرُ; سَكَاكِينُ a knife, سَكِّينُ;
a lamp, قَنَادِيلُ; قَنَادِيلُ; شَايِبُ a heavy shower of rain, شُوْبُوبُ;
a chair, كُرْسَى; (for كَرَّاسَى*); مَكْوُكُ a measure,
C [مَكَكَى and مَكَّاكِي]; بَرَّيَّةُ a desert, بَرَارِي (for بَرَارِي);
a statue, تَمَائِلُ; تَمَائِلُ; تَصَوِيرُ a picture, تَصَوِيرُ; تَمَائِلُ
a chronicle, تَوَارِيخُ (compare § 303, f, rem.); مِفْتَاحُ a key,
مَفَاتِيحُ; مَسَاكِينُ poor, مَسَاكِينُ; مَشْوَومُ unlucky, inauspicious,
مَشَائِمُ; مَلْعُونُ accursed, مَلْعُونُ; مَيَامِينُ lucky, auspicious, مَيَامِينُ;
إِعْصَارُ a dust-storm with whirlwinds, إِعْصَارُ; مَلَاعِينُ
a garland or crown, أَكَالِيلُ; أَرْجُوزَةٌ a poem in the metre
D رَافِزُ; أَرَاكِيزُ; أَدْحَى (for أَدْحَوَى) or إِدْحَى, an ostrich's nest,
أَدْحَى; أَمَانِي (for أَمْنُوِيَّةُ) a wish, أَمَانِي; أَخِيَّةُ a tent-rope,

* [This may be lightened also to كَرَّاسِ, as إِنْسِي a human being,
has أَنَّاسِي and أَنَّاسِ; بُخْتِي, a Bactrian camel, بُخَاتِي and بُخَاتِ;
a camel from Mahrah, مَهَارِي and مَهَارِ. The two latter words have
also the irregular plurals بَخَاتِي and مَهَارِي.]

Plur. Fract.

Sing.

A

II. فَوَاعِيلُ, يَفَاعِيلُ, مَفَاعِيلُ, تَفَاعِيلُ, أَفَاعِيلُ (فَعَالِيلُ) cont.

a sacred claim, أَوَاخِي, أَرِيَّةٌ a stall, [أَوَارِي, يَنْبُوعٌ a spring,
جَامُوسٌ a buffalo, يَعْاسِبُ the queen-bee (rex apum), يَنْابِيعُ
بَوَاسِيرُ hæmorrhoids, جَوَامِيسُ.

REM. a. The plur. فَعَالِيلُ is sometimes found in cases where a quinqueliteral sing. form is either rare or does not exist; as خَوَاتِمٌ signet-rings, from خَاتَمٌ = خَاتَمٌ (pl. خَوَاتِمٌ); قَنَاطِرُ = قَنَاطِيرُ (دِرَاهِمُ pl. دِرَاهِمٌ) dirhams, from دِرْهَامٌ; قَنَاطِرُ = قَنَاطِيرُ one who breaks his fast, مَفَاطِيرُ; مُطْفِلٌ having a fawn with her, مَشَادِنُ and مَشَادِينُ; مُنَكَّرٌ having a young one with her, مَطَافِلُ and مَطَافِيلُ clever, cunning, مَنَاقِيرُ. Conversely, فَعَالِيلُ is used, chiefly by poetical license, instead of فَعَالِيلُ; as مَقَاصِيرُ = مَقَاصِرُ (plur. of مَقْصُورَةٌ a space partitioned or railed off, a closet; أَعَاصِيرُ = أَعْصَارٌ plur. of اِعْصَارٌ a dust-storm.

REM. b. دِينَارٌ a dinār, قِيرَاطٌ a carat, دِيَوَانٌ a register, an account-book, a collection of poems, a public office or bureau, and إِيَوَانٌ an arched or vaulted portico, vestibule or apartment, make دَوَاوِينُ, قَرَارِيضُ, دَنَانِيرُ, and أَوَاوِينُ (as if from singular forms دَوَانٌ, قَرَّاطٌ, and دَنَارٌ). دِيَبَاجٌ, brocade, has دَبَابِيحُ and دَبَابِيحُ; دِيمَاسُ or دِيمَاسُ (δημόσιον), a dungeon, a bath, دَمَامِيسُ and دِيَامِيسُ; شِيرَازُ or شِرَّازُ, curds, شَوَارِيضُ and شَرَارِيضُ; أَتَاتِينُ and perhaps also أَتَاتِينُ (as if from a form أَتَتُونُ); خَنَاقٌ (خُنَاقٌ) quinsy, has خَوَانِيْقُ and, in modern Arabic, خَنَانِيْقُ. Compare § 284, rem.

A *Plur. Fract.*

III. فَعَالِلَةٌ.

Sing.

1. Occasionally substantives and adjectives of five or more letters (principally foreign words), of which the penultimate letter is a litera productionis; as أَسْتَاذٌ (Pers. اُستَاذُ) *a master, a teacher*, أَسَاتِيدٌ and أَسَاتِدَةٌ; تَلْمِيذٌ (Heb. תַּלְמִיד, Syr. تَلْمِيزٌ) *a disciple, a pupil*, تَلَامِيذٌ and تَلَامِيذَةٌ; فَيْلَسُوفٌ (φιλόσοφος) *a philosopher*, فَلَاسِفَةٌ; بَطْرِيْقٌ *a Grecian general* (patricius, πατρίκιος), بَطَارِيْقٌ and بَطَارِقَةٌ; مِطْرَانٌ *a metropolitan bishop* (μητροπολίτης), مَطَارِيْنٌ and مَطَارِنَةٌ; تَرْجُْمَانٌ *an interpreter*, تَرَاْجِمٌ and تَرَاْجِمَةٌ.
2. Substantives and adjectives of four or more letters, which have not a litera productionis before the last radical,—especially when they are words of foreign origin,—and a great many relative adjectives, consisting of more than four letters. E.g. مَلَأَكٌ *an angel*, مَلَأَكَةٌ; صَيَقْلٌ *a polisher of swords*, صَيَاقِلٌ and صَيَاقِلَةٌ; تَبَاعٌ *a king of el-Yəmən*, تَبَابِعَةٌ; قُمَسٌ *a nobleman* (comes, κομής), قِمَامِسَةٌ; بَطْرِكٌ *a patriarch or archbishop* (πατριάρχης), بَطَارِيْكٌ and بَطَارِكَةٌ; جَوْرَبٌ *a stocking or sock* (Pers. كُورَبُ), جَوَارِبٌ and جَوَارِبَةٌ; مَلْحَدٌ *a heretic*, مَلَاْحِدَةٌ; قَيْصَرٌ (Caesar, Καίσαρ) *the Byzantine emperor*, قَيَاصِرَةٌ; فِرْعَوْنٌ (פַּרְעֹה) *Pharaoh*, صَيَارِفٌ and صَيْرِفِيٌّ; فِرَاعِنَةٌ *a money-changer*, صَيَارِفَةٌ and صَيَارِفَةٌ; مَغْرَبِيٌّ *a Moor*, مَغَارِبَةٌ; بَغْدَادِيٌّ *a native of Bagdād*, بَغَادِدَةٌ; مَصْمُودِيٌّ *a man of the Bèrbèr tribe of Mašmūda*, مَصَامِدَةٌ; مَهَلَبِيٌّ *a descendant of el-Muhallèb*, مَهَالِبَةٌ.—From كِسْرَى (Pers. خُسْرُو, Chosroes) *the king of*

Plur. Fract.

A

III. **فَعَالِلَةٌ** continued. *Sing.*

Persia, are formed irregularly **أَكَاسِرَةٌ**, **أَكَاسِرٌ**, and **كَسَاسِرَةٌ**; and **سَوَآءٌ** or **سَوِيٌّ**, a like, an equal, has, besides **أَسَوَآءٌ**, the irregular **سَوَاسِيَةٌ**, **سَوَاسِيَةٌ**, and **سَوَاسٍ** (for **سَوَاسِيٌّ**).

REM. a. This form is also found, though rarely, in quadriliterals which have a litera productionis before the last radical; B as **جَبَّارٌ** a tyrant, a giant, **جَبَابِرَةٌ**; **شَمَّاسٌ** a deacon (Syr. **ܫܡܥܠܐ**), **شَمَامِسَةٌ**.

REM. b. In forming the plur. fract. of nouns which contain five or more letters (exclusive of ة and the letters of prolongation), one of the radicals is rejected, generally the last. E.g. **عَنْكَبُوتٌ** a spider, **عَنَّاكِبٌ**; **عَنْدَلِبٌ** a nightingale, **عَنَادِلٌ**; **جَحْمَرِيٌّ** a ful, lazy old woman, **جَحَامِرٌ**; **سَفَرَجُلٌ** a quince, **سَفَارِجٌ**; but **فَرَزْدَقٌ** a burnt cake, **فَرَاذِقٌ**; **قَلَنْسُوَةٌ** a sort of cap, **قَلَانِسٌ**, **قَلَاسٍ** (for **قَلَاسِيٌّ**), or C **بَطَالِسَةٌ**; **بَطَلَمِيُوسٌ** Ptolemy, **أَسَاطِينُ**; **قَلَاسِيٌّ**; **دِمَاسِقِيٌّ** a Byzantine governor (domesticus, *δομestikós*), **دِمَاسِقٌ**. Here may also be mentioned such plurals as **عَبَادِلَةٌ** from **عَبْدُ اللَّهِ** 'Abdu 'Ulāh (compare § 264, rem. b).

REM. c. The forms of the plur. fract. of quadriliterals and quinqueliterals are also used in forming plurals from other plurals (**جَمْعُ الْجَمْعِ** the plur. of the plur., or secondary plural). In particular, forms XIII. **أَفْعُلٌ** and XV. **أَفْعَلَةٌ** make **أَفَاعِلٌ**, and XIV. D **أَفْعَالٌ**; more rarely V. **فَعَالٌ**, **فَعَالِلٌ**, and XVIII. and XIX. **فَعَالِينٌ**. E.g. XIII. **كَلْبٌ** a dog, **أَكْلَبٌ**, **أَكْلَابٌ**; **نَاقَةٌ** a she-camel, **فُعَالِينٌ**. **أَرَاهُطٌ**, **أَرَهُطٌ** one's people or tribe, **أَرَاهُطٌ**; **أَرَاهُطٌ**, **أَرَاهُطٌ** a rib, **أَرَاهُطٌ**; **أَرَاهُطٌ**, **أَرَاهُطٌ** a hand, a benefit, **أَرَاهُطٌ** (for **أَرَاهُطِيٌّ**); **أَرَاهُطٌ** (for **أَرَاهُطِيٌّ**); XV. **سَوَارٌ** a bracelet, **أَسَوَرَةٌ**, **أَسَوَرٌ**; **مَكَانٌ** a place, **أَمَكِنَةٌ**, **أَمَكِنَةٌ**.

الزُّبَيْرِيَّةُ, the partisans of Marwān, of Ibnū 'z-Zubair. See § 268. A
Sometimes َ is added with the same effect to other adjectives,
especially of the forms فَاعِلٌ and فَعَالٌ; as شَارِبَةٌ those who live on
the bank and drink the water of (a certain stream); [وَرَادَةٌ and وَرَادَةٌ]
(men) drawing water or (cattle) drinking; سَابِلَةٌ travellers; جَمَالَةٌ,
حَمَارَةٌ, بَعَالَةٌ, خَيْالَةٌ, حَمَارَةٌ, persons who own or keep camels, asses, horses,
mules; سَيَّارَةٌ a company of persons journeying together, a caravan
(Syr. ܡܨܝܪܐ); رَجَالَةٌ pedestrians; نَظَّارَةٌ spectators; [نَهَابَةٌ plun- B
derers].

REM. c. The plural of some nouns is anomalous, or derived
from other forms or roots than the sing. in use; as أُمٌّ a mother,
أُمَّهَاتٌ (Syr. ܐܡܗܐ, ܐܡܗܐ), rarely أُمَاتٌ; فَمٌّ a month, أَفْوَاهٌ (from a
sing. فَوْه or قَوْه); مَاءٌ water, a spring, أَمْوَاهُ, مِيَاهُ (from a sing. مَاهُ);
شِيَاهُ, شَاءٌ, شَاةٌ a sheep or goat, أَشْتَاهُ, أَسْتَاهُ the anus, شِفَاهُ, شَفَةٌ
a lip, شَوِيٌّ, أَنَسٌ (from the rad. شَوَى, whence Heb. אִנְשִׁים, אִנְשִׁים, for אִנְשִׁים, אִנְשִׁים); خُلْدٌ a mole, مَنَاجِدٌ (from C
the rad. نَجَد). إِنْسَانٌ, a human being (Heb. אִנְשִׁים, for אִנְשִׁים,
אִנְשִׁים), has usually نَاسٌ [especially with the article النَّاسُ], instead
of the older and poetic أَنَاسٌ (Heb. אִנְשִׁים, Aram. ܐܢܝܐ).

306. As regards their meaning, the plurales fracti differ entirely
from the sound plurals; for the latter denote several distinct indi-
viduals of a genus, the former a number of individuals viewed
collectively, the idea of individuality being wholly suppressed. For D
example, عِبْدُونَ are slaves (servi), i.e. several individuals who are
slaves, عِبِيدٌ slaves collectively (servitium or servitus); شَبَابٌ young
men, youth (juventus), = شَبَابٌ; مَشِيخَةٌ old men in general. The
plurales fracti are consequently, strictly speaking, singulars with a
collective signification, and often approach in their nature to abstract
nouns. Hence, too, they are all of the feminine gender, and can be
used as masc. only by a constructio ad sensum.

- A REM. We must distinguish from the *plurales fracti* those nouns which are called *أَسْمَاءُ الْجِنْسِ* (*generic nouns*), as *نَحْلٌ* *bees*, on which see § 246 and § 292, a. The former may be styled *abstract*, the latter *concrete collectives*. A third class of collectives is formed by those nouns, to the meaning of which the idea of collectiveness attaches; as *قَوْمٌ*, *رَهْطٌ*, *people or tribe*, *عَسْكَرٌ* *an army*; [*إِبِلٌ* *camels*, *غَنَمٌ* *sheep*]. These are called *أَسْمَاءُ الْجَمْعِ* or *أَشْبَاهُ الْجَمْعِ* (*like the plural*), and differ from the *أَسْمَاءُ الْجِنْسِ* in not admitting of the formation of *nomina unitatis* (§ 246).
- B

307. The *pluralis sanus* and the *plurales fracti* of the forms XII. *فَعْلَةٌ*, XIII. *أَفْعُلٌ*, XIV. *أَفْعَالٌ*, and XV. *أَفْعِلَةٌ*, are used only of persons and things which do not exceed *ten* in number (3 to 10), and are therefore called *جُمُوعٌ قَلَّةٌ*, *plurals of paucity*, whilst the rest are named *جُمُوعٌ كَثْرَةٌ*, *plurals of abundance*. This observation applies,

- C of course, only to such nouns as have also other plurals, for if one of the forms alone be used, it is necessarily employed without any limitation as to number.

4. The Declension of Nouns.

I. The Declension of Undefined Nouns.

308. (1) Undefined substantives and adjectives are, in the *singular* number, either *triptotes* or *diptotes*. *Triptotes* are those which have *three* terminations to indicate the different cases; viz. ۚ (Nom.), ۚ (Gen.), and ۚ or ۚ (Acc., see § 8, rem. a). *Diptotes* are those which have only *two* terminations; viz. ۚ (Nom.) and ۚ (Gen., Acc.)*.—(2) The *dual* number has only *two* case-endings, which are
- D

* A noun may be *مُعْرَبٌ*, *declinable*, or *مَبْنِيٌّ*, *indeclinable*. A declinable noun may be *مُنْصَرِفٌ*, *declined with tənwin*, or *غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِفٍ*, *declined without tənwin*. The term *مُتَمَكِّنٌ فِي الْأِسْمِيَّةِ*, *established in, or possessed of, the nominal character or nature*, or simply *مُتَمَكِّنٌ*, is synonymous with *مُعْرَبٌ*, and *غَيْرُ مُتَمَكِّنٍ* with *مَبْنِيٌّ*; whilst

common to both genders; viz. *سَانِ* (Nom.) and *سَيْنِ* (Gen., Acc.)*.— A
(3) The *pluralis sanus* has likewise only two case-endings for each

مُتَمَكِّنٌ أَمَكْنُ, possessed of (the nominal character) to the fullest extent, is equivalent to *مُنْصَرِفٌ*, and *غَيْرُ مُتَمَكِّنٍ غَيْرُ أَمَكْنٍ* to *غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِفٍ*.—

The vowel *u* of the nominative is called *الرَّفْعُ*, the raising (of the voice), and is *عَلَمُ الْفَاعِلِيَّةِ*, the sign of agency; the vowel *i* is termed *الْخَفْضُ* the depression (of the voice), or *الْجَرُّ*, the being drawn along or attracted B
(by a governing word, *الْجَارُ*), and is *عَلَمُ الْإِضَافَةِ*, the sign of annexation;

the vowel *a* is designated *الْتَّصُّبُ*, the uplifting or elevation (of the voice), and is *عَلَمُ الْمَفْعُولِيَّةِ*, the sign of objectivity.—The *tənwin* may be

(a) *التَّنْوِينُ الدَّالُّ عَلَى الْمَكَانَةِ*, the nunation which shows that a noun is fully declinable, also called *تَنْوِينُ التَّمَكِينِ*, and found in the singular and the *pluralis fractus*, as *رَجُلٌ*, *رِجَالٌ*; (b) *تَنْوِينُ الْمَقَابَلَةِ*, the nunation of correspondence, found in the plural feminine, as *مُسْلِمَاتٌ*, because it corresponds to the *ن* of *مُسْلِمِينَ*; (c) *تَنْوِينُ التَّنْكِيرِ*, the C
nunation which distinguishes, in the case of an indeclinable noun, between the definite, *الْمَعْرِفَةُ*, and the indefinite, *الْكَفَرَةُ*, as *مَرَرْتُ بِسَيِّوَيْهِ*, *مَرَرْتُ بِسَيِّوَيْهِ*, I passed by *Sibarweih* and another (man called) *Sibarweih*; and (d) *تَنْوِينُ الْعَوَظِ*, the nunation of compensation. This last may

be of three kinds: (a) of compensation for the omission of an entire proposition, as in *وَأَنْتُمْ حِينَئِذٍ تَنْظُرُونَ* and *ye are then looking on*, where *حِينَئِذٍ* stands for *إِذْ بَلَغَتِ الرُّوحُ الْحَلْقُومَ*, at the time when the spirit has reached the throat; (β) of compensation for a governed D
word, as when the genitive is omitted after *كُلٌّ* or *بَعْضٌ*, as *كُلٌّ قَائِمٌ* for *كُلُّهُمْ قَائِمٌ* or *كُلُّ إِنْسَانٍ قَائِمٌ*; (γ) of compensation for a letter, as in *جَوَارٍ*, plural of *جَارِيَةٌ*, for *جَوَارِي* in the nominative or *جَوَارِي* in the genitive.

* The form *سَيْنِ* is used dialectically, as in the hemistich *عَلَى أَحْوَذَيْنِ اسْتَقَلَّتْ عَشِيَّةٌ*, at eve it (a bird) rose on two nimble (wings).

- A gender; viz. for the *masculine*, **زَوْنٌ** (Nom.) and **زَيْنٌ** (Gen., Acc.)*; for the *feminine*, **زَاثٌ** (Nom.) and **زَاتٌ** (Gen., Acc.).—(4) The *plurales fracti* are either diptotes or triptotes, exactly like the singular (see § 309, a).—The following is the paradigm of the declension of undefined substantives and adjectives.

TRIPTOTE OR FIRST DECLENSION.

Substantives.

B	Masc.		Fem.	
	Proper.	Common.	Proper.	Common.
	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	
N.	زَيْدٌ <i>Zèid.</i>	رَجُلٌ <i>a man.</i>	هِنْدٌ <i>Hind.</i>	جَنَّةٌ <i>a garden.</i>
G.	زَيْدٍ	رَجُلٍ	هِنْدٍ	جَنَّةٍ
Ac.	زَيْدًا	رَجُلًا	هِنْدًا	جَنَّةً
<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		
C N.	زَيْدَانِ	رَجُلَانِ	هِنْدَانِ	جَنَّتَانِ
G. Ac.	زَيْدَيْنِ	رَجُلَيْنِ	هِنْدَيْنِ	جَنَّتَيْنِ

- The existence of the form **زَانٌ** is doubtful, despite the verse **أَعْرِفُ**
وَأُنْكِرُنَا مِنْهَا الْجِيدَ وَالْعَيْنَانَا وَمَنْخَرَيْنِ أَشْبَهَا ظَبْيَانَا, *I know of her the neck, and the two eyes, and two nostrils which resemble two gazelles, in which*
D **الْعَيْنَيْنِ** and **ظَبْيَانِ** (written in rhyme **نَا**) are used instead of **الْعَيْنَيْنِ** and **ظَبْيَيْنِ**.

* The form **زَيْنٌ** is said by some to be dialectical, whilst others consider it due only to poetic license (**زُرُورَةُ الشَّعْرِ**); e.g. **وَأُنْكِرُنَا** **وَمَا ذَا تَبْتَغِي**, *and we ignore the riffraff of other (tribes)*; **وَالشُّعْرَاءُ مِنِّي وَقَدْ جَاوَزْتُ حَدَّ الْأَرْبَعِينَ**, *and what is it pray that the poets want of me, since I have already passed the limit of forty (years)?* where **الْأَرْبَعِينَ** and **آخِرِينَ** are used instead of **آخِرِينَ** and **الْأَرْبَعِينَ**.

TRIPTOTE OR FIRST DECLENSION.

A

Substantives.

	Masc.		Fem.	
	Proper.	Common.	Proper.	Common.
	<i>Plur. sanus.</i>		<i>Plur. sanus.</i>	
N.	زَيْدُونَ	...	هَيْدَاتُ	جَنَاتُ
G. Ac.	زَيْدِينَ	...	هَيْدَاتٍ	جَنَاتٍ

	<i>Plur. fract.</i>		<i>Plur. fract.</i>	
N.	زُيُودُ	رِجَالُ	هُنُودُ	جِنَانُ
G.	زُيُودٍ	رِجَالٍ	هُنُودٍ	جِنَانٍ
Ac.	زُيُودًا	رِجَالًا	هُنُودًا	جِنَانًا

B

Adjectives.

	Masc.		Fem.	
	<i>Sing.</i>			
N.	جَالِسٌ	<i>sitting.</i>	نَائِحَةٌ	<i>mourning.</i>
G.	جَالِسٍ		نَائِحَةٍ	
Ac.	جَالِسًا		نَائِحَةً	

C

Dual.

N.	جَالِسَانِ	نَائِحَتَانِ
G. Ac.	جَالِسَيْنِ	نَائِحَتَيْنِ

Plur. sanus.

N.	جَالِسُونَ	نَائِحَاتُ
G. Ac.	جَالِسِينَ	نَائِحَاتٍ

D

Plur. fract.

N.	جُلَّاسُ	نُوحٌ
G.	جُلَّاسٍ	نُوحٍ
Ac.	جُلَّاسًا	نُوحًا

A

DIPTOTE OR SECOND DECLENSION.

Substantives.

Masc.

Fem.

Sing.

N.	عُثْمَانُ 'Othmān.	زَيْنَبُ Zèinèb.
G. Ac.	عُثْمَانٍ	زَيْنَبٍ

Dual.

N.	عُثْمَانَانِ	زَيْنَبَانِ
G. Ac.	عُثْمَانَيْنِ	زَيْنَبَيْنِ

B

Plur. sanus.

N.	عُثْمَانُونَ	زَيْنَبَاتُ
G. Ac.	عُثْمَانِينَ	زَيْنَبَاتٍ

Plur. fract.

(of دِرْهَمٌ a dirham) (of جَارِيَةٌ a young woman)

N.	دَرَاهِمُ	N. G.	جَوَارٍ*
G. Ac.	دَرَاهِمٍ	A.	جَوَارِي

C

Adjectives.

Masc.

Fem.

Sing.

N.	أَسْوَدٌ black.	أَفْضَلُ more excellent.	سَوْدَاءُ black.
G. Ac.	أَسْوَدٍ	أَفْضَلٍ	سَوْدَاءٍ

Dual.

N.	أَسْوَدَانِ	أَفْضَلَانِ	سَوْدَاوَانِ
G. Ac.	أَسْوَدَيْنِ	أَفْضَلَيْنِ	سَوْدَاوَيْنِ

D

Plur. sanus.

N.	...	أَفْضَلُونَ	...
G. Ac.	...	أَفْضَلِينَ	...

* جَوَارٍ stands in the Nom. for جَوَارِي, in the Gen. for جَوَارِي (identical in form with the Acc.). See p. 235, at the end of the note.

DIPTOTE OR SECOND DECLENSION.

A

Adjectives.

	Masc.		Fem.
		<i>Plur. fract.</i>	
	(of فَقِيرٌ <i>poor</i>)		(of نَائِحَةٌ <i>mourning</i>)
N.	فَقْرَاءٌ	...	نَوَائِحٌ
G. Ac.	فَقْرَاءٌ	...	نَوَائِحٌ

REM. *a.* There are two words in Arabic, in which the final B flexional vowel of the singular affects the last vowel of the radical part of the substantive; viz. اِمْرُو, *a man*, and اِبْنِمُ, *a son*, for اِمْرًا and اِبْنَمُ, which are also used (see § 19, *d*).

Sing. Nom.	اِبْنَمُ or اِمْرُو
Gen.	اِبْنِمِ or اِمْرِي
Acc.	اِبْنَمَا or اِمْرًا

[According to ʿEn-Naḍr ibn Šomēil, as quoted by Zamahšārī, *Pāiḳ* C i. 524, فَمُ the *mouth* is also doubly declined, فَمِ, فُمُ, as هَذَا فُمُهُ and أُخْرِجَ لِسَانَهُ مِنْ فِيهِ, رَأَيْتُ فَمَهُ. Comp. Lane and Fleischer, *Kl. Schr.* I. 180. D. G.]

REM. *b.* For the comparison of the Arabic Declension with that of the other Semitic Languages see *Comp. Gr.* p. 139 *seqq.*

309. The following nouns are diptote.

D

a. Several forms of the pluralis fractus; viz.

(*a*) Quadrisyllabic plurales fracti, the first and second syllables of which have fetha and the third kësra, that is to say, the forms فَوَاعِلُ (XVI.), فَعَائِلُ (XVII.), فَعَالِلُ etc., and فَعَالِلُ etc. (I. and II. of nouns which have more than three radical letters); as بَوَاعِثُ *causes*, عَجَائِبُ *wonders*, قَنَاطِرُ *bridges*, سَلَاطِينُ *sultans*.

(*β*) Plurales fracti which end in hêmza preceded by ʿelif mêm dūda

A (أَءَ), viz. فُعَلَاءَ (XX.) and أَفْعَلَاءَ (XXI.); as حُكَمَاءَ *wise men*, أَوْلِيَاءَ *friends* (compare *b*, *a* and *c*, *β*).

(γ) Plurales fracti which end in ـٍ and ـَى, viz. فُعَالٍ (XXIII.), فُعَلَى (XXII.), and فُعَالَى (XXIV.); as عَذَارٍ *virgins*, جُرْحَى *wounded men*, أَسَارَى *prisoners*, هَدَايَا *presents* (compare *b*, *β* and *c*, *β*).

(δ) أَوَّلٌ, plur. fract. of أَوَّلٌ, and of its fem. أُولَى, *first*; آخِرٌ, plur. fract. of آخِرٌ, and of its fem. أُخْرَى, *other, another*; جَمْعٌ, plur. fract. of جَمْعَاءَ, كُتْعَاءَ, بُصْعَاءَ, بُتْعَاءَ, fem. of كُتْعٌ, etc., *all together*.

[(ε) أَشْيَاءُ, the irregular plural of شَيْءٌ (comp. XIV. 2, rem.).]

b. Various common nouns and adjectives; viz.

(*a*) Common nouns and adjectives which end in *hèmza* preceded by *êlif mèmduḍa* (أَءَ); as عَذْرَاءُ *a virgin*, بَيْضَاءُ *white* (§ 296).

C Compare *a*, *β* and *c*, *β*.

REM. This rule does not apply to cases in which the *hèmza* is *radical*, as قَرَأَ from قَرَأَ (compare § 299, rem. *c*, and § 301, rem. *e*).

(*β*) Common nouns and adjectives ending in *êlif maḵṣūra* (ـَى); as ذِكْرَى *memory*, سَكْرَى *drunken* (§ 295, *a*). Compare *a*, *γ* and *c*, *β*.

REM. Excepting those in which the *êlif maḵṣūra* is *radical*; as هُدَى *guidance* (for هُدَى, § 213).

(γ) Adjectives of the form أَفْعَلٌ (§§ 232, 16, and 234—5), of which the fem. is فُعَلَى and فُعَلَاءَ (§§ 295, *b*, and 296); as أَعْجَبُ *more wonderful*; أَحْمَرُ *red*.—But adjectives of the form أَفْعَلٌ, f. أَفْعَلَةٌ, are triptote; as أَرْمَلٌ *poor, needy, without a wife*, f. أَرْمَلَةٌ *poor, needy, without a husband, a widow*.—Substantives of this form are usually regarded as triptote, e.g. أَجْدَلٌ *a hawk*, أَخْيَلٌ *a green woodpecker*, أَرْبٌ *a hare*, أَرْمَلٌ *a humming*; but the diptote form is admissible in such as were originally adjectives, e.g. أَجْدَلٌ, أَخْيَلٌ.

REM. *a*. Some good authorities give *أَرْمَلٌ* as the masculine of *أَرْمَلَةٌ*, which would be very irregular.

REM. *b*. Adjectives of the form *أَفْعَلٌ*, when used as substantives, retain the diptote inflection; e.g. *أَدْهَمٌ* a *fetter* (properly *blackish, dun*), *أَسْوَدٌ* a *serpent* (prop. *black*), *أَبْرَقٌ* *stony land* (prop. *mottled*), *أَبْطَحٌ* a *wide, gravelly water-course*, *أَجْرَعٌ* a *tract of land without herbage*.

(δ) Adjectives of the form *فَعْلَانٌ*, of which the fem. is *فَعْلَى* B (§ 295, *a*); as *سَكْرَانٌ*, f. *سَكْرَى*, *drunken*.—But those of which the fem. is *فَعْلَانَةٌ* (§ 295, rem. *a*) are triptote; as *نَدْمَانٌ*, f. *نَدْمَانَةٌ*, a *boon companion*.—Adjectives of the form *فَعْلَانٌ* are all triptote, their fem. being formed by adding *ة* (§ 295, rem. *a*); as *عُرْيَانٌ*, f. *عُرْيَانَةٌ*, *naked*.

REM. *a*. Adjectives of the form *فَعْلَانٌ*, f. *فَعْلَانَةٌ*, are rare. The principal examples in the language are: *أَلْيَانٌ* having a large fat tail (of a sheep); *حَبْلَانٌ* *angry*; *دَخْنَانٌ* *stiflingly hot*; *سَخْنَانٌ* *hot*; C *سِفْنَانٌ* *tall and slender*; *ضَحْيَانٌ* *exposed to the sun, eating in the forenoon* (الضْحَى); *صَوْحَانٌ* and *صَوْحَانٌ* *dry, withered*; *عَلَّانٌ* *stupid, ignorant*; *قَشْوَانٌ* *thin, slender*; *مَصَّانٌ* *sucking* (sheep or cows) *out of greed, mean, vile*; *مَوْتَانٌ* *stupid, stolid*; *نَدْمَانٌ* a *boon companion*; *نَصْرَانٌ* *Christian*. Some of these, however, have also the form *فَعْلَانٌ*, *فَعْلَانٌ*, or *فَعْلَانٌ*; as *أَلْيَانٌ* and *أَلْيَانٌ*; *سَخْنَانٌ*, *سَخْنَانٌ*, or *سَخْنَانٌ*; *صَوْحَانٌ*, *صَوْحَانٌ*, or *قَشْوَانٌ*. The word *صَوْحَانٌ* may perhaps be merely a mistake for *صَوْحَانٌ* or *صَوْحَانٌ*.

REM. *b*. *فُلَانٌ* so and so, such and such a one, makes irregularly D in the feminine *فُلَانَةٌ*, [because it takes the place of a proper name (c, ζ)].

(ε) The masculine numerals as mere abstract numbers; e.g. *سِتَّةٌ أَكْثَرُ مِنْ خَمْسَةٍ بِوَاحِدٍ* 8 is the double of 4; *ثَمَانِيَةٌ ضِعْفُ أَرْبَعَةٍ* 6 is more than 5 by one.

(ζ) Distributive numerals of the forms *فَعَالٌ* and *مَفْعَلٌ* (§ 333); as *ثَنَاءٌ* and *مَثْنَى*, two by two, *ثَلَاثٌ* and *مَثْلَثٌ*, three by three.

- A (η) The grammatical paradigms formed from the root **فعل**, when used without the article as a sort of definite proper names. For example : **أَفْعُلُ صِفَةً لَا يَنْصَرِفُ** (the form) *af'al*, (used) as an adjective, is declined without *tənwin* (e.g. **أَحْمَرُ** red) ; **أَفْعُلُ إِذَا كَانَ اسْمًا نَكِرَةً** (the form) *af'al*, when it is an indefinite noun, is declined with *tənwin* (e.g. **أَفْكَلُ** tremor, **أَجْدَلُ** a hawk) ; **وَزْنُ طَلْحَةٍ وَإِصْبَعِ فَعْلَةٍ** the measure of *Talha* and *'isba'* is *fa'la* and *'if'al*. But if we
- B say **كُلُّ أَفْعُلٍ يَكُونُ صِفَةً لَا يَنْصَرِفُ**, every (word of the form) *'af'al*, which is an adjective, is declined without *tənwin*, we must employ the nunation, because **كُلُّ**, in the sense of *each, every*, requires an indefinite word after it in the genitive ; and so in other cases.

[(θ) The diminutives of all diptote nouns, as **أَسِيدٌ**, with the exception of the softened diminutives (§ 283) and of those that are derived from the distributive numerals of the form **فُعَالٌ** (§ 333), as **تُكَيْثٌ, أَحَدٌ**.]

- C c. Many proper names ; viz.

(a) Foreign names of men, as **إِبْرَاهِيمُ** Abraham, **إِسْحَاقُ** Isaac, **يُوسُفُ** Joseph, **دَاوُدُ** David ; excepting such as consist of three letters, the second of which has *ğezma* or is a *litera productionis*, as **نُوحُ** Noah, **لُوطُ** Lot.

(β) Proper names which end in *elif maḳṣūra* (compare *a*, *γ* and *b*, *β*) and *elif memdūda* (compare *a*, *β* and *b*, *α*), whether Arabic or

- D foreign ; as **يَحْيَى** John, **عَادِيَا** or **عَادِيَا** *Ādiyā*, **زَكَرِيَّا** Zachariah, **يَعْلَى** *Ya'lā*, **لَيْلَى** *Lēilā*, **سُلْمَى** *Sulmā*.

(γ) Proper names in **سَان**, whether Arabic or foreign ; as **عَطَفَانُ** *Ġaṭafān* (a tribe), **عُثْمَانُ** *Othmān*, **حِطَّانُ** *Hiṭṭān*, **سُفْيَانُ** *Sufyān*, **سُلَيْمُنُ** Solomon, **عِمْرَانُ** *Imrān* (*Amram*), [with the exception of those that were originally common nouns of the forms **فِعَالٌ** and **فِعْلَانٌ**, as **سِنَانٌ** and **رِضْوَانٌ**].

- A. more usually and correctly the form *فَعَالٍ*, and are wholly indeclinable ;
as *قَطَامٍ*, *رَقَاشٍ*, *حَدَامٍ*, *بَرَّاحٍ*, *صَلَّاحٍ*, *ظَفَّارٍ* *Zafār* (a city), *قَتَّامٍ* *the female hyæna*, *حَلَّاقٍ* *death*, *صَرَّامٍ* *war*, *أَزَامٍ* *a year of famine*.

REM. a. Words of the form *فَعَالٍ*, of which the last letter is *r*, as *جَعَّارٍ* *the female hyæna*, *حَضَّارٍ* *Ḥaḍār* (a star in the Centaur), are almost invariably indeclinable, even in the dialect of those Arabs

- B who in other cases use the form *فَعَالٍ*.

REM. b. Besides being used as proper names, the forms *فَعْلٌ* and *فَعَالٍ* are often employed as vocatives, in terms of abuse ; e.g. *يَا خُبْتُ* *O improbe !* f. *يَا خَبَّاثٌ* ; *يَا فُسَقٌ* *O sceleste !* f. *يَا فَسَاقٍ* ; *يَا لُكْعٌ* *O vilis !* f. *يَا لُكَاعٌ*.

- REM. c. In compound proper names of the class called *مُرَكَّبٌ مَزْجِيٌّ* (§ 264), the first word is usually not declined at all, and the
C second follows the diptote declension ; nom. *حَضْرَمَوْتُ*, *بَعْلَبَكْ*, *رَامَهْرَمَزْ*, gen. and acc. *حَضْرَمَوْتُ*, *بَعْلَبَكْ*, *رَامَهْرَمَزْ* *. Each word may, however, be declined separately, the second being in the genitive, and the first losing the *tênwîn* because it is defined by the second (see § 313, foll.) ; nom. *حَضْرَمَوْتُ*, *بَعْلَبَكْ*, *رَامَهْرَمَزْ*, gen. *حَضْرَمَوْتُ*, acc. *حَضْرَمَوْتُ*, etc. The proper name *مَعْدِي كَرِبٌ* admits of three
D forms, for we may say *مَعْدِي كَرِبٌ* (like *حَضْرَمَوْتُ*) ; or *مَعْدِي كَرِبٌ*, gen. and acc. *مَعْدِي كَرِبٌ* (like *حَضْرَمَوْتُ*) ; or *مَعْدِي كَرِبٌ* in all three cases (like *رَامَهْرَمَزْ*).—Proper names of men ending in *بُوَيْهٍ*, *عَمْرُوَيْهٍ*, *نِفْطَوَيْهٍ*, *سَبَبُوَيْهٍ* are wholly indeclinable ; as

* [The kunya is sometimes considered as a single compound noun.

A letter of the Prophet begins *مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ إِلَى الْمُهَاجِرِ بْنِ أَبِي أُمَيَّةَ* (Pāik i. 5), some Kōrān readers read in Sūr. cxi. *تَبَيَّنَ يَدَا أَبُو لَهَبٍ*, and well known are *أَبُو طَالِبٍ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ* and *أَبُو سَفْيَانَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ*. Compare Belāḍorī 60, last l. and Baidāwī ii. 421, l. 10. D. G.]

REM. d. Proper names, when used *indefinitely* [as is always A the case when they are employed in the dual or plural], are naturally declined with *tənwin*; as رُبُّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ لَقِيْتُهُ many an Abraham have I met; فُكِّلَ دَوْرٌ مَخْصُوصٌ بِآدَمَ وَحَوَّاءَ and each period has its peculiar Adam and Eve; and so عِمْرَانُ وَأَحْمَدُ رُبُّ عِمْرَانٍ وَأَحْمَدٍ. There is, however, a doubt as to the admissibility of the *ṣarf* in the form أَفْعَلُ.

REM. e. The أَسْبَابُ الْإِمْتِنَاعِ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ, or reasons why a noun B is debarred from taking the *tənwin*, are usually reckoned by the grammarians to be nine in number; viz. اَلْعِلْمِيَّةُ its being a proper name; اَلْوَصْفِيَّةُ its being an adjective; اَلْعُجْمَةُ its being a foreign word; اَلْمُرَكَّبُ اَلْمَرْجُوحُ its being a compound of the class اَلْمُرَكَّبُ اَلْمَرْجُوحُ; اَلتَّائِيَةُ اَللَّازِمَةُ لِفُظًا أَوْ مَعْنَى its being necessarily feminine by form or meaning; اَلْأَلْفُ وَالتَّنُونُ اَلْمُضَارِعَتَانِ لِإِلْفِي اَلتَّائِيَةِ its ending in the termination اَلْأَلْفُ, which resembles the feminine termination اَلْأَلْفُ; C اَلْكَوْنَةُ جَمْعًا كَيْسَ عَلَى زَيْتِهِ وَاحِدٌ its being a plural of a form which does not occur in the language as a singular (e.g. مَسَاجِدُ mosques, مَصَابِيحُ lamps, for there is no singular noun of the form مَفَاعِلُ or مَفَاعِيلُ); اَلْعُدْلُ عَنْ صِيغَةٍ إِلَى أُخْرَى its being turned from one form into another (as عَمْرٌ, which is مَعْدُولٌ, or transformed, from عَامِرٌ, or قَطَامٌ, which is مَعْدُولَةٌ from قَاطِمَةٌ); and اَلْزَنْ اَلْفِعْلُ its resembling in form a part of the verb. Any two or more of these causes in D combination prevent a noun from being declined with *tənwin*; e.g. (1) اَلْعِلْمِيَّةُ + the termination اَلْأَلْفُ, as عُثْمَانُ. Hence we say حَسَّانُ Hassān, if we derive this name from the radical حَسَّ; but if we derive it from حَسَنَ, it is triptote, حَسَّانُ. (2) اَلْعِلْمِيَّةُ + اَلْمُرَكَّبُ اَلْمَرْجُوحُ, as بَعْلَبُكُ. (3) اَلتَّائِيَةُ + اَلْعِلْمِيَّةُ, viz. (α) لِفُظًا وَمَعْنَى in form and meaning, as قَاطِمَةٌ; (β) لَا لِفُظًا مَعْنَى in meaning but not in form,

- A as *زَيْنَبُ* ; (γ) *لَفْظًا لَا مَعْنَى* in form but not in meaning, as *طَلْحَةُ* (which, though feminine in form, yet is the name of a man).

Except feminine proper names of the form *فَعْلٌ*, in c, γ. (4) *الْعَلَمِيَّةُ* + *وَزْنُ الْفَعْلِ*, as *يَزِيدُ*. (5) *الْعَلَمِيَّةُ* + *الْعَدْلُ*, as *عُمَرُ*. (6) *الْعَلَمِيَّةُ* + *الْعُجْمَةُ*, as *بَطْرُسُ* *Petrus*. Except the case of *نُوحٌ* and similar names in c, a. (7) *الْعَدْلُ* + *الْوَصْفِيَّةُ*, as *أَخَرُ*, which is *مَعْدُولٌ* from *أَخْرَجَ*, or *جَمْعٌ*, which is *مَعْدُولٌ* from *جَمَعَاوَاتٌ*. (8) *الْوَصْفِيَّةُ* +

- B the termination *ان*, in adjectives of the form *فَعْلَانٌ*, fem. *فَعْلَى*. (9) *الْوَصْفِيَّةُ* + *وَزْنُ الْفَعْلِ*, in adjectives of the form *أَفْعَلٌ*.

310. Nouns ending in *ى* or *ا*, for *ى* or *و* (§§ 213 and 245), which follow the first declension, and those in *ى* and *ا*, for *ى*, which follow the second (§ 309, α, γ; b, β; c, β), retain in the oblique cases the termination of the nominative, so that their declension is only *virtual* (*تَقْدِيرِيٌّ*), not expressed (*لَفْظِيٌّ*) or external (*ظَاهِرٌ*).

- C E.g. *عَصَا* for *عَصَوٌ*, *عَصَوٌ*, and *عَصَا*; *رَحَى* for *رَحَى*, *رَحَى*, and *رَحِيًّا*; *بُشْرَى* for *بُشْرَى* and *بُشْرَى*.

- 311.** Nouns ending in *ى*, for *ى* or *و* (§ 167, b, β, and the Paradigms of the Verb, Tab. XVIII.) and *ى* or *ى* (see the same Tab. and § 218), have the same termination in the nom. and gen., but in the acc. *يَا* (according to § 166, a). E.g. *غَارٍ* for *غَارَوٌ*, acc. *غَارِيًّا*; *مُرْمِيٍّ* for *مُرْمِيٍّ*, acc. *مُرْمِيًّا*; *مُغْزِيٍّ* for *مُغْزِيٍّ*, acc. *مُغْزِيًّا*; *تَمَنِّيٍّ* for *تَمَنِّيٍّ*, acc. *تَمَنِّيًّا*; *تَغْزِيٍّ* for *تَغْزِيٍّ*, acc. *تَغْزِيًّا*; *شَجِيٍّ* (verbal adj.) for *شَجِيٍّ*, acc. *شَجِيًّا*; *عَمِيٍّ* (verbal adj.) for *عَمِيٍّ*, acc. *عَمِيًّا*.

312. All plurals of the second declension, which ought regularly to end in *ى*, for *ى*, follow in the nom. the first declension instead

of the second, and substitute ـِ (for ـِي). They moreover retain, A according to § 311, the same termination in the genit., and consequently follow the first declension in that case too; but in the acc. they remain true to the second declension, and have ـَى . E.g. جَارِيَةٌ , plur. nom. and gen. جَوَارٍ , for جَوَارِي (instead of جَوَارِي), acc. جَوَارَى ; مَعْنَى , plur. nom. and gen. مَعَانٍ , for مَعَانِي (instead of مَعَانِي), acc. مَعَانَى ; صَحْرَاءَ , plur. nom. and gen. صَحَارٍ , for صَحَارِي (instead of B صَحَارِي), acc. صَحَارَى .

II. *The Declension of Defined Nouns.*

313. Undefined nouns become defined: 1. by prefixing the article الْ ; 2. (a) by adding a noun in the genitive, or (b) by adding a pronominal suffix.

[REM. Only proper names and words used as proper names are C in themselves definite (§ 309, b, η, vol. ii. § 78); if, therefore, they are not originally appellatives (as الْحَسَنُ properly *the beautiful*) they never have the article, unless they be used as generic nouns (as in رَبِّ ابْرَاهِيمَ , § 309, c, rem. d), $\text{الزَّيْدُ الْأَوَّلُ}$ *the first Zeid*.—A defined noun is called مَعْرِفَةٌ or مُعَرَّفٌ (تَعْرِيفٌ means *defining*), an undefined noun نَكِرَةٌ or مُنْكَرٌ (تَنْكِيرٌ means *leaving undefined*).]

314. If an undefined noun be defined by the article, the following D cases arise.

(a) If it belongs to the first declension, it loses the *tènwin*.

Nom.	الرَّجُلُ	الْحَسَنُ	الْمَدِينَةُ	الْمُحْصَنَةُ	الرِّجَالُ
	<i>the man.</i>	<i>El-Hasan.</i>	<i>the city.</i>	<i>the chaste (woman).</i>	<i>the men.</i>
Gen.	الرَّجُلِ	الْحَسَنِ	الْمَدِينَةِ	الْمُحْصَنَةِ	الرِّجَالِ
Acc.	الرَّجُلَ	الْحَسْنَ	الْمَدِينَةَ	الْمُحْصَنَةَ	الرِّجَالَ

REM. The final ل of the acc. disappears along with the *tènwin*.

- A (b) If it belongs to the second declension, it assumes the terminations of the first, and becomes triptote.

Nom.	الْأَسْوَدُ	السُّودَاءُ	الْأَكَابِرُ
	<i>the black (m.).</i>	<i>the black (f.).</i>	<i>the nobles.</i>
Gen.	الْأَسْوَدِ	السُّودَاءِ	الْأَكَابِرِ
Acc.	الْأَسْوَدَ	السُّودَاءَ	الْأَكَابِرَ

(c) If it be a plur. sanus fem., it loses the *tènwin*.

B	Nom.	الظُّلُمَاتُ	الْمَخْلُوقَاتُ	الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ
		<i>the darknesses.</i>	<i>the creatures.</i>	<i>the believing (women).</i>
	Gen. Acc.	الظُّلُمَاتِ	الْمَخْلُوقَاتِ	الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ

REM. a. The plur. sanus masc. and the dual undergo no change when the article is prefixed; as *الضَّارِبُونَ* *those who beat*, *الرَّجُلَانِ* *the two men*, gen. acc. *الضَّارِبِينَ*, *الرَّجُلَيْنِ*.

- REM. b. Nouns ending in *-* drop the *tènwin* and resume their original *ي*; as *الْمَعَانِي* from *رَامَ*, *الرَّامِي* from *ي*; *الْتَمَتِي* from *مَعَانٍ*, *الْمَعَانِي* from *رَامَ*, *الْجَوَارِي* from *جَوَارٍ* (see §§ 311, 312).

315. If a noun in the genitive is appended to an undefined noun, the following changes are produced.

(a) The singulars and broken plurals of both declensions are declined in the same way as if they were defined by the article (§ 314).

D	Nom.	كِتَابُ اللَّهِ	أَسْفَلُ الْأَرْضِ	رِجَالُ الْمَدِينَةِ
		<i>the book of God.</i>	<i>the lowest part of the earth.</i>	<i>the men of the city.</i>
	Gen.	كِتَابِ اللَّهِ	أَسْفَلِ الْأَرْضِ	رِجَالِ الْمَدِينَةِ
	Acc.	كِتَابَ اللَّهِ	أَسْفَلَ الْأَرْضِ	رِجَالَ الْمَدِينَةِ
	Nom.	عَجَائِبُ الْمَخْلُوقَاتِ		كُلُّ يَوْمٍ
		<i>the wonders of creation.</i>		<i>every day.</i>
	Gen.	عَجَائِبِ الْمَخْلُوقَاتِ		كُلِّ يَوْمٍ
	Acc.	عَجَائِبَ الْمَخْلُوقَاتِ		كُلَّ يَوْمٍ

REM. a. The words أَبٌ a father, أَخٌ a brother, حَمٌ a father-in-law, and less frequently هُنٌ a thing, after rejecting the tènwin, lengthen the preceding vowel.

Nom.	أَبُو, أَخُو, حَمُو, هَنُو;	for أَبٌ, etc.
Gen.	أَبِي, أَخِي, حَمِي, هَنِي;	for أَبٌ, etc.
Acc.	أَبَا, أَخَا, حَمَا, هَنَا;	for أَبٌ, etc.*

The word ذُو, the owner or possessor of a thing, which is always connected with a following substantive in the genitive, has in the gen. ذِي, in the acc. ذَا; whilst فَمٌ, the mouth (Aram. ܦܡܐ), which is used instead of فُوهُ or فَوَّهُ, makes either:

Nom.	فَمٌ,	Gen.	فَمٍ,	Acc.	فَم;
or:	فُو,		فِي,		فَا†.

REM. b. Proper names of the first declension lose their tènwin, when followed by the word ابْنٌ in a genealogical series; as مُحَمَّدٌ

* The same is the case in the other Semitic languages; see *Comp. Gr.* p. 142 seq.—In Arabic the short vowels are used dialectically, as in the verse أَبَاهُ أَقْتَدَى عَدَى فِي الْكَرَمِ وَمَنْ يَشَابِهْ أَبَهُ فَمَا ظَلَمَ *Adi has imitated his father in generosity, and whoever tries to resemble his father, does not do wrong*; where we find أَبَاهُ and أَبَهُ for أَبِيهِ and أَبَاهُ. Some of the Arabs employ the forms أَبَا, etc., in all the three cases [أَبَا being, according to some lexicographers a dial. var. of أَبٌ. *Comp.* vol. ii. § 39, a, rem. a], as in the verse إِنَّ أَبَاهَا وَأَبَا أَبَاهَا قَدْ بَلَغَا فِي الْمَجْدِ غَايَتَاهَا *verily their (the family's) father and their father's father have reached in glory their utmost limit*; where the first أَبَاهَا is the accus. after إِنَّ, and the second أَبَاهَا the genit., instead of أَبِيهَا, whilst غَايَتَاهَا stands by poetic license (in this case الْإِشْبَاعُ) for غَايَتَهَا. [The genuineness of this verse is not free from suspicion. *Comp. Nöldeke in Zeitschr. D. M. G.* xlix. 321.]

† With these latter forms [which are employed only in connexion with a following pronoun or noun in the genitive] compare in Heb. פִּי, constr. פִּי, with suffix פִּי.

- A **بُنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ خَالِدِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ**, *Muhammad, the son of Ga'far, the son of Halid, the son of Muhammad.* On the elision of the **ل** in **ابْنُ**, see § 21, *b*.

REM. *c*. Instead of **بِنْتُ**, a daughter, we may use, when a genitive follows, the form **ابْنَةُ**. [The latter was formerly preferred, except at the beginning of a sentence. The form **ابنت** occurs in the *Kor'an* (*Sūr. lxi. 12*) and often in old Mss.]

(*b*) The dual loses the termination **ن**.

- B Nom. **لَنَا مَسْجِدَا** *the two slaves of the sultan came*; **لِلَّهِ الْحَرَامَانِ** *to us belong the two holy temples of God.*

Gen. **رَوَى عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ ابْنِ طَلْحَةَ وَابْنِ قُصُومٍ** *he learned and transmitted (traditions, poems, etc.) from the two 'Abū Bèkr, (viz. 'Abū Bèkr) 'ibn Ṭalḥa and ('Abū Bèkr) 'ibn Qassūm (see § 299, rem. *h*).*

Acc. **رَأَيْتُ جَارِيَتَيْ أَبِي** *I saw the two female slaves of my father.*

- C REM. If an *ëlif* conjunctionis follows the oblique cases of the dual, the final **ي** takes a *kèsra* instead of a *gèzma*; as **مَرَرْتُ بِجَارِيَتَيِ الْمَلِكِ** *I passed by the two female slaves of the king* (see §§ 19 and 20, *c*); **الْمَنْسِمَانِ ظَفَرَا خُفَيَّيِ الْبَعِيرِ** *the two mansims are the extremities (nails) of the camel's hoofs.*

(*c*) The pluralis sanus loses the termination **ن**.

- D Nom. **جَاءَ بَنُو الْمَلِكِ** *the sons of the king came*; **مُجَرِّدُو أَسْيَافِهِمْ** *drawing their swords.*

Gen. **عِبْرَةٌ لِأُولَى الْأَلْبَابِ** *an example, or warning, for those who are possessed of intelligence* (see § 302, rem. *c*).

Acc. **رَأَيْتُ بَنَى الْمَلِكِ** *I saw the king's sons*; **كُنَّا مُوقِدِي النَّارِ** *we were kindling the fire.*

REM. If the plur. ends in **وَنَ**, acc. **يْنِ** (for **يُونَ**, **يَيْنَ**), A these terminations become, before a following gen., **وِ**; and if the genit. begins with an *êlif conjunct.*, the final **و** takes *ḍamma*, and the final **ي** *kèsra*, instead of the *gèzma*; as **مُصْطَفَوُ اللَّهِ**, **مُصْطَفَايَ اللَّهِ** (§ 20, c).—Regarding the *otiosum* which is often, though incorrectly, added to the nominal term. **وُ** and **وَوُ**, see § 7, rem. *a*.

316. If a pronominal suffix is added to an undefined noun, the B following changes take place.

(a) Triptotes and the plur. *sanus fem.* lose the *tènwin*, the dual and plur. *sanus masc.* the terminations **نِ** and **نَ**; as **كِتَابُ** *a book*, **كِتَابُهُ** *his book*; **ظُلُمَاتُ** *darkness*, **ظُلُمَاتُهَا** *its darkness*; **كِتَابَانِ** *two books*, **كِتَابَاكَ** *thy two books*; **بَنُونَ** *sons*, **بَنُوكَ** *thy sons*; **لِبَائِعِيهِ** *to its purchasers*.

(b) Before the pronominal suffix of the 1st p. sing. **يَ** (see C § 185, rem. *a*, and § 317), the final vowels of the sing., plur. *fractus*, and plur. *sanus fem.* are elided; as **كِتَابِي** *my book*, from **كِتَابُ**; **كِلَابِي** *my dogs*, from **كِلَابُ**, plur. *fract.* of **كَلْبُ**; **تَوَابِعِي** *my followers*, from **تَوَابِعُ**, plur. *fract.* of **تَابِعُ**; **جَنَاتِي** *my gardens*, from **جَنَاتُ**, plur. *sanus* of **جَنَّةُ**.

(c) If the noun ends in **ة**, this letter is changed into (or rather, resumes its original form of) **ت**; as **نِعْمَتِي** *a favour or benefit*, **نِعْمَتِي**. D

(d) If the noun ends in *êlif mobile* or *hèmza*, this letter passes before the suffixes into **وُ**, when it has *ḍamma* (Nom.), and into **يَ**, when it has *kèsra* (Gen.); as **نِسَاءُ** *women*, nom. with suffix **وُ**, *his women*, gen. **نِسَائِهِ**. But when it has *fèṭḥa* (Acc.), it remains unchanged, as acc. **نِسَاءَهُ**.

REM. Of the words mentioned in § 315, rem. *a*, **أَبُ** and **أَخُ** and

- A ^{هَمْرُ} take the suffixes thus: nom. ^{أَبُوهُ}, ^{أَبُوكَ}; gen. ^{أَبِيهِ}, ^{أَبِيكَ}; acc. ^{أَبَاهُ}, ^{أَبَاكَ}; but ^{أَخِي}, ^{أَخِي}, ^{أَخِي}, in all the three cases.—^{هَنْ} makes ^{هَنِي} or ^{هَنِكَ}; ^{هَنِيكَ} or ^{هَنِكَ}; ^{هَنَاكَ} or ^{هَنَكَ}.—^{قَمْرُ} has regularly ^{قَمِي}, ^{قَمِي}; but more usually, nom. ^{قَمُوكَ}, ^{قَمُوكَ}; gen. ^{قَمِيكَ}, ^{قَمِيكَ}; acc. ^{قَمَاهُ}, ^{قَمَاهُ}; and ^{فَمِي}, *my mouth*, in all the three cases.—^{أَبُ} is not used with suffixes.—On some dialectical varieties of ^{أَبُ} see § 315, rem. *a*, note *.
- B

APPENDIX.

The Pronominal Suffixes, which denote the Genitive.

317. The pronominal suffixes attached to nouns to denote the genitive, are exactly the same as those attached to verbs to denote the accusative (§ 185), with the single exception of the suffix of the

- C 1st p. sing., which is ^{يَ}, and not ^{نِي}.

REM. *a*. The suffix of the 1st p. sing. —, when ^{يَ} attached to a word ending in ^{إِ} *elif* ^{مَاكَسُورَا} (^{يَ}), in the long vowels ^{أَ}, ^{وَ}, ^{يَ}, or in the diphthongs ^{أَيَ} and ^{وَيَ}, becomes ^{يَ}, the *kèsra* of the original form ^{يَ} (see § 185, rem. *d*) being simply elided. Further, when the word ends in ^{يَ} or ^{يَ}, the final ^{يَ} unites with the ^{يَ} of the suffix into ^{يَ}; and when it ends in ^{وَ} or ^{وَ}, the ^{وَ} is changed into ^{يَ}, and likewise forms ^{يَ}. E.g. ^{هَوَايَ} *my love*, for ^{هَوَايَ}, from ^{هَوَايَ}; ^{خَطَايَايَ} *my sins*, for ^{خَطَايَايَ}, from ^{خَطَايَا}, plur. fract. of ^{خَطِيئَةً}; ^{غُلَامَايَ} *my two slaves*, for ^{غُلَامَانِ}, from ^{غُلَامَانِ}, nom. dual of ^{غُلَامٌ}; ^{قَاضِييَ} *my judge*, for ^{قَاضِييَ}, from ^{قَاضِييَ} (^{قَاضِييَ}), from ^{قَاضِي}; ^{مُسْلِمِييَ} *my Muslims*, for ^{مُسْلِمُوِي} or ^{مُسْلِمِييَ} (^{مُسْلِمُوِي}), from ^{مُسْلِمُونَ}, plur. sanus of ^{مُسْلِمٌ}; ^{غُلَامِييَ} *my two slaves*, for ^{غُلَامِييَ} (^{غُلَامِييَ}), from ^{غُلَامَيْنِ}, genit. dual of ^{غُلَامٌ}; ^{مُصْطَفَايَ} *my elect*, for ^{مُصْطَفَايَ} or ^{مُصْطَفَايَ} (^{مُصْطَفَايَ}), from ^{مُصْطَفَايَ}.

D

(مُصْطَفًى), from مُصْطَفَيْنَ, مُصْطَفُونَ, plur. sanus of مُصْطَفًى.—A From words like قَفَا, هَوَى, the form قَفًى, هَوًى is used dialectically instead of قَفَايَ, هَوَايَ.—On أَبٌ, أَخٌ, حَمٌ, and فُو, see § 316, rem.—[بُنًى a little son has both بُنًى and بُنًى.]

REM. b. Just as the verbal suffix نِى is sometimes shortened into ن (§ 185, rem. c), so the nominal suffix ي occasionally becomes ـ, particularly when the noun to which it is attached is in the vocative; as رَبِّ my Lord! يَا قَوْمِ O my people! [Comp. vol. ii. § 38, rem. b.]

B

REM. c. What has been said in § 185, rem. b, of the change of the damma in هُ, هُمَا, هُنَّ, into kèsra after ـى, ـي, or ـى, applies to the nominal as well as the verbal suffixes. E.g. كِتَابِهِ of his book, جَارِيَّتِهِ his two female slaves, قَاتِلِيهِ his murderers, ([before waṣl and] in verse كِتَابِهِمْ, [which is the older form] or كِتَابِهِم), etc.

[REM. d. If no ambiguity of meaning can arise, the dual before a suffix in the dual is not unfrequently replaced by the singular or the plural, as قُلُوبُهُمَا and قُلُوبُهُمَا the heart of them both.]

B. THE NUMERALS.

1. The Cardinal Numbers.

318. The cardinal numbers from one to ten are:—

	Masc.	Fem.		Masc.	Fem.	
1.	أَحَدٌ	إِحْدَى	5.	خَمْسٌ	خَمْسَةٌ	D
	وَاحِدٌ	وَاحِدَةٌ	6.	سِتٌّ	سِتَّةٌ	
2.	اِثْنَانِ	اِثْنَانِ	7.	سَبْعٌ	سَبْعَةٌ	
		ثِنْتَانِ	8.	ثَمَانٍ	ثَمَانِيَةٌ	
3.	ثَلَاثٌ	ثَلَاثَةٌ	9.	تِسْعٌ	تِسْعَةٌ	
4.	أَرْبَعٌ	أَرْبَعَةٌ	10.	عَشْرٌ	عَشْرَةٌ	

A REM. *a.* For ثَلَاثَة, ثَلَاث, we may also write ثَلَاثَة, ثَلَاث, and for ثَمَانِيَة, ثَمَانِيَة (§ 6, rem. *a*).—سِت stands, according to the Arab lexicographers, for سِت (compare § 14, *c*), and that for سِتْ. The correctness of this view is proved [as they say] by the diminutive سِتْسَة, the fraction سِتْ, a sixth, and the ordinal adj. سَادِس, sixth.

B REM. *b.* If we compare the above numerals with those of the cognate languages, it is easy to perceive their perfect identity; and, therefore, only one or two forms deserve notice here.—The Assyrian for *one* in the sing. masc. is *istin* (ܐܝܬܝܢ), apparently identical with the Heb. *אחת* in *אחת* עשר; but the fem. is *ihit* (אחת) = *אחת* (for *אחת*).—The Aram. *ܐܝܬܝܢ*, f. *ܐܝܬܝܢ*, is a contraction for *ܐܝܬܝܢ*, which may be either the equivalent of the Heb. *שנים* (for *שנים*), becoming *ש*, as in *שלג*, snow, = *שלג*, and *ן* exchanging with *ר*, as in *רצה*, to rise, = *רצה*; or, as others think, derived from the rad. *ז*, as it were the dual of *وتر* single, sole. The daghesh in the Heb. fem. *אחת* (also pronounced *אחת*) indicates the loss of the *n* in *אחת*.—The Heb. *ששה*, *ששה*, stand for *ששה* (see rem. *a*, and compare the Æth. *sēdēstū* and *sēssu*, for *sēdsū*). The Jewish Aram. form *ששת* (ששת), is identical with the Arabic; whilst in the Syriac *ܫܬ* or *ܫܬ* the original doubling has left its trace in the hard sound of the *t* (compare *ששת*).

D 319. The cardinal numbers from 3 to 10 take the *fem.* form, when the objects numbered are of the *masc.* gender; and conversely, the *masc.* form, when the objects numbered are *fem.* E.g. *رجال عشرة*, or *عشرة رجال*, ten men (lit., men, a decade, and a decade of men); or *نساء عشر*, or *عشر نساء*, ten women.

REM. *a.* The cause of this phenomenon, which also occurs in the other Semitic languages, seems to lie in the effort to give prominence to the independent substantive nature (§ 321) of the

cardinal numbers, in virtue of which they differ from the dependent A
adjectives, which follow the gender of their substantives.—That
أَرْبَعَةٌ, ثَلَاثَةٌ, etc., are really *masc.*,—and consequently ثَلَاثَةٌ, ثَلَاثَةٌ,
etc., *fem.*,—is evident from the construction of عَشْرٌ, in the sense of
ten days, either as a singular *masc.* or as a broken plur. (viz. the
implied أَيَّامٌ). We may say, for example, either الْعَشْرُ الْأَوْسَطُ مِنْ
الْعَشْرِ الْأَخِيرِ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ, *the middle ten days of Ramadān*,
the last ten days of R., or الْعَشْرُ الْأَوَّلُ وَالْأَوَّلُ, etc. See
also § 322, rem. b.

B

REM. b. An undefined number from 3 to 10 is expressed by
بِضْعٍ ([or بَضْعٌ], literally, *a part or portion*); as بَضْعُ رِجَالٍ *some*
men, بَضْعُ نِسَاءٍ *some women*, فِي بَضْعِ سِنِينَ *in a few years*. The
use of بَضْعَةٌ belongs to post-classical times; as بَضْعَةُ أَشْهُرٍ *some*
months. [Comp. vol. ii. § 99, rem.]

320. The cardinal numbers from 1 to 10 are triptote, with the
exception of the duals اِثْنَانٍ, and اِثْنَتَانٍ or ثِنْتَانٍ.—ثَمَانٍ stands for C
ثَمَانِي, and has in the genit. ثَمَانٍ, acc. ثَمَانِيًا (according to § 311).

321. The cardinal numbers from 3 to 10 are always *substantives*.
They either follow the objects numbered, and are put in apposition
with them, as رِجَالٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ, *of three men* (lit., *of men, a triad*); or they
precede them, in which case the numeral governs the other substantive
in the genitive of the plural, as ثَلَاثَةُ رِجَالٍ, *three men* (lit., *a triad of* D
men), except in the single instance of مِائَةٌ *a hundred* (see § 325).

REM. a. ثَمَانٍ has, in the construct state, nom. and gen. ثَمَانِي,
acc. ثَمَانِي (see § 320).

REM. b. If the numerals from 3 to 10 take the article, they of
course lose the *tênwîn* (§ 314, a).

REM. c. اِثْنَانٍ and اِثْنَتَانٍ are very rarely construed with the

- A. genit. sing. of the objects numbered, and then of course drop their final ن (§ 315, b); as *ثِنْتَا حَنْظَلٍ* *two colocynths*, instead of *اِثْنَانِ حَنْظَلٍ*, or simply *اِثْنَانٍ*.

REM. d. *بُضْعٌ* and *بُضْعَةٌ* always precede the objects numbered, which are in the genitive of the plur. fractus (see § 319, rem. b).

322. The cardinal numbers from 11 to 19 are:—

B	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	
11.	عَشْرَ أَحَدٍ	عَشْرَةَ إِحْدَى	15.	عَشْرَ خَمْسَةٍ	عَشْرَةَ خَمْسٍ
12.	عَشْرَ اثْنَا	عَشْرَةَ اِثْنَيْنِ	16.	عَشْرَ سِتَّةٍ	عَشْرَةَ سِتٍّ
		عَشْرَةَ ثَلَاثَيْنِ	17.	عَشْرَ سَبْعَةٍ	عَشْرَةَ سَبْعٍ
13.	عَشْرَ ثَلَاثَةٍ	عَشْرَةَ ثَلَاثٍ	18.	عَشْرَ ثَمَانِيَةٍ	عَشْرَةَ ثَمَانِيٍّ
14.	عَشْرَ أَرْبَعَةٍ	عَشْرَةَ أَرْبَعٍ	19.	عَشْرَ تِسْعَةٍ	عَشْرَةَ تِسْعٍ

- C. REM. a. Instead of *عَشْرَةَ* some of the Arabs pronounce *عَشْرَةٍ*, and the form *عَشْرَةٍ* is said to occur.—For *عَشْرَةَ ثَمَانِيٍّ* we also find *عَشْرَةَ ثَمَانِيٍّ*, [and incorrectly] *عَشْرَةَ ثَمَانٍ*, and *عَشْرَةَ ثَمَانٍ*. [In manuscripts we often find *ثمان عشرة*, which may be either of the two preceding forms, or the vulgar *ثمان عشرة*.]

REM. b. The cardinal numbers which indicate the *units* in these compounds, from 3 to 9, vary in gender according to the rule laid down in § 319; but the *ten* does not follow that rule, for it has

- D. here the form *عَشْرَ* with masculine nouns, and *عَشْرَةَ* with feminine. The same holds with regard to the undefined number, which is in this case masc. *بُضْعَةُ عَشْرٍ*, fem. *بُضْعُ عَشْرَةٍ*, *some, a few* (from 11 to 19). The objects numbered are placed after them in the *acc. sing.*

REM. c. These numerals are usually indeclinable, even when they take the article, with the exception of *اِثْنَا عَشْرَ* and *اِثْنَيْنِ*, which have in the oblique cases *اِثْنَيْنِ عَشْرَ* and *اِثْنَيْنِ عَشْرَةٍ*.

REM. *d.* The contraction of these compound numerals into *one* A word began at a very early period, as may be seen from the Aramaic dialects, and the Arab grammarians mention such forms as أَحَدَعَشَرَ. In modern times they are greatly corrupted, being pronounced, for example, in Algiers, إِتْنَاش, إِحْدَاش, تَلَاتَّاش, تِسْعَتَّاش, تَمَانَّتَّاش, سَبْعَتَّاش, سِتَّاش, خَمْسَتَّاش, أَرْبَعَتَّاش.

323. The cardinal numbers from 20 to 90 are:—

B

20. عِشْرُونَ	50. خَمْسُونَ	80. ثَمَانُونَ
30. ثَلَاثُونَ	60. سِتُّونَ	90. تِسْعُونَ
40. أَرْبَعُونَ	70. سَبْعُونَ	

REM. *a.* ثَمْنُونَ, ثَلَاثُونَ and ثَمَانُونَ may also be written ثَمْنُونَ, ثَلَاثُونَ.

REM. *b.* The cardinal numbers from 20 to 90 are both masc. and fem., and have, like the ordinary plur. *sanus* masc., وَنَ in the C nom., and يْنَ in the oblique cases. They are *substantives*, and take the objects numbered after them in the *acc. sing.*, so that they do not lose the final ن. Sometimes, however, they are construed with the genit. of the possessor, when, of course, the ن disappears, leaving in the nom. وَ, in the genit. and acc. يَ.

REM. *c.* The Hebrew and Aramaic dialects agree with the Arabic as to the form of the tens; عَشْرِينَ, etc. But the Assyrian and Æthiopic curiously coincide in employing a form in D ā (for ān); Assy. *isrā, silasā, irbā, hamsā*; Æth. *esrā, salasā, 'arbēā, hamsā*, etc.

324. The numerals which indicate numbers compounded of the units and the tens, are formed by prefixing the unit to the ten, and uniting them by the conjunction وَ, *and*; as أَحَدٌ وَعِشْرُونَ *one and twenty, twenty-one*. Both are declined; as gen. أَحَدٍ وَعِشْرِينَ, acc. أَحَدًا وَعِشْرِينَ.

- A REM. The undefined unit is in this case نَيْفٌ (lit., *excess*, *surplus*), as وَعِشْرُونَ نَيْفٌ *twenty and odd*; but بُضْعٌ and بُضْعَةٌ are also used.

325. The numerals from 100 to 900 are:—

B	100. مِائَةٌ		600. سِتُّ مِائَةٍ
	200. مِائَتَانِ		700. سَبْعُ مِائَةٍ
	300. ثَلَاثُ مِائَةٍ		800. { ثَمَانِي مِائَةٍ ثَمَانِ مِائَةٍ
	400. أَرْبَعُ مِائَةٍ		
	500. خَمْسُ مِائَةٍ		900. تِسْعُ مِائَةٍ

- C REM. *a.* For مِائَةٌ (Æth. ጠገት: *me'et*, Heb. מֵאָה, Aram. ܡܝܐ, Assy. mē) we also find مِئَةٌ [and sometimes مِأَةٌ. For مِئَةٌ we find often مِئَةٍ, and more recently مِئَةٍ. The dual مِائَتَانِ is written occasionally مِائَاتَانِ, and hence in poetry مِائَاتَانِ. D. G.] The plur. is مِئَاتٌ, مِئُونَ, or مِائِي; the forms مِئِينَ, مِئُونَ (like مِئِينَ from سَنَةٌ *a year*), and مِئِي (with the article, الْمِئِي) are rare. The strange spelling of مِائَةٌ seems to be due merely to a piece of bungling on the part of the oldest writers of the Kōr'ān. The ʾ was probably meant to indicate the vowel of the second syllable, but was inadvertently placed before, instead of after, the ʾ (5).

- D REM. *b.* The numerals from 3 to 9 are often united with مِائَةٌ into one word, as ثَلَاثُمِائَةٍ. [In this case we find often in manuscripts ثَمَانِمِائَةٍ i.e. ثَمَانِ مِائَةٍ, though the correct form is ثَمَانِي مِائَةٍ.] The regular construction ثَلَاثُ مِئِينَ, etc. (see § 321), is very rarely employed [in poetry].

REM. *c.* مِائَةٌ usually takes the objects numbered after it in the *genit. sing.*; as ثَلَاثُمِائَةٍ سَنَةٍ, مِائَتَا سَنَةٍ, مِائَةٌ سَنَةٍ.

326. The numerals from 1000 upwards are :—

A

1000. أَلْفٌ	100,000. مِائَةُ أَلْفٍ
2000. أَلْفَانِ	200,000. مِائَتَا أَلْفٍ
3000. ثَلَاثَةُ أَلْفٍ	300,000. ثَلَاثُمِائَةِ أَلْفٍ
4000. أَرْبَعَةُ أَلْفٍ	400,000. أَرْبَعُمِائَةِ أَلْفٍ
etc.	etc.
11,000. أَحَدُ عَشَرَ أَلْفًا	1,000,000. أَلْفُ أَلْفٍ
12,000. اثْنَا عَشَرَ أَلْفًا	2,000,000. أَلْفَا أَلْفٍ
13,000. ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ أَلْفًا	3,000,000. ثَلَاثَةَ أَلْفٍ أَلْفٍ
etc.	etc.

B

REM. The plur. of أَلْفٌ (Heb. אֶלֶף, Aram. אֶלְפָּא, אֶלְפִּי, C but Æth. 'elf, 10,000) is أُلُوفٌ, أَلْفٌ, and أَلْفٌ. It takes the objects numbered after it in the *genit. sing.*, as أَلْفَا دِرْهَمٍ, أَلْفُ دِرْهَمٍ, ثَلَاثَةُ أَلْفٍ دِرْهَمٍ. [The plural أَلْفٌ is only used in the combination ثَلَاثَةُ أَلْفٍ, but أَلْفٌ with all numerals from 3 to 10. In manuscripts it is often written defectively ألف (الف). The plurals أُلُوفٌ and مِئُونَ, are only employed of indefinite numbers, *thousands, hundreds.* D. G.]

327. The numerals which indicate numbers made up of thousands, D hundreds, tens, and units, may be compounded in two ways. Either (a) the thousands are put first, and followed successively by the hundreds, units, and tens, as ثَلَاثَةُ أَلْفٍ وَسَبْعُ مِائَةٍ وَاحِدٌ وَعِشْرُونَ, 3721; or (b) the order is reversed, and becomes units, tens, hundreds, thousands, as أَحَدٌ وَعِشْرُونَ وَسَبْعُمِائَةٍ وَثَلَاثَةُ أَلْفٍ.

A

2. *The Ordinal Numbers.*328. The ordinal adjectives from *first* to *tenth* are :—

	Masc.	Fem.		Masc.	Fem.
	أَوَّلٌ	أَوَّلَى the first.		سَادِسٌ	سَادِسَةٌ sixth.
	ثَانٍ	ثَانِيَةٌ second.		سَابِعٌ	سَابِعَةٌ seventh.
	ثَالِثٌ	ثَالِثَةٌ third.		ثَامِنٌ	ثَامِنَةٌ eighth.
B	رَابِعٌ	رَابِعَةٌ fourth.		تَاسِعٌ	تَاسِعَةٌ ninth.
	خَامِسٌ	خَامِسَةٌ fifth.		عَاشِرٌ	عَاشِرَةٌ tenth.

REM. a. ^{أَوَّلٌ} stands for ^{أَوَّلٌ} or ^{أَوَّلٌ}, ^{أَوَّلَى} for ^{أَوَّلَى} or ^{أَوَّلَى}, according to the superlative form ^{أَفْعَلٌ}, f. ^{فُعْلَى}, from the rad. ^{أَوَّل} or ^{وَأَل}. Its plurals are: ^{أَوَّلُونَ}, ^{أَوَّلَاتٌ}, and

C ^{أَوَّلٌ} for the masc.; ^{أَوَّلَى} (rarely ^{أَوَّلَى}) for the fem.*

* [If ^{أَوَّلٌ} is used as a noun, it takes the *tənwin*, as in the verse of the *Nakāid* (f. 182 b) quoted by Wright on the margin, ^{لَهُمْ أَوَّلٌ يَغْلُو} ^{عَلَى كُلِّ أَوَّلٍ} they have a past (or an ancestor) surpassing the past (or ancestor) of everybody else, and another *apud* Wright, *Opusc.* 106, l. 7 (where it means *ancestor*), as also in the phrase ^{مَا تَرَكَ لَهُ أَوَّلًا وَلَا} (حَدِيثًا). The fem. plur. occurs in the phrase ^{هُنَّ الْأَوَّلَاتُ دُخُولًا} ^{وَالْآخِرَاتُ خُرُوجًا} they are the first to enter, the last to leave, as plurals of ^{أَوَّلَةٌ} and ^{آخِرَةٌ}. In later times the fem. ^{أَوَّلَةٌ} is very common also as an adjective (comp. *Fleischer*, *Kl. Schr.* i. 336 *seq.*); likewise the adverb ^{أَوَّلًا} (as in ^{أَوَّلًا} ^{وَأَخِرًا}) for the correct ^{أَوَّلٌ} formerly. So it is interpreted in the phrase ^{لَقِيتُهُ عَامًا أَوَّلًا} I met him in a year before, as some say instead of ^{لَقِيتُهُ عَامًا أَوَّلًا} last year (comp. *Lane* s. v. *عام*). D. G.]

REM. *b.* ثَانٍ makes, of course, in the construct state and with A the art. الثَّانِي, ثَانِيًا; in the acc. ثَانِيًا, construct state and with the art. الثَّانِي, ثَانِي. And so with the rest; ثَالِث, etc.

REM. *c.* Instead of سَادِس the forms سَادٍ (acc. سَادِيًا) and سَاتٌ (formed directly from سِتَّة, سِتَّة) are occasionally used.—ثَالٍ, acc. ثَالِيًا, also occurs for ثَالِث [and خَامِس for خَامِث].

329. The ordinals from *eleventh* to *nineteenth* are:—

B

Masc.	Fem.
حَادِي عَشَرَ	حَادِيَّة عَشْرَة <i>eleventh</i> .
ثَانِي عَشَرَ	ثَانِيَّة عَشْرَة <i>twelfth</i> .
ثَالِث عَشَرَ	ثَالِثَة عَشْرَة <i>thirteenth</i> .
رَابِع عَشَرَ	رَابِعَة عَشْرَة <i>fourteenth</i> .
etc.	etc.

REM. These numerals are not declined, when they are un- C defined; and even if defined by the article, they remain unchanged, as الثَّالِث عَشْرَة, الثَّانِيَّة عَشْرَة. For الثَّانِي عَشَرَ and الثَّانِي عَشَرَ we may say الثَّانِي عَشَرَ and الثَّانِي عَشَرَ. Some, however, admit the inflection of the unit, when defined, as الثَّالِث عَشْرَة, الثَّانِيَّة عَشْرَة; in which case الثَّانِي عَشَرَ (الثَّانِي) is the nom. and genit., الثَّانِي عَشَرَ (الثَّانِي) the accus.

330. The ordinals from *twentieth* to *ninetieth* are identical in D form with the cardinals; as عِشْرُونَ *twentieth*, الثَّانِي عِشْرُونَ *the twentieth*. If joined to the ordinals of the units, these latter precede, and the two are united by وَ; as حَادٍ وَعِشْرُونَ *one and twentieth, twenty-first* (gen. حَادٍ وَعِشْرِينَ, acc. حَادِيًا وَعِشْرِينَ), fem. حَادِيَّة وَعِشْرُونَ. If a compound of this sort be defined, both its parts take the article; as

- A الرَّابِعَ وَالْعِشْرُونَ (acc. اَلْحَادِي وَالْعِشْرِينَ) *the twenty-first*, اَلْأَوَّلَ وَالْعِشْرُونَ *the twenty-fourth*.

[REM. Later writers use instead of these forms حَادِي عِشْرِينَ, اَلرَّابِعَ عِشْرِينَ, اَلْحَادِي عِشْرِينَ, رَابِعَ عِشْرِينَ, lit. *the first of the twenties, the fourth of the twenties*. Comp. vol. ii. § 108. D. G.]

B 3. *The remaining Classes of Numerals.*

331. The numeral adverbs, *once, twice, thrice*, etc., are capable of being expressed in two ways. (a) By the accusative of the nomen vicis (§ 219), or, if this should be wanting, of the nomen verbi; as قَاتَلَ قِتَالًا وَاحِدًا أَوْ قِتَالَيْنِ, قَامَ قَوْمَةً أَوْ قَوْمَتَيْنِ, *he rose up once or twice; he fought once or twice*. It is also permitted to use the simple cardinal numbers, the nomen verbi being understood; as اَمْتَنَّا اَثْنَتَيْنِ

- C وَأَحْيَيْتَنَا اَثْنَتَيْنِ, *thou hast given us death twice, and thou hast given us life twice*, i.e. اِحْيَاءَتَيْنِ and اِمَاتَتَيْنِ. (b) By the noun مَرَّةً, and similar words, in the accus.; as مَرَّةً *once*, مَرَّتَيْنِ *twice*, ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ, or ثَلَاثَ مِرَارٍ, *thrice*; ثَلَاثَ دَفْعَاتٍ, *thrice*; عِشْرِينَ كَرَّةً *twenty times*; تَارَةً وَآخَرَى *once and again*; etc.

332. The numeral adverbs *a first, second, third time*, etc., are D expressed either by adding the accus. of the ordinal adjective to a finite form of a verb (in which case the corresponding nomen verbi is understood); or by means of one of the words مَرَّةً, دَفْعَةً, etc., in the accus., accompanied by an ordinal adjective agreeing with it. E.g. جَاءَ ثَالِثًا (i.e. جَاءَ مَجِيئًا ثَالِثًا), or جَاءَ مَرَّةً ثَالِثَةً, *he came a third time*; جَاءَ اَلثَّالِثَ (i.e. جَاءَ اَلْمَجِيءَ اَلثَّالِثَ), or جَاءَ اَلْمَرَّةَ اَلثَّالِثَةَ, *he came the third time*.

333. The *distributive* adjectives are expressed by repeating the cardinal numbers once; or by words of the forms فُعَالٌ and مَفْعُلٌ,

either singly or repeated. E.g. جَاءَ الْقَوْمُ اِثْنَيْنِ اِثْنَيْنِ A
جَاءَ الْقَوْمُ, or جَاءُوا ثَلَاثَ ثَلَاثَ, or مَثْنَيْنِ
مَثْنَيْنِ, the people came two by two; جَاءُوا ثَلَاثَ ثَلَاثَ, or مَثْنَيْنِ
مَثْنَيْنِ, they came three by three; مَرَرْتُ بِقَوْمٍ مَثْنَيْنِ وَثَلَاثَ
فَاتَّكِحُوا مَا طَابَ لَكُمْ مِنْ party of men, (walking) by twos and threes;
فَاتَّكِحُوا مَا طَابَ لَكُمْ مِنْ الثِّسَاءِ مَثْنَيْنِ وَثَلَاثَ وَرُبَاعَ
and three and four at a time. The most common words of the forms
فُعَالٌ and مَفْعَلٌ are اَحَادٌ, وَحَادٌ, مَوْحَدٌ; ثَنَاءٌ, مَثْنَيْنِ (for مَثْنَيْنِ); ثَلَاثٌ, B
مَثْنَيْنِ; and رُبَاعٌ, مَرْبَعٌ; but the formation is admitted [by some] up
to 10 [; the best authorities mentioning only عَشَارٌ].

334. The multiplicative adjectives are expressed by nomina
patientis of the second form, derived from the cardinal numbers; e.g.
مَثْنَيْنِ twofold, double, dualized; مَثْنَيْنِ threefold, triple, triangular;
مَرْبَعٌ fourfold, square; مَخْمَسٌ fivefold, pentagonal; etc. Single or
simple is مُفْرَدٌ (nom. patient. IV.). C

335. Numeral adjectives, expressing the number of parts of
which a whole is made up, take the form فُعَالِيٌّ; as ثَنَائِيٌّ biliteral;
ثَلَاثِيٌّ trilateral, three cubits in length or height; رُبَاعِيٌّ quadrilateral,
four spans or cubits in height, a tetrastich; خَمَاسِيٌّ quinqueliteral,
five spans in height; etc.

336. The fractions, from a third up to a tenth, are expressed by D
words of the forms فُعْلٌ, فُعْلٌ, and فَعِيلٌ, pl. أَفْعَالٌ; as ثُلُثٌ, ثُلُثٌ,
ثُلُثٌ, pl. اِثْنَالِثٌ, a third; سُدُسٌ, سُدُسٌ, or سَدِيسٌ, pl. اِسْدَاسٌ,
a sixth; ثَمْنٌ, ثَمْنٌ, or ثَمِينٌ, pl. اِثْمَانٌ, an eighth.—[The form مَفْعَالٌ
is exclusively employed for a fourth مَرْبَاعٌ and a tenth مَعْشَارٌ, together
with رُبْعٌ, رُبْعٌ and عَشْرٌ, عَشْرٌ or عَشِيرٌ. According to Zamahsari, *Flüh*
ii. 659 the form رَبِيعٌ never occurs in this signification, nor, according

A to Abū Zēid (*Nawādir* 193) *حَمِيسٌ* and *ثَلَاثٌ*. D. G.] *A half* is *نِصْفٌ*, less frequently *نَصْفٌ* (vulg. *نَص*), or *نَصِيفٌ*, pl. *أَنْصَافٌ*.—The fractions above *a tenth* are expressed by a circumlocution; e.g. *ثَلَاثَةُ أَجْزَاءٍ مِنْ عِشْرِينَ جُزْأً*, *three parts out of twenty*, $\frac{3}{20}$; [*نِصْفٌ* *نِصْفٌ وَثُلُثٌ*; $\frac{2}{3}$ *نِصْفٌ وَسُدُسٌ*; $\frac{3}{4}$ *نِصْفٌ وَرُبْعٌ*; $\frac{1}{100}$ *عُشْرُ الْعُشْرِ*; $\frac{1}{20}$ *الْعُشْرُ*; $\frac{8}{15}$ *عُشْرٌ*; $\frac{5}{6}$ *نِصْفٌ وَثُلُثٌ وَنِصْفٌ عُشْرٌ*; etc.*]

B REM. The form *فُعْلٌ* occurs in the same sense in Assyrian, Heb. and Aram.; e.g. *רִבְעִי* *a third*, “*rubu*,” *רִבְעִי* *a fourth*, *חֲמִישִׁי* *a fifth*.

337. The period, at the end of which an event usually recurs, is expressed by a noun of the form *فُعْلٌ*, in the accus., either with or without the article; as *ثَلَاثًا*, or *الثَّلَاثُ*, *every third* (day, month, year, etc.); *رَبْعًا*, or *الرَّبِيعُ*, *every fourth*; etc. Synonymous with *ثَلَاثٌ* is *غَبٌّ*,

C as *حُمَى الثَّلَاثِ*, or *حُمَى الْغَبِّ*, *the tertian fever*.

C. THE NOMINA DEMONSTRATIVA AND CONJUNCTIVA.

338. We treat of the nomina demonstrativa (including the article), and the nomina conjunctiva (including the nomina interrogativa), in one chapter, because they are both, according to our terminology, pronouns, the former being the demonstrative pronouns, D the latter the relative.

1. *The Demonstrative Pronouns and the Article.*

339. The demonstrative pronouns, *أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ*, are either simple or compound.

* [On a similar expression of whole numbers by circumlocution see Goldziher in *Zeitschr. D. M. G.* xlix. 210 seqq.]

340. The simple demonstrative pronoun is ذَا, *this, that*.

A

Masc.

Fem.

Sing. ذَا

ذِي (ذِهِ, ذِي);

تِي (تِهِ, تِي).

Dual. Nom. ذَانِ (ذَانِ)

تَانِ (تَانِ).

Gen. Acc. ذَيْنِ (ذَيْنِ)

تَيْنِ (تَيْنِ).

Plur. comm. gen. أُولَئِكَ or أُولَئِكَ; أُولَئِكَ or أُولَئِكَ.

B

This simple form of the demonstrative pronoun is used to indicate a person or thing which is *near* to the speaker.

REM. a. The *u* in أُولَئِكَ and أُولَئِكَ is always *short*, *و* being merely scriptio plena. In this way أُولَئِكَ can be distinguished in verse from أُولَئِكَ, the fem. of أُولَئِكَ, *first*, in which the *u* is long. The *و* may have been inserted in order the more easily to distinguish أُولَئِكَ and أُولَئِكَ from أُولَئِكَ and أُولَئِكَ.

C

REM. b. The diminutive of ذَا is ذِيَّ, f. ذِيَّ; du. ذِيَّانِ, f. ذِيَّانِ; pl. ذِيَّاءَ, أُولَئِكَ.

REM. c. Closely connected in its origin with ذَا is another monosyllable, viz. ذُو (= Heb. דּוּ, Phœn. ذُو and ذُو, *this*) which is commonly used in the sense of *possessor, owner*. It is thus declined.

Masc.

Fem.

Sing. Nom. ذُو (ذُو)

ذَات (ذَات).

Gen. ذِي

ذَات.

Acc. ذَا

ذَات.

Du. Nom. ذَوَا

ذَوَاتَا (ذَوَاتَا).

Gen. Acc. ذَوِي

ذَوَاتِي (ذَوَاتِي).

Plur. Nom. ذَوَا (ذَوَا) or ذَوَا or ذَوَا

ذَوَات or ذَوَات or ذَوَات.

Gen. Acc. ذَوِي or ذَوِي or ذَوِي

ذَوَات or ذَوَات or ذَوَات.

D

- A The *u* in **أُولُو** and **أُولَاتُ** is always *short*, as in **أُولَى** and **أُولَاءَ**.—
The form **أَذْوَاءُ** is used as a plural of **ذُو**, when this word forms part
of the names or surnames of the kings or princes of el-Yémèn, as
أَذْوَاءُ ذُو يَزَنَ, **ذُو نَوَاسٍ**, **ذُو رُعَيْنٍ**, **ذُو الْكَلاعِ**, etc. These are called **أَذْوَاءُ**
ذَوَى, formed as if from a singular **ذَوَى**.

[REM. *d.* **كَذَا** (sometimes written **كَذَى**) *thus, so and so, so*
and so much or many, is compounded of **كَ** *as, like* and the

- B demonstrative pronoun **ذَا**. Comp. Vol. ii. § 44, *e*, rem. *d.*]

341. From the simple demonstrative pronoun are formed com-
pounds :

(*a*) By adding the pronominal suffix of the second person (**كَ**, **كِ**;
كُمَا; **كُنَّ**, **كُمُ**), either (*a*) alone, or (*β*) with the interposition of the
demonstrative syllable **لِ**.

(*b*) By prefixing the particle **هَـ**.

- C **342.** The gender and number of the pronominal suffix, appended
to the simple demonstrative pronoun, depend upon the sex and number
of the persons addressed. In speaking to a *single man*, **ذَاكَ** is used;
to a *single woman*, **ذَاكِ**; to *two persons*, **ذَاكُمَا**; to *several men*, **ذَاكُمُ**;
to *several women*, **ذَاكُنَّ**. But the form **ذَاكَ** may also be—and in fact
usually is—employed, whatever be the sex and number of the persons
spoken to; and so with the rest. In regard to their signification,
these compound forms differ from the simple pronoun in indicating a
distant object.

D	Masc.	Fem.
Sing.	ذَاكَ (ذَآئِكَ *) <i>that</i> .	ذَاكِ (vulg. ذَيْكِ).
Du. Nom.	ذَانِكَ	تَانِكَ
Gen. Acc.	ذَيْنِكَ	تَيْنِكَ
Plur. comm. gen.	أُولَـئِكَ or أُولَـكُ	أُولَـئِكَ or أُولَـكُ

* [Some say that **ذَآئِكَ** is a mispronunciation for **ذَـئِكَ**.]

REM. *a*. The *u* is short in **أُولَئِكَ** and **أُولَئِكَ**, just as in **أُولَى**, **أُولَى**, **أُولَى**, and **أُولَى** (§ 340, rem. *a*, *c*).

REM. *b*. The diminutive of **ذَلِكَ** is **ذِيَّكَ**, f. **ذِيَّكَ**, etc.

343. By inserting the demonstrative syllable **لِ** before the pronominal suffix, we get a longer form **ذَلِكَ** or **ذَلِكَ** (often written **ذَلِكَ**, § 6, rem. *a*).

	Masc.	Fem.
Sing.	ذَلِكَ <i>that</i> .	ذَلِكَ (ذَلِكَ).
Du. Nom.	ذَانِكَ	ذَانِكَ .
Gen. Acc.	ذَيْنِكَ	ذَيْنِكَ .
Plur. comm. gen.	أُولَئِكَ or أُولَئِكَ .	

REM. *a*. **ذَلِكَ** is a contraction for **ذِيْلِكَ**. In the dual, **ذَانِكَ**, **ذَانِكَ**, stand for **ذَانِكَ**, **ذَانِكَ**; and **ذَيْنِكَ**, **ذَيْنِكَ**, for **ذَيْنِكَ**, **ذَيْنِكَ**. The plur. is rare, **أُولَئِكَ** or **أُولَئِكَ** (§ 342) being generally used instead. Some authorities regard **ذَانِكَ**, **ذَانِكَ**, as the dual of **ذَلِكَ**, the second *n* being in their opinion merely corroborative.

REM. *b*. Some grammarians assert that there is a slight difference of meaning between **ذَلِكَ** and **ذَلِكَ**, the former referring in their opinion to the nearer of two distant objects, the latter to the more remote.

REM. *c*. The syllable **لِ** must not be mistaken for the preposition **لِ** (which, when united with the pronominal suffixes of the second and third persons, becomes **لِ**), but is to be viewed as a demonstrative syllable, which occurs also in the article and in the relative pronoun. See §§ 345 and 347.

REM. *d*. The diminutive of **ذَلِكَ** is **ذِيْلِكَ**, f. **ذِيْلِكَ**. [A com-

- A pound of ك and ذَلِكْ (comp. § 340, rem. d) is كَذَلِكَ so, in like manner*.]

344. The particle هَا (which has the same demonstrative force as the Latin *ce* in *hicce*) is called by the Arabs حَرْفُ اَلتَّنْبِيْهِ, the particle that excites attention. It is prefixed both to the simple demonstrative ذَا, and to the compound ذَاكَ (but not to ذَلِكْ). Before ذَا it is usually written defectively, هَذَا or هَـذَا; before ذَاكَ in full, هَـذَاكَ.

B	Masc.		Fem.	
	Sing.	هَذَا this.	هَذِي, (هَذِهِ) هَذِهِ	هَذَاتِ, هَاتَا, هَاتِي, هَاتِه.
	Du. Nom.	هَذَانِ	هَاتَانِ or هَتَانِ	
	Gen. Acc.	هَذَيْنِ	هَاتَيْنِ or هَتَيْنِ	
C	Plur. comm. gen.	هَؤُلَاءِ or هَؤُلَا	هَؤُلَاءِ or هَؤُلَا	

In like manner, هَـذَاكَ or هَذَاكَ, fem. هَـذَاكَ, هَاتَاكَ, etc.

REM. a. هَا is identical with the Aram. ܗܐ, this, as an interjection, lo! Heb. הֵן.

REM. b. In the dual some say هَذَانِ, with double n.—The diminutive of هَذَا is هَذِيَّ, f. هَاتِيَّ, pl. هَؤُلِيَّاءَ; of هَذَاكَ, هَذِيَّاكَ, pl. هَؤُلِيَّاكَ.

- D هَؤُلِيَّاكَ. [By prefixing هَا to كَذَا is formed هَـكَذَا thus.]

[REM. c. To these demonstratives belong also ذِيَّتْ وَذِيَّتْ and كَيْتْ وَكَيْتْ, thus and thus, so and so, such and such things, for which we also find ذِيَّتْ وَذِيَّتْ, ذِيَّتْ وَكَيْتْ, (rarely وَذِيَّتْ وَذِيَّتْ, and for the former وَذِيَّةً وَذِيَّةً, for the latter كَيَّْةً وَكَيَّْةً. According to some scholars there is originally a slight difference between these expressions, the former relating to what

* [A singular contraction (or modification) of كَذَلِكَ is كَاكَ used by the poet ʿġ-Šanfarā, as quoted in the *Ḥamāsa*, p. 244, l. 21.]

has been said, the latter to what has been done, as كَذَا refers to A quantity (comp. Ḥarīrī, *Durrat*, ed. Thorb. p. 99). D. G.]

345. The article أَلْ—called by the Arabs أَدَاةُ التَّعْرِيفِ *the instrument of definition*, اَلْأَلِفُ وَاللَّامُ *the ĕlif and lām*, [or حَرْفُ] لَامُ [or حَرْفُ] the *lām of definition*, or simply اللَّامُ *the lām*,—is composed of the demonstrative letter ل (see § 343, rem. c, and § 347) and the prosthetic ا, which is prefixed only to lighten the pronunciation B (هِمَزَةُ الْوَصْلِ, § 19 a, and rem. f). [It is always written in conjunction with the following word.] Though it has become determinative, it was originally demonstrative, as still appears in such words as الْيَوْمَ *to-day*, الْآنَ *now*, etc.

[REM. a. The article, if employed to indicate the genus, i.e. any individual (animate or inanimate) bearing the name, is called اَللَّامُ لِتَعْرِيفِ الْجِنْسِ, or simply اَلْجِنْسِ لَامُ, as أَهْلَكَ النَّاسَ, اَلرَّجُلُ اَلدِّينَارُ وَالدِّرْهَمُ *dīnār and dirhem bring men to perdition*, خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْمَرْأَةِ *man is better than woman*; if indicating a particular individual it is called اَللَّامُ لِتَعْرِيفِ الْعَبْدِ, or simply اَلْعَبْدِ لَامُ.] C

REM. b. Some grammarians regard the ĕlif as an integral part of the article, and say that it was originally اَلْ (with اَلْفُ الْقَطْعُ, of the same form as هَلْ, بَلْ), gradually weakened to اَلْ. But sometimes the Arabs suppress the l, saying for instance اَلْأَحْمَرُ for لَحْمَرٌ (comp. Vol. ii. § 242, footnote). D

REM. c. It is sometimes, though very rarely, used as a relative pronoun (= اَلَّذِي, § 347); as لَا يَزَالُ شَاكِرًا عَلَى اَلْمَعَّةِ *he who does not cease to be grateful for what is with him* (or for what he has), where اَلْمَعَّةُ = اَلَّذِي مَعَهُ; اَلَّذِينَ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ اَلرَّسُولُ اَللّٰهِ مِنْهُمْ; اَلَّذِينَ = اَلرَّسُولُ اَللّٰهِ *the people of whom is the Apostle of God*, where اَلَّذِينَ = اَلرَّسُولُ اَللّٰهِ *thou art not the judge*

- A *whose sentence is approved*, where $\text{الَّذِي تُرْضَى} = \text{الَّتَرْضَى}$. Compare, for example, in German, *der* = *welcher*, and our *that* for *who* and *which*.

REM. *d.* أل is [in all probability (see *Comp. Gr.* p. 114)] identical with the Hebrew art. אֵל , for אֵל . In South Arabia أَمْر was (and even still is) used for أل , but without assimilation; as $\text{لَيْسَ مِنْ أَمِيرٍ أَمْصِيَامُ}$ *fasting in journeying is not (an act) of piety*; $\text{يَرْمِي وَرَائِي بِأَمْسِهَرٍ وَأَمْسَلِمَةٍ}$ *he casts (standing) behind me with arrow and stone*; for $\text{السَّيْفِ، الصِّيَامِ، الْبِرِّ}$ and وَالسَّلَامَةِ .

2. The Conjunctive (Relative) and Interrogative Pronouns.

(a) The Conjunctive Pronouns.

346. The conjunctive pronouns are :—

(1) الَّذِي *who, which, that*; fem. الَّتِي .

(2) مَنْ *he who, she who, whoever*;

C مَا *that which, whatever*.

(3) أَيُّ *he who, whoever*; fem. أَيَّةٌ *she who, whoever*.

(4) أَيُّمَنْ *every one who, whosoever*;

أَيُّمَا *everything which, whatsoever*.

REM. أَيُّمَنْ , أَيُّمَا , أَيَّةٌ , أَيُّ , مَا , مَنْ , and their compounds, are also interrogatives, which indeed is their original signification (see § 351 and foll.). They ought therefore to be treated of first as interrogatives and then as conjunctives; but it is convenient to reverse this order, so as to connect the relatives with the demonstratives.

D 347. The conjunctive الَّذِي is compounded of the article أل , the demonstrative letter ل (see §§ 343 and 345), and the demonstrative pronoun ذَا , or هُوَ (§ 340, rem. c). When used substantively, it has

the same meaning as مَنْ, مَا, viz. *he who, that which, whoever, A whatever*; when used adjectively, it signifies *who, which, that*, and refers necessarily to a definite substantive, with which it agrees in gender, number, and case. It is declined as follows:—

	Masc.	Fem.	
Sing.	الَّذِي; الَّذِ; الَّذِي	الَّتِي; الَّتِ; الَّتِي	
	الَّذِي; الَّذِي	الَّتِي	
Du. Nom.	الَّذَانِ; الَّذَانِ	الَّتَانِ; الَّتَانِ	B
Gen. Acc.	الَّذَيْنِ; الَّذَيْنِ	الَّتَيْنِ; الَّتَيْنِ	
Plur.	الَّذِينَ; [الَّذِي];	الَّتَاتِ; الَّتَاتِ	
	الَّذِينَ; [الَّذِي] Nom.,	الَّتَاتِ; الَّتَاتِ	
	الَّذِينَ Gen. Acc.];	الَّتَاتِ; الَّتَاتِ	
	الَّذِي or الَّذِي*	الَّتَاتِ or الَّتَاتِ	C

REM. a. الَّذِي, الَّتِي, and الَّذَيْنِ are written defectively, because of their frequent occurrence, instead of الَّذِي, الَّتِي, and الَّذَيْنِ. The other forms, which are not in such constant use, generally retain the double ل of the article and the demonstrative.—The modern, vulgar form, for all numbers and genders, is الَّتِي or الَّتِي.

REM. b. The tribe of Hudèil (هُذَيْل), according to the Arab grammarians, used الَّذُون in the nom. plur. masc., الَّذَيْن in the gen. D and acc. This الَّذُون must, of course, at one time have been universally employed as the nom., الَّذَيْن being the form which belongs to the oblique cases; but gradually the latter supplanted the

* [According to as-Sabbān, as quoted by Landberg (*Nylander's Specimenschrift*, p. 30) the relative pronoun is only الَّذِي, the article sufficing to distinguish it from the prepos. إِلَى. Comp. § 340, rem. a. D. G.]

- A former, just as in modern Arabic the oblique form of the plur. *sānus*, *سِن*, has everywhere usurped the place of the direct form *سُون*. Even the sing. *الَّذِي* is an oblique form, the nom. of which ought properly to be *الَّذُو*.—The forms *الَّذَوْن*, gen. and acc. *الَّذَيْنِ*, and *الَّذُو* are also said to occur.

REM. c. *الَّذِي* was originally, as its derivation shows, a demonstrative pron., and has its precise Hebrew equivalent in *הַזֶּה*,

- B fem. *הַזֵּה*, comm. *הַזֶּה* (= *الَّذِي*). See *Comp. Gr.* p. 117.

REM. d. From *الَّذِي* are formed the diminutives *الَّذِيَّ*, *الَّذِيَّ*; du. *الَّذِيَّانِ*, *الَّذِيَّانِ*; pl. *الَّذِيَّاتِ*, *الَّذِيَّاتِ*. The forms *الَّذِيَّ*, *الَّذِيَّ*, are vulgar and incorrect.

REM. e. Instead of *الَّذِي*, some of the Arabs, especially the tribe of *Tayyī* (طَيِّ), employ *ذُو* (Heb. *זו*, Aram. *זו*, *זו*, Æth. H: *za*).

- C It is then either wholly *indeclinable*, which is more usual; as *ذُو عَنْدَهُمْ مَا كَفَانِيَا* *then enough for me of that which is with them* (of their property) *is what suffices me, for* *الَّذِي* *مِنْ* *الَّذِي* *لَأَتَّحِينَ لِلْعَظْمِ ذُو أَنَا عَارِقُهُ* *I will set to work in earnest on the bone which I am gnawing* (on the satire which I am meditating), for *الَّذِي* *عَارِقُهُ* in rhyme for *عَارِقُهُ*; *وَبِئْرِي ذُو حَفَرْتُ وَذُو طَوَيْتُ* *and my well which I dug and which*
- D *I lined* (or *cased*), for *الَّتِي* and *وَالَّتِي*; [*أَجَانِي فِي السَّمَاءِ*] *no! by Him whose residence is in heaven*, 'Aġānī xi. 25, l. 18. D. G.] or else declined as follows:—

	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	ذُو	ذَات
Gen.	ذِي	ذَاتِ (ذَات)
Acc.	ذَا	ذَاتِ (ذَات)

	Masc.	Fem.	A
Du. Nom.	ذَوَا	ذَوَاتَا	
Gen. Acc.	ذَوَى	ذَوَاتَى	
Plur. Nom.	ذَوُو	ذَوَاتُ	
Gen. Acc.	ذَوَى	ذَوَاتُ (ذَوَاتِ)	

An example of this use is بِالْفَضْلِ ذُو فَضْلِكُمُ اللَّهُ بِهِ وَالتَّكْرَامَةِ ذَاتُ أَكْرَمِكُمُ اللَّهُ بِهَا by the excellence wherewith God hath made you excel, and the honour wherewith God hath honoured you, for *ذَوَى* and *ذَوَاتَى*; [a woman in Yemèn said ('Omāra, ed. Kay, p. 147, l. 9, 11) لَا بُدَّ مِنَ اللَّهِى حَكَمَ الْأَمِيرُ ذُو بُدَّ مِنْ ذى حَكَمِ الْأَمِيرِ for you cannot but obey the decision of the Prince. D. G.]

348. The conjunctive pronouns *مَنْ* and *مَا* are indeclinable, and differ from *الَّذِى* in never being used adjectively, but always substantively, so that they correspond to the Latin *is qui, ea quæ, id quod*, Gr. *ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι*. The former (*مَنْ*) is used of beings endowed with reason, the latter (*مَا*) of all other objects. [They are either definite (*مَوْصُولٌ*) as *الَّذِى*, or indefinite (*مَوْصُوفٌ*), *مَنْ* signifying in the latter case *one who, something that*, and may also have a collective meaning *persons who, things that*, being nevertheless construed as singulars.]

REM. For the corresponding forms in the other Semitic languages see *Comp. Gr.* pp. 123—127.

349. The conjunctive pronoun *أَيُّ*, fem. *أَيَّة*, *he who, she who, whoever*, is regularly declined in the sing. according to the triptote declension, but has commonly neither dual nor plural.

REM. The Æth. has the same word, አየ: ('ay) *who? of what sort?* The corresponding Heb. vocable is אֵי, used as an adverb, *where?* in interrogative phrases אֵי, which appears in Æth. in አየተ: ('aytē) *where?* አፄ: ('ēfō) *how?* Syr. *أَيْنَ* *where?* *أَيْنَ* *who?* *أَيْنَ* *how long?* etc.

- A 350. Of **أَيُّ** and **مَنْ**, **مَا**, are compounded **أَيُّمَنْ** *he who, she who, whosoever*, **أَيَّمَا** *that which, whatsoever*. Only the first part of the compound admits of being declined; gen. **أَيُّمَنْ**, **أَيَّمَا**; acc. **أَيُّمَنْ**, **أَيَّمَا**.

(b) *The Interrogative Pronouns.*

351. It has been already stated (§ 346, rem.) that the conjunctive pronouns, with the exception of **الَّذِي**, are also interrogative, which is indeed their original signification. To them may be added **كَمْ** [and **كَيْفَ** or **كَائِنَ**], *how much* [or *many*], which are (a) interrogative, (b) according to our ideas, exclamatory, according to the Arab grammarians, enuntiative (**لِلْإِخْبَارِ**); but never conjunctive.

- REM. The interrogative **مَا** may be* shortened after prepositions into **مَ**, and is then united in writing both with those prepositions with which such a union is usual, and with those with which it is not, (though, in the latter case, it is better to keep them apart); e.g. **عَمَّا**, **عَنْ مَ**, **مِمَّا**, **فِي مَ**, **بِمَ**, **عَلَامَ**, **إِلَامَ**, (**عَنْ مَ**, **مِنْ مَ** (for **مَ**)). In such cases, the accent is transferred from **مَ** to the preceding syllable (as *bîma*, *'ilâ ma*, etc.); whence it happens that **بِمَ** and **لِمَ** are sometimes shortened in poetry into **بِمُ** and **لِمُ**. This is also the origin of **كَمْ**, for **كَمَر** or **كَمَا** (lit., *the like of what? the worth of what?*), Heb. **כִּמָּה**, **כִּמָּה**, **כִּמָּה**, Aram. **ܕܡܐ**, **ܕܡܐ** [see *Comp. Gr.* p. 125].—In pause these words are written **بِمَهُ**, **عَمَهُ**, **حَتَامَهُ**, etc. Similarly we find **فَمَهُ** for **فَمَا** *what then?* and **كَيْمَهُ** *that what? for what purpose?* as when one

* [Rather, "is usually shortened." Zamahşarî, *Fārik*, ii. 159 calls it "the commoner" form (**الْأَشْيَعُ**). The grammarians of the school of Baṣra say that it must always be shortened in prose; in poetry the *elîf* may be retained. *Comp. Fleischer, Kl. Schr.* i. 364. D. G.]

says قَصَدْتُ فَلَانًا *I went to (the house of) so and so*, to which you A
rejoin كَيْمَهُ, and the answer is كَيْ أَحْسَنَ إِلَيْهِ that *I might do him*
a kindness. [The shortening of مَا takes place also in such sen-
tences as مَرَّجَيْتَ in *what manner did you arrive?* and
مِثْلُ مَا أَنْتَ *what are you like?*]

352. The interrogative pronoun مَنْ, *who?* has the distinctions
of gender, number, and case, only when it stands alone; as if one
should say *Some one is come*, or *I have seen some one*, and another B
should ask *Who? Whom?* In this case its declension is as follows:—

	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	مَنْو	
Gen.	مَنْي	مَنْه (مَنْت).
Acc.	مَنَا	
Du. Nom.	مَنْان	مَنْتَان (مَنْتَان).
Gen. Acc.	مَنْين	مَنْتَيْن (مَنْتَيْن).
Plur. Nom.	مَنْون	
Gen. Acc.	مَنْين	مَنْات.

REM. a. Only a poet could venture to say أَتُوا نَارِي فَقُلْتُ أَنْتُمْ *they came to my fire, and I said, Who are ye?*

REM. b. The interrogative pronoun مَا *what?* is never declined
under any circumstances. D

[REM. c. From مَنْ is formed the relative adjective مَنْي, with
the article الْمَنْي (comp. Vol. ii. § 170, rem. b). The dual is
الْمَنْيَان, the plural الْمَنْيُون.]

353. The interrogative pronoun أَيُّ, fem. أَيَّة, *who?* is either
construed with a following noun in the genitive, or with a suffix, or
stands alone. In the first two cases, it loses the tènwin (§§ 315, a,
316, a, c), and, if followed by a noun, is generally masc. sing.; as

- A *أَيُّ كِتَابٍ* *ayy kitāb* which book (lit. *quid libri*)? gen. *أَيِّ كِتَابٍ*, acc. *أَيُّ كِتَابٍ*; *أَيُّ عَيْنٍ* *ayy ʿayn* which eye or fountain? *أَيُّ الْمَرَاتِينِ* *ayy al-marātīn* which of the two women? *أَيُّ النِّسَاءِ* *ayy al-nisāʾ* which of the women? [The feminine form is of rare occurrence, as *أَيَّةُ أَكْلَةٍ* *ʾayyatu ʾakl* whatever morsel (ʿl-Mubarrad 86, l. 17) and *أَيَّةُ أُنْثَى* *ʾayyatu ʾunṯā* which female? (Diw. Hudēil, n. 201, vs. 2). D. G.] In the second case, when prefixed to a fem. pronoun, it may be masc. or fem. *أَيُّنَّ* or *أَيْتَنَّ* *ayyanna* or *ayyanna* which of them? meaning women, the latter being the more common. When standing alone, or used like *مَنْ* in § 352, it has all the numbers and cases, the pausal forms being:—

Sing. masc., nom. *أَيُّ* or *أَيْ*, gen. *أَيِّ* or *أَيْ*, acc. *أَيَّا*; fem. *أَيَّة*.

Dual masc., nom. *أَيَّانُ*, gen. acc. *أَيَّيْنِ*; fem., nom. *أَيَّتَانُ*, gen. acc. *أَيَّتَيْنِ*.

Plur. masc., nom. *أَيُّونُ*, gen. acc. *أَيِّينَ*; fem. *أَيَّاتُ*.

- C In *أَيُّ* and *أَيِّ* the final vowel is said to be obscurely sounded or slurred (الرَّوْمُ).

REM. a. With the suffixes *أَيُّ* is sometimes shortened into *أَيْ*, as *أَيَّهَما* for *أَيَّهَما*, which of the two? and so in [the interrogative *أَيُّ* what? for *أَيْ* ما, as *أَيُّ تَقُولُ* what dost thou say? and] the vulgar interrogative *أَيْشُ* what? for *أَيْ شَيْءٍ*.

- REM. b. Instead of *أَيُّ* with [a following noun in the genitive or] a suffix, the more general and indefinite *أَيِّمًا* is sometimes used; D as *أَيِّمًا أَحَبُّ إِلَيْكَ هُوَ أَمْ أَنَا*, which is dearer to you, he or I? in which example *أَيِّمًا* stands for *أَيُّنَا*, which of us?

REM. c. From *أَيُّ* are formed the relative adjective *أَيِّ* from what place? (see Lane, art. *أَيُّ*, p. 134 c), and the compound *كَأَيِّ* or *كَأَيِّ* (also written *كَأَيِّ* or *كَأَيِّ*, *كَأَيِّ* or *كَأَيِّ*, *كَأَيِّ* or *كَأَيِّ*) and *كَأَيِّ* (§ 351 and Vol. ii. § 34, e, rem. d).

REM. d. See *Comp. Gr.* pp. 120—122.

[3. The Indefinite Pronouns.

A

353*. 1. The interrogative pronouns مَنْ and مَا have passed into indefinites (*Comp. Gr.* p. 125)*, with the sense of *somebody*, *something*, but are never thus employed unless with a qualificative complement (صِفَةٌ), and are therefore called مَوْصُوفَةٌ (§ 348). This complement is very rarely an adjective or participle, but usually a preposition with following genitive, as مَا لِي *something which I have*, B or an adverb as مَنْ هُنَاكَ *somebody here*, or a qualificative clause, as مَنْ قَالَ *one who says*. *Comp. Vol. ii. § 172, rem. a.*

2. The indefinite pronoun مَا is used to introduce a clause equivalent to the *masdar* or infinitive, and is in that case called مَا الْمَصْدَرِيَّةُ (Vol. ii. § 88, § 114, § 127, rem. e); hence its use in conditional clauses as مَا الشَّرْطِيَّةُ (Vol. ii. § 6), or in reference to time as مَا الدِّيُومَةِ or مَا الزَّمَانِيَّةُ (Vol. ii. § 7); if added to certain adverbial C nouns, it gives them a conditional and general signification, as the Latin termination *cunque*, e.g. أَيَّهَا *wherever*, حَيْثُمَا *wherever, whenever*, مَهْمَا *whatever*; if appended to إِنَّ, أَنَّ, كَانَ and لَكِنَّ it hinders their regimen and is therefore called مَا الْكَافَّةُ (Vol. ii. § 36, rem. d); with the same effect it is added to نَيْتَ and عَلَّ (ibid. rem. f) and to رَبَّ (Vol. ii. § 84, rem. a and b); in apposition to an indefinite noun, it has a vague intensifying force and is called مَا الْإِبْهَامِيَّةُ D (Vol. ii. § 136 a, rem. e); added to the affirmative لَ it serves to strengthen the affirmation مَا مَزِيدَةٌ لِلتَّأْكِيدِ (see an example § 361 near the end, and Vol. ii. § 36, rem. e); it is often inserted after the

* [Prym, *Diss. de enuntiationibus relativis Semiticis*, p. 100 and Fleischer, *Kl. Schr.* i. 360 seq., 706 seq. reject this theory, considering the indefinite meaning of مَنْ and مَا as the original, whence the interrogative has been derived.]

A prepositions **عَنْ**, **مِنْ** and **بِ** without affecting their regimen, and is then called **مَا الْمَزِيدَةُ** or **مَا الزَّائِدَةُ** (Vol. ii. § 70, rem. *f*). In like manner it is also put after **رُبَّ** (Vol. ii. § 84, rem. *a*) and in other cases (Vol. ii. § 90, rem.).]

3. **فُلَانٌ**, fem. **فُلَانَةٌ** (§ 309, *b*, *δ*, rem. *b*), as **كِنَايَاتٌ عَنْ أَسَامِي** **الْأَنْثَايِي**, stand for names of persons, like *ο, η δεινα, so and so, M. or N.*;
 B as **أَلَا قَاتَلَ اللَّهُ الْوَشَاةَ وَقَوْلُهُمْ فُلَانَةٌ** **ο δεινα του δεινος**, **فُلَانٌ أَبْنُ فُلَانٍ**, **أَضَحَّتْ خِلَّةٌ لِفُلَانٍ**, *O may God curse all talebearers and their saying "So and so has become a sweetheart of so and so."* Syr. **هَكِي**, fem. **هَكِيَّة**, Heb. **הָכִי**. In speaking of animals, **الْفُلَانُ** and **الْفُلَانَةُ** are employed, as **رَكِبْتُ الْفُلَانَ** *I rode on such and such a one.*—**هَنْ** a thing, and its fem. **هَنَّةٌ**, are similarly used for substantives of the class
 C **أَسْمَاءُ الْجِنْسِ** (§ 191, rem. *b*, 3, 4).—On the use of these words in the
 D vocative, see the Syntax.

III. THE PARTICLES.

354. There are four sorts of particles (**حَرْفٌ**, pl. **حُرُوفٌ**, [or **أَدَاةٌ**, pl. **أَدَوَاتٌ**]); viz., Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Interjections.

A. THE PREPOSITIONS.

355. The prepositions are called by the Arabs **حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ**, the particles of attraction, or **الْجَوَارُ** (from the sing. **الْجَارُ** or **الْجَارَةُ**), the attractives, i.e. the particles which govern the genitive. They are also named **حُرُوفُ الْخَفْضِ**, the particles of depression, and **حُرُوفُ الْإِصَافَةِ**, the particles of annexation or connection, because the

distinctive vowel of the genitive (i), and consequently the genitive A itself, is called **الْحَفْضُ** (see § 308, footnote), and because this case has its peculiar place in that connection which many prepositions with their genitives really represent (see § 358). They are divided into *separable* prepositions, i.e. those which are written as separate words, and *inseparable*, i.e. those which are always united in writing with the following noun.

356. The *inseparable* prepositions consist of *one* consonant with B its vowel. They are:—

- (a) **ب** *in, at, near, by, with, through* (Heb. Aram. **ב**, Æth. **በ**;
 ba). **بِلَا**, *without*, is a compound of **ب** with the negative **لَا**. Comp. Vol. ii. § 56, rem. c.]

(b) **ت** *by*, in swearing, as **تَاللّٰه** *by God!**

(c) **ل** *to* (sign of the Dative), *for, on account of* (Heb. Aram. **ל**, Æth. **ለ**; *la*).

(d) **و** *by*, in swearing, as **وَاللّٰه** *by God!*

C

REM. a. The damma of the suffixed pronouns of the 3d pers. **هُ، هُنَّ، هُمْ، هُمَا**, is changed after **ب** into kèsra; as **بِهِ، بِهِمَّ، بِهِمَا**. See § 185, rem. b, and § 317, rem. c. The ancient and poetic form **هُمَّ** changes either both vowels, or the first only; **بِهِمَّ** or **بِهِم**.

REM. b. The kèsra of the prep. **ل** passes before the pronominal suffixes into fèṭḥa; as **لَهُ** *to him*, **لَكُمْ** *to you*, **لَنَا** *to us*. Except the suffix of the 1st pers. sing., which absorbs the vowel of the preposition; **لِي** *to me*.

* **ت** was especially in use at Mekka. It seems to be the remnant of some word, as it is (probably of another) in **تَحِيْنَ** (= **لَاتَ حِيْنَ**) and **تَلَان** (= **الآن**). Comp. the abbreviation of **أَيُّمَنَ اللّٰه**, Vol. ii. § 62, rem. b. I take the **و** in **وَاللّٰه** and the **وَأَوْ رَبَّ** (Vol. ii. § 235) to be also remnants of words. D. G.]

forms are: مُنْذُ, مِنْذُ, مِنْدُ, and مُدْ. In the *waṣl* مُدْ usually becomes A مُدْ (§ 20, *d*), rarely مِنْدُ or مُدْ.

REM. *a*. إِلَى, عَلَى, and لَدَى, preserve before the suffixes their original pronunciation إِلَى, عَلَى, and لَدَى (compare يَلِي and يَلِي); as لَدَيْهَا, إِلَيْكُمْ, عَلَيْهِ, إِلَيْهِ. The ḍamma of the suffixes of the 3d pers. passes after the diphthong into kèsra, according to § 185, rem. *b*, and § 317, rem. *c*. The suffix of the 1st pers. sing., -ي (orig. -ي), combines with إِلَى, عَلَى, and لَدَى into إِلَيَّ, عَلَيْي, لَدَيَّ; with فِي into فِيَّ. See § 317, rem. *a*.

REM. *b*. The ن of عَنْ, مِنْ, and لَدُنْ, is doubled in connection with the suffixes of the 1st pers.; عَنِّي, مِنِّي, لَدُنِّي, [عَنَّا, etc.]. If عَنْ and مِنْ are prefixed to مَنْ and مَا, the ن is assimilated to the م in pronunciation, and the two are usually written as one word; عَمَّنْ, مِمَّنْ, عَمَّا, مِمَّا, for عَمَّنْ or مِّنْ, etc. (see § 14, *b*).

REM. *c*. When followed by the article, the prepositions مِنْ and عَلَى are occasionally abbreviated in poetry, مِنْ أَلْ being contracted into مَلْ, and عَلَى أَلْ into عَلْ; as مَلْمَالٍ, or مَلْ مَالٍ, for مِنْ أَلْمَالِ; عَلْ عَلْمَاءَ for عَلَى أَلْمَاءَ. [Comp. p. 24, note.]

359. Examples of prepositions of the second class are: أَمَامَ before (of place); بَيْنَ between, among (بَيْنَ); بَعْدَ after (بَعْدَ), dimin. رَجَاءَ or تَجَاءَ; تَحْتِ under, beneath (تَحْتِ), dimin. تَحْتِ; تَلْفَاءَ over against, opposite to; حَوْلَ round, about; خَلْفَ behind, after; دُونِ below, under, beneath, on this side of, dimin. دُونِ; عِنْدَ (also عِنْدَ, which is the modern and vulgar form, rarely عِنْدَ) with, in possession of (apud, penes, Fr. chez; [لَدِي]); عِوَضَ instead of, for; فَوْقَ above, dimin. فَوْقِ; قَبْلَ before (of time, قَبْلَ).

- A dimin. قُبَيْلٌ; قُدَّامٌ before (of place, قُدَّامٌ); وَرَاءَ behind, after, beyond; وَسْطٌ in the middle, among. These are all, as before said, the construct accusatives of nouns; such as بَيْنُ interval, حَوْلُ circumference, etc.

B. THE ADVERBS.

- 360.** There are *three* sorts of adverbs. The first class consists of *particles* of various origin, partly inseparable, partly separable; the second class of *indeclinable nouns* ending in *u*; the third class of *nouns* in the *accusative*.

361. The inseparable adverbial particles are:—

- (a) أَ, interrogative, حَرْفُ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ, the particle of questioning (num? utrum? an? Heb. אֲ); [comp. § 21, d]. The form اُ occurs dialectically, for example in هَـمَا nonne? for أَمَّا (see § 362, h), هَذَا الَّذِي, for أَذَا الَّذِي, is this he who—? [In alternative questions it is followed by أَوْ or أَمْ.]

[REM. When اُ is followed by another êlif with hêmza, an l is inserted between the two hêmzas, as اُأَنْتَ, also written أَنْتَ, but some do not do this. If the following êlif is pronounced with kësra, it is converted into ي with hêmza, as اُيِّنْكَ, اُيِّنَا.]

- D (b) سَ, prefixed to the Imperfect of the verb to express real futurity, as سَيَكْفِيكَهُمُ اللَّهُ, God will suffice thee against them. It is an abbreviation of سَوْفَ, in the end (Heb. Aram. סֹפָה, end), [and is called حَرْفُ التَّنْفِيسِ the particle of amplification].

(c) لَ, affirmative, certainly, surely. This may be (a) لَا مَجَوَابٍ, the la that corresponds to, or is the complement of, an oath, as الْقَسَمِ, by God, I will certainly do (it); وَاللَّهِ لَفَعَلَنْ, by God,

he has certainly gone out; (β) *الْلَامُ الْمَوْطِئَةُ لِلْقَسَمِ* the la that smooths A
 the way for the oath, as the first la in *لَاكُرِّمَنَّكَ* لَاكُرِّمَنَّكَ by God, if indeed you show me honour, I will certainly show you
 honour; (γ) *لَاْمُ جَوَابِ نُوْ وَلَوْ لَا* the la that corresponds to, or is the
 complement of lau (if) and lau-lā (if not), as *لَاْمُ عَلَى اللَّهِ* لَاْمُ عَلَى اللَّهِ
 if it had not been for the goodness of God towards you and His mercy, verily ye would have followed Satan;
 (δ) *لَاْمُ الْإِبْتِدَاءِ* the B
 inchoative or inceptive la, prefixed to a noun or a verb in the imperfect,
 as *لَاْمُ أَشَدُّ رَهْبَةً فِي صُدُورِهِمْ مِنْ اللَّهِ* لَاْمُ أَشَدُّ رَهْبَةً فِي صُدُورِهِمْ مِنْ اللَّهِ
 verily ye are more feared in
 their breasts than God; *لَاْمُ لِيَحْكُمَ بَيْنَهُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ* لَاْمُ لِيَحْكُمَ بَيْنَهُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ
 verily thy
 Lord will judge between them on the day of the resurrection; (ε) *الْلَامُ*
 the distinguishing la, which is prefixed to the
 predicate of *إِنَّ*, standing for *إِنَّ* (إِنَّ الْمَخَفَةَ مِنَ الثَّقِيلَةِ), [in order to
 distinguish it from the negative *إِنَّ*], as *إِنَّ كُلَّ نَفْسٍ لَّمَا عَلَيْهَا حَافِظٌ* إِنَّ
 C
 verily over every soul there is a guardian; *وَأَنْ كُنَّا عَنْ دِرَاسَتِهِمْ لَغَافِلِينَ* وَأَنْ كُنَّا عَنْ دِرَاسَتِهِمْ لَغَافِلِينَ
 but verily we were careless of their studies. [Comp. Vol. ii. § 36.]

362. The most common separable adverbial particles are the following.

(a) *أَجَلٌ* yes, certainly; confirming a previous statement, as
مَا قَامَ زَيْدٌ مَا قَامَ زَيْدٌ Zaid has come to thee, *أَجَلٌ* yes, (he has); *قَدْ أَتَاكَ زَيْدٌ*
 D
زَيْدٌ Zaid did not stand up, *أَجَلٌ* yes, (he did not); *ثَوْبٌ تَذْهَبُ* ثَوْبٌ تَذْهَبُ
 thou wilt go
 away, *أَجَلٌ* yes, (I will). But in reply to an interrogation, it is better
 to use *نَعَمْ*.

(b) *إِذَا* and *إِذْ* in the sense of lo! see! behold! *إِذَا* is used after *بَيْنَا*
 and *بَيْنَمَا*, while, and is followed by a verb stating a fact, as *بَيْنَا زَيْدٌ*
قَائِمٌ while Zaid was standing, behold, he saw 'Amr;
إِذْ رَأَى عَمْرًا

- A *إِذَا دَارَتْ مَيَاسِيرُ* *for while (there has been) adversity, lo, prosperity has come round.* *إِذَا*, called by the grammarians *إِذَا الْمَفَاجَأَةِ*, or *إِذَا الْفَجَائَةِ*, that is to say 'idā indicating something unexpected, is followed only by a nominal proposition, and refers to the same time as the preceding statement; as *خَرَجْتُ فَإِذَا زَيْدٌ بِالْبَابِ* *I went out, and lo, Zèid was at the door*; *بَيْنَمَا نَحْنُ بِمَكَانٍ كَذَا إِذَا زَيْدٌ قَدْ طَلَعَ عَلَيْنَا* *while we were in such and such a place, lo, Zèid came upon us.*

[(c) *إِذَاكَ* or *إِذَاكَ* then.]

(d) *إِذَا*, or *إِذَا*, *well then, in that case, if it be so.* See § 367, b.

A rare dialectic form is *ذَنْ*.

(e) *أَلَا* *nonne?* Compounded of *أَ* (§ 361, a) and *لَا* *not* (Heb. *הֲלֹא*). [It is very often followed by *إِنَّ* or *وَإِنَّ* : *وَإِنَّ* : *وَإِنَّ* *now surely.*]

- C [(f) *أَلَا* *nonne?* syn. of *هَلَّا*.]

(g) *أَمْ*, interrogative, *an?* *أَمْ أ* (Heb. *הֲאִם הֲ*), *utrum an?*

(h) *أَمَّا* *nonne?* Compounded of *أَ* and *مَا* *not*. Dialectic varieties are *أَمْ*, *هَمْ*, *عَمْ*, and *حَمْ* or *حَمَى*. [*أَمَّا إِنَّ* *truly, now surely.*]

[(i) *إِمَّا* or *إِمَّا* *in that case, then at least.*]

[(k) *إِنَّ* *not*, syn. of *مَا*, frequent in the Kor'an and in old poems.

- D In later times it is only used in combination with the negative *مَا* as a corroborative, *مَا إِنَّ* *not indeed* (comp. Vol. ii. § 158 and Fleischer, *Kl. Schr.* i. 448).]

[(l) *إِنَّ* *verily*, called the *lightened 'in* (إِنَّ الْمَخَفَّةُ مِنَ التَّقْيِيلَةِ) § 361, c, e), usually without government.]

(m) *إِنَّ* *certainly, surely, truly*; literally *lo! see! en, ecce* (Heb. *הִנֵּה, הִנֵּה*, Syr. *إِن*). It is joined to the *accus.* of a following noun or

pronominal suffix, but in the 1st pers. sing. *إِنِّي* is used as well as *إِنِّي* A
 (Heb. *אֲנִי*), [and in the 1st pers. pl. *إِنَّا* as well as *إِنَّا*]. The suffix *و*
 in this case often represents and anticipates a whole subsequent clause
 (*ضَمِيرُ الْقِصَّةِ* [or *ضَمِيرُ الشَّانِ*] *the pronoun of the fact*).—*إِنَّ* introduces
 the subject, and is frequently followed by *لَ* with the predicate; as
إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَكَبِيرٌ, *verily God is great*. This the grammarians regard as an
 inceptive or inchoative *la* (§ 360, c, δ), the example given standing for
لَإِنَّ اللَّهَ كَبِيرٌ, whence it is sometimes called *الْمُزْحَلْفَةُ* the *la that* B
is pushed away (from its proper place).—The form *هِنَّ* is said to occur
 in the compound *لِهِنَّ* for *لَهُنَّ*.

(n) *إِنَّمَا*, restrictive, *only* (*dumtaxat*), [*verily*]. Compounded of
مَا and *إِنَّ*.

(o) *أَيْنِ* whence? [where?] how? [when? With the signification of
whencesoever, wherever, however, whenever it is a conjunction.] C

(p) *أَيْ*, explicative, *that is*, frequently used by commentators.

(q) *إِي* yes, yea; always followed by an oath, as *إِي وَاللَّهِ* yes, by
God! This formula is sometimes shortened into *إِي اللَّهِ*, *إِي*, and
إِي وَاللَّهِ. The dialectic variety *هِي* is said to occur.—From *إِي*
 comes the vulgar *أَيُّوَهْ* [أَيُّوَهْ].

(r) *إِيَّانَ* when? Dialectically also *إِيَّانَ*. It is a conjunction D
 when it signifies *whenever*.]

(s) *أَيْنَ* where? *مِنْ أَيْنَ* whence? *إِلَى أَيْنَ* whither? *أَيْنَمَا* wherever
 (Heb. *אֵינָם* in *אֵינָם*, *אֵינָם*, *אֵינָם*).

(t) *بَلْ*, nay, nay rather, not so, on the contrary, but (Heb.
כִּלְכַּל, Phoen. *כלל*). [When it is followed by a single word it is a
 conjunction.]

(u) *بَلَى* yes, used in giving an affirmative answer to a negative

- A question, or in affirming a negative proposition; as *أَلَسْتُ بِرَبِّكَمُ قَالُوا* *am I not your Lord?* *They said, Yes, (Thou art);* *لَمْ يَقُمْ زَيْدٌ* *Zēid did not stand up,* *بَلَى* *yes, (he did).*

(v) *بَيْنَا* [and *بَيْنَمَا*] *while, whilst* (connected with the prep. *بَيْنَ* *between, among*).

(w) *ثَمَّ* [or *ثَمَّه*], in pause *ثَمَّه*, *there* (Heb. *שָׁמָּה*, *שָׁמָּה*, Syr. *ܫܡܐ*).

- B (x) *جَئِرَ*, sometimes *جَئِرَ*, *yes*.

(y) *فَقَطُ* *only, solely, merely* (lit. *and enough*).

(z) *قَدْ*, with the *Perfect*, *now, already, really (jam)*. It expresses that something uncertain has really taken place, that something expected has been realised, that something has happened in agreement with, or in opposition to, certain symptoms or circumstances; as *كُنْتُ أَرْجُو مَجِيئَهُ فَقَدْ جَاءَ*, *I was hoping that he would come, and he is*

- C *really come*; *كَانَ سَالِمًا صَحِيحًا فَقَدْ مَاتَ*, *he was hale and well, and now he is dead*. It also serves to mark the position of a past act or event as prior to the present time or to another past act or event, and consequently expresses merely our *Perf.* or *Pluperf.* With the *Imperfect* it means *sometimes, perhaps*, as *إِنَّ الْكَذُوبَ قَدْ يَصْدُقُ* *the (habitual) liar sometimes speaks the truth*, in which case it is said to be used *لِلتَّقْلِيلِ* *to express rarity or paucity*; [but also *frequency*, thus according with *رُبَّمَا* in its two acceptations*].

- D (aa) *قَطُّ* *ever*; always with the *Perfect* or *Jussive* and a *negative*, as *قَطُّ رَأَيْتَهُ قَطُّ*, or *لَمْ أَرَهُ قَطُّ*, *I have never seen him*; [or in an interrogative sentence *هَلْ رَأَيْتَهُ قَطُّ* *did you ever see him?*][†]. Rarer forms are *قَطُّ*, *قَطُّ*, *قَطُّ*, *قَطُّ* and in pause *قَطُّ*.

* [In poetry *قَدْ أَرَى* may be used for *قَدْ كُنْتُ أَرَى* *videbam*; see Nöldeke, *Delectus*, 32, l. 2; 98, l. 4. R. S.]

† [On the use of *قَطُّ* in affirmative sentences, and its vulgar use with the Future, see Fleischer, *Kl. Schr.* i. 434 seq.]

[(bb) كَذَا *thus* (§ 340, rem. d) and كَذَلِكَ *likewise* (§ 343, rem. d).] A

(cc) كَلَّا *not at all, by no means*, حَرُفُ الرَّدْعِ *the particle of repelling or averting*; as رَبِّیْ أَهَانَنِیْ كَلَّا *my Lord hath humbled or despised me; by no means.*

(dd) لَا, used (a) as negative of the future and indefinite present, and as representative of the other negatives after وَ (and), not; (β) as a prohibitive particle (*ne*), joined to the *Jussive*. It thus combines (like the Aram. לֹא, לוֹ) the significations of the Heb. לֹא and לֹא־. B

(ee) لَئِنْ, often with وَ prefixed, *but, yet*. لَئِنْ is placed only before nouns and pronominal suffixes in the *accusative*, but in the 1st pers. لَئِنَّا are used as well as لَئِنِّیْ. [When لَئِنْ is followed by a single word, it is a conjunction.]

(ff) لَمْ [in poetry also لَمَّا], negative of the *Perfect*, but always joined to the *Jussive* in the sense of the perfect, *not*.

(gg) لَمَّا *not yet*, joined to the *Jussive*. C

(hh) لَنْ, a contraction for لَا أَنْ (i.e. لَا يَكُونُ أَنْ *it will not be that—*), *not*, joined to the *Subjunctive*.

[(ii) لَوْلَا and لَوْمَا *why not?* syn. of أَلَا and هَلَا (Vol. ii. § 169).]

(kk) مَا, negative of the definite or absolute present and of the perfect, *not*.

(ll) مَتَى *when?* Heb. מָתַי. [It is also used as a conjunction, § 367, q.] D

(mm) نَعَمْ *yes* (abbreviated for نَعِمَ, *it is agreeable*), affirming any preceding statement or question; as أَقَامَ زَيْدٌ *has Zèid stood up?* نَعَمْ *yes, (he has)*; لَمْ يَقُمْ *he has not stood up*, نَعَمْ *yes, (he has not)*. Other forms are نَعِمَ, and more rarely نَعَامَ, and نَحْمَ.

[(nn) هَكَذَا *thus* (§ 344, rem. b).]

- A (oo) هَلْ, interrogative, *num? utrum?* The form أَلْ also occurs.
 (pp) هَلَّا (أَلَّا) *nonne?* Compounded of هَلْ and لَا.
 (qq) هُنَا, demonstrative, *here*; whence are derived هَاهُنَا or هَهُنَا, هُنَاكَ, and هُنَاكَ (see §§ 342—344).
 (rr) هُنَا (also هِنَا and هُنَا), demonstrative, *there* (compare Heb. הֵנָּה); whence are derived هֵנָּה, هَاهֵנָּה or هֵנָּה, هֵנָּה, and هֵנָּה.
- B .363. The same substantives of which the accusatives serve as prepositions (§ 359), can in general be used as adverbs, in which case they take the termination *u*, and are indeclinable. E.g. بَعْدُ [*yet*, mostly in negative phrases; بَعْدُ], مِنْ بَعْدُ, *afterwards*; تَحْتُ, مِنْ تَحْتُ, *beneath*; مِنْ عَلٍ *above**; فَوْقُ, مِنْ فَوْقُ, *above*; قَبْلُ, مِنْ قَبْلُ, *before*; حَيْثُ *where*, مِنْ حَيْثُ *whence*, إِلَى حَيْثُ *whither*, حَيْثُمَا *wherever*; عَوْضُ (also عَوْضُ and عَوْضُ) *ever*, joined to the Imperf. Indic., but always preceded by a negative, as لَا أَفَارُكَ عَوْضُ, *I will never leave you*; لَا غَيْرُ, in لَا غَيْرُ or لَيْسَ غَيْرُ, *nothing else, only this*; [فَحَسْبُ *enough, only*; also فَحَسْبُ].

364. The accusative is the adverbial case κατ' ἐξοχήν in Arabic.

A few of the most common examples of it are the following: أَبَدًا, referring to future time, *ever*, with a negative, *never*; أَنْفًا [*just now*, a little while ago]; أَلْبَتَّ *decidedly*, usually with a negative أَلْبَتَّ *I will not do it, decidedly*]; جَدًّا *very, very much, extremely*, placed

- D after an adjective; جَمِيعًا *together*, of two or more; خَارِجًا *outside, without*; دَاخِلًا *inside, within*; رَوِيدًا [*gently*]; شِمَالًا *to the left*, يَمِينًا *to the right*; كَثِيرًا *much*, قَلِيلًا *little*; لَيْلًا *by night*, نَهَارًا *by day*;

* [On the various forms of this phrase see ʿn-Nahhās on 'Imrulkāis Mo'all. p. 41. R. S.]

يَوْمًا *one day, once*; الْآنَ *now, at present*; الْيَوْمَ *today* (Æth. **ṡ-ṡṡ**: A *yōm*), غَدًا *tomorrow*; مَجَانًّا *gratis* (Aram. **ܡܝܚܢ**); مَعًا *together*; etc. To the same class belong the following adverbs:

[(a) بَيْدَ *except, but*.]

(b) حِينَ *when* (lit., *at the time of*—).

(c) رُبَّمَا [often, but more usually] *sometimes; perhaps*; lit., *O the quantity of that which*— (رُبَّ = Heb. **רַב**); [comp. Vol. ii. § 84, rem. c]. B

(d) رَيْثًا, رَيْثًا, *whilst, during*.

(e) سَوْفَ, prefixed to the Imperf. to indicate real futurity (see § 361, b); lit., *in the end*.

(f) لَا سِيَّمَا, and, with the omission of the negative, سِيَّمَا, *above all, especially, particularly*; lit., *there is not the equal or like of*—. Rarer forms are لَا سِيَّمَا and لَا سِيَّمَا.

(g) كَيْفَ *how?* *

C

[(h) لَا مَحَالَةَ *most certainly*; lit., *there is no avoiding of it*, and therefore also construed with مِنْ like its synonym بَدَّ.]†

(i) وَحْدَ, used only in connection with pronominal suffixes, as وَحْدَهُ *he alone*, وَحْدَهُم *they alone*. It is etymologically = יָחַד, but in sense = בָּדַד in לְבַדָּם, לְבַדָּהּ.

[Here too may be mentioned the adverbial expressions بَيْتَ بَيْتَ lit., *tent to tent* or *house to house* in هُوَ جَارِي بَيْتَ بَيْتَ *he is my next-door neighbour*; شَتَاتَ شَتَاتَ *every morning and evening*; *in*

* [On the derivation of كَيْفَ see a conjecture of Fleischer's, *Kl. Schr.* i. 381, footnote.]

† [(لَا ذَا جَرٍّ and لَا ذَا جَرَمٍ), *verily, truly*, seems to be compounded of لَا *nay* and the verb جَرَّمَ *it is decided* (comp. Fleischer, *Kl. Schr.* i. 449 seq.) D. G.]

A *sundry parties*. The rule is that when two nouns are made one, they lose their *tênwîn* and become indeclinable, ending in *fetha*, as *خُمْسَة* *عَشْر*. In like manner are to be explained *بَيْنَ بَيْنَ* *between good and bad*, *حَيْضَ بَيْضَ* *straitness*. D. G.]

REM. a. In *أَمْسَ*, *yesterday*, Heb. *אִמְשָׁ*, the *kèsra* is not the mark of the genitive, but merely a light vowel, added to render the pronunciation more easy. We may also say *بِأَلَامِ* and *الْأَمْسَ*.

B Some of the Arabs used *مُدَّ أَمْسَ* instead of *أَمْسَ*, *since yesterday*.

REM. b. *لَيْتَ*, *utinam, would that—!* and *عَلَّ* or *لَعَلَّ*, *perhaps*, seem to be, not nouns in the accusative, but *verbs*. They are construed with the accusative, and take pronominal suffixes; as *لَيْتِي* *would that I—!* (rarely *لَيْتِكَ*, etc.; *لَعَلِّي* *perhaps I—* (rarely *لَعَلَّكَ*, etc.—Dialectically, however, *لَعَلَّ* governs the genitive. The word has several rarer forms, viz. *عَنَّ*, *أَنَّ*, *لَعَنَّ*

C *رَعَنَّ*, and *رَعَلَّ*, *لَوَنَّ*, *لَآنَنَّ*, *لَغَنَّ*.

C. THE CONJUNCTIONS.

365. The conjunctions (which the Arab grammarians call, according to their different significations, *حُرُوفُ الَّتِطَفِ* [or *الَّتِطَاطِفِ*] *connective particles*, or *حُرُوفُ الشَّرْطِ* *conditional particles*, etc.) are, D like the prepositions and adverbs, either separable or inseparable.

366. The inseparable conjunctions are :—

(a) *وَ* (*حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ*), which connects words and clauses as a simple co-ordinative, and (*Æth.* *ⲱ* : *wa*, Heb. Aram. *ו*, *ו*).

(b) *فَ* (*حَرْفُ تَرْتِيبٍ*, or more exactly *حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ*), *particle of classification or gradation*, which sometimes unites single words, indicating that the objects enumerated immediately succeed or are

closely behind one another; but more usually connects two clauses, A showing either that the latter is immediately subsequent to the former in time, or that it is connected with it by some internal link, such as that of cause and effect. It may be rendered *and so*, *and thereupon*, *and consequently*, *for*, although in this last sense **فَإِنَّ** is more usually employed. In conditional sentences, **فَ** is used to separate the apodosis from the protasis, like the German *so*; and it also invariably introduces the apodosis after the disjunctive particle **أَمَّا**.*

[REM. The conjunctions **وَ** and **فَ** may be preceded by the B interrogative particle **أَ**; thus **أَوَلَا** means *nonne?* **أَفَلَا** *nonne igitur?*]

(c) **لِ**. This may be (a) **لَا مَرَّ الْأَمْرِ** *the li of command*, which is usually prefixed to the 3d pers. sing. of the Jussive, to give it an imperative sense, as **لِيَطِبْ قَلْبُكَ** *let thy heart be at ease*. When preceded by **وَ** or **فَ**, the *kèsr* is usually dropped, as **فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا لِي** *therefore let them hearken unto me, and believe in me*. Or it may be (β) **الْأَمْرُ النَّاصِبَةُ** *the li which governs the verb in the C Subjunctive of the Imperfect*, signifying *that, so that, in order that*, as **تُبْ لِيَغْفِرَ لَكَ اللَّهُ** *repent, that God may forgive thee*. This latter **لِ** is identical with the preposition **لِ** (§ 356, c), used **لِلتَّعْلِيلِ** to indicate the purpose for which, or the reason why, a thing is done; and hence the Arab grammarians take it to stand in all cases for the fuller **لِأَنَّ** or **بِأَنَّ**.

367. The most common separable conjunctions are:—

D

(a) **إِذَا** *when, since*, of past time, and prefixed either to a nominal or a verbal proposition. [Compound **إِذَا مَا** *whenever*.]

* [Sometimes in old poetry, e.g. *Hamāsa* 74, l. 9, *Ṭabarī* i. 852, l. 10, and very often in later prose, the apodosis is also introduced by **فَ** after **بِأَنَّ** *when*. D. G.]

A (b) إِذَا *when*, usually denoting future time and implying a condition, in which case it is always prefixed to a verbal proposition. Both of these conjunctions, as well as إِذَّا (§ 362, d), are connected with the obsolete noun إِذ, *time*, the genitive of which occurs, for example, in حَيْثُ at that time, يَوْمَ on that day. Compare Heb. וְכֵן and וְכֵן, Bibl. Aram. וְכֵן, Æth. ደጽ ዘ: *now*, ማጽ ዘ: *when?* [Compound إِذَا مَا *whenever.*]

B [(c) أَمْ or, as syn. of أَوْ in alternative questions.]

(d) أَمَّا, followed by ف, *as for, as regards*; e.g. أَمَّا السَّيْفِينَةُ فَكَانَتْ لِمَسَاكِينٍ يَعْمَلُونَ فِي الْبَحْرِ *as for the ship, it belonged to poor men who worked on the sea.* The form أَيْمًا also occurs. Used twice or oftener, it corresponds to the Greek μὲν—δὲ.

(e) أَنْ *that, so that, in order that (ut), that (quod).* A dialectic variety is عَنْ. Compounds: كَأَنَّ *as it were, as if*; لَأَنَّ *that, in order that, because*; see g. Further: أَلَّا *that not (ut non, ne, quod non)*, comp. of أَنْ and لَا (see § 14, b); لَيْلَا *in order that not (ideo ne)*.—Like فِي in Heb. and ὅτι in Gr., أَنْ also serves to introduce direct quotations (أَنَّ الْمَفْسِرَةَ *the explicative 'an*), as تَلَكُمُ أَنْ تَلَكُمُ *and it shall be proclaimed to them, That is Paradise*; even an Imperative, as خُذْهَا إِنِّي أَنْ أَشَارْتُ إِلَيْهَا *she made a sign to me meaning Take her.*

(f) إِنْ [and إِمَّا, conditional particle] (حَرْفُ شَرْطٍ) *if*, dialectically هِنْ *although (etsi)*, sometimes written وَإِنْ or وَإِنْ, to distinguish it from وَإِنْ *and if*, and hence called إِنْ الْوَصْلِيَّةُ; compounded with ل (§ 361, c), لَئِنْ *verily if, if indeed*; Aram. לֵּן, ܠܝܢ; Æth. ስጦ: 'ema; Heb. לֵּן.—إِلَّا, compounded of إِنْ and لَا, (α) *if not*, in which case it stands for a whole clause; (β) حَرْفُ اِسْتِثْنَاءٍ (exceptive particle), *unless*,

saving, except, but*, with a preceding negative, only. Heb. לְכֹל־עַל־כֵּן, A
Aram. ܠܟܠܥܠܟܝܢ; Æth. ከአ: ('allā) but.—إِذَا, rarely إِذَا [or إِذَا],
compounded of إِنْ and مَا; . . . وَمَا . . . وَمَا, or . . . أَوْ . . . إِذَا,
either — or —.

(g) أَنَّ that (quod). It is followed by a noun or pronominal suffix
in the accus., but in the 1st pers. أَنَا, أَنْتَى are used as well as أَنْتِي,
أَنَا. The suffix ي in this case often represents and anticipates a whole
subsequent clause (صَمِيرُ الشَّأْنِ, or صَمِيرُ الْقِصَّةِ, the pronoun of the story B
or fact). See § 362, m.—Compounds: كَأَنَّ as it were, as if; لِأَنَّ
because. See e.

(h) أَوْ or (vel, sive). Heb. וְ, Syr. ܐܘ.

(i) (فُمَّتْ, فُمَّرْ, ثُمَّتْ) ثُمَّ, then, thereupon, next; a حَرْفٌ
تَرْتِيبِ (§ 366, b), connecting words and clauses, but implying succession
at an interval. [In genealogical statements ثُمَّ is often used (like the
German *und zwar*) to indicate a transition from the general to the C
more special, e.g. حُدَيْفَةُ الذُّبْيَانِيِّ ثُمَّ الْفَزَارِيُّ, *Hudðifa of the tribe of*
Dubyān and of the subdivision Fazāra.] Connected with it is the
adverb ثُمَّ (§ 362, w).

(k) حَتَّى till, until, until that, so that; identical with the pre-
position, § 358, b. [On its sense of *even*, see Vol. ii. § 52, rem. c.]

[(l) عِنْدَمَا when (syn. of لَمَّا).]

(m) كَيْ (حَرْفٌ تَعْلِيلٍ, a particle assigning the motive or reason) D
in order that, with the Subjunctive.—Compounds: لِكَيْ in order that,
كَيْلَا in order that not.

* إِلَّا أَنْ and غَيْرَ أَنْ are very often used in the sense of *but* =
لَكِنْ. D. G.]

- A (n) لَمَّا (also لَمَّا أَنْ after, when (postquam), [as, since (quoniam)], with the *Perfect*. [لَمَّا is also syn. with لَوْلَا unless, especially after the verbs that signify to beseech. D. G.]
- (o) لَوْ, hypothetical particle, if (Heb. לוֹ).—Compounds: لَوْتָ, لَوْتָ, لَوْتָ, if not, [لَوْتָ even though].
- (p) مَا الدَّيْمُومَةِ مَا, mā denoting duration), as long as, with the *Perfect*.
- B [(q) مَا مَتِّمٌ and مَا مَتِّمٌ (§ 362, II) when, whenever.]

D. THE INTERJECTIONS.

368. The interjections are called by the Arabs **أَصَوَاتٌ**, *sounds* or *tones*. Some of those most commonly in use are: **أَ** or **آ** (أَلْفُ التَّدَايِ),

- [illegible]

- A REM. c. From **وَي** (to which suffixes may be appended, as **وَيْكَ** *woe to thee!*) are formed the interjectional nouns **وَيْحٌ** and **وَيْلٌ**, whence we can say, for example, **وَيْحٌ لِّزَيْدٍ**, **وَيْحًا لِّزَيْدٍ**, **وَيْحَ زَيْدٍ**, **وَيْلًا لَهُ**, **وَيْلًا لَهُ**, **وَيْلَ لَهُ**, **وَيْحَهُ**, **وَيْحَكَ**, etc. The expression **وَيْلٌ لِّإِمَّةٍ** or **وَيْ لِّإِمَّةٍ** is contracted into **وَيْلِمِهِ**, usually written thus in one word.—Rarer interjectional nouns are **وَيْبٌ**, **وَيْسٌ**, and **وَيْخٌ**.
- B REM. d. [Many interjections have, by origin or use, a certain verbal force and are called therefore **أَسْمَاءُ الْأَفْعَالِ**, that is, they are either originally Imperatives, as **هَاتِ** *give here* (§ 45, rem. d), or equivalent to Imperatives (comp. Vol. ii. § 35, b, δ, rem. b), and, in some cases, admitting its construction and inflection. Accordingly] some of the Arabs decline **هَلُمَّ** like an Imperative; e.g. sing. fem. **هَلِّمِي**, dual **هَلِّمَيَا**, plur. masc. **هَلِّمُوا**, fem. **هَلِّمْنَ** (compare the Gothic *hiri*, du. *hirjats*, pl. *hirjith*).—**هَيَّ** takes the suffix of the 2nd pers., **هَيْكَ**, or **هَيْكِ**, and is said to form a dual and plur., **هَيَّا**, **هَيَّوَا**.—**هَآ** may be joined with the pronominal suffixes of the second person, in which case it is equivalent to the Imperative of **أَخَذَ**; as **هَآكِهَا** *take her!* Or a hêmza may be substituted for the **ك**, and the word declined as follows: sing. m. **هَآءُ**, f. **هَآءِ**; dual **هَآؤُمَا**, pl. m. **هَآؤُمْ**, f. **هَآؤُنَّ**; as **هَآؤُمْ أَقْرَبُوا كِتَابِيَهٗ**, *take, read my book*. Other varieties are: **هَآ** (like **هَبْ**), f. **هَآيِ**, etc.; **هَآءِ** (like **رَامِ**), f. **هَآءِي**, etc.; and **هَآءِكَ**, f. **هَآءِكِ**, etc.

PARADIGMS
OF THE
VERBS.

A

FIRST OR SIMPLE FORM

TABLE I. ACTIVE.

<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>				
		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Jussive.</i>	<i>Energ. I.</i>	<i>Energ. II.</i>
B	Sing. 3. m. قَتَلَ	يَقْتُلُ	يَقْتُلُ	يَقْتُلْ	يَقْتُلَنَّ	يَقْتُلُنْ
	f. قَتَلَتْ	تَقْتُلُ	تَقْتُلُ	تَقْتُلْ	تَقْتُلَنَّ	تَقْتُلُنْ
	2. m. قَتَلْتَ	تَقْتُلُ	تَقْتُلُ	تَقْتُلْ	تَقْتُلَنَّ	تَقْتُلُنْ
	f. قَتَلْتِ	تَقْتُلِينَ	تَقْتُلِي	تَقْتُلِي	تَقْتُلِنَّ	تَقْتُلُنْ
	1. c. قَتَلْتُ	أَقْتُلُ	أَقْتُلْ	أَقْتُلْ	أَقْتُلَنَّ	أَقْتُلُنْ
C	Dual. 3. m. قَتَلَا	يَقْتُلَانِ	يَقْتُلَا	يَقْتُلَا	يَقْتُلَانِ	...
	f. قَتَلَا	تَقْتُلَانِ	تَقْتُلَا	تَقْتُلَا	تَقْتُلَانِ	...
	2. c. قَتَلْتُمَا	تَقْتُلَانِ	تَقْتُلَا	تَقْتُلَا	تَقْتُلَانِ	...
	Plur. 3. m. قَتَلُوا	يَقْتُلُونَ	يَقْتُلُوا	يَقْتُلُوا	يَقْتُلُنَّ	يَقْتُلُنْ
	f. قَتَلْنَ	يَقْتُلْنَ	يَقْتُلْنَ	يَقْتُلْنَ	يَقْتُلْنَنَّ	...
D	2. m. قَتَلْتُمُ	تَقْتُلُونَ	تَقْتُلُوا	تَقْتُلُوا	تَقْتُلُنَّ	تَقْتُلُنْ
	f. قَتَلْتُنَّ	تَقْتُلْنَ	تَقْتُلْنَ	تَقْتُلْنَ	تَقْتُلْنَنَّ	...
	1. c. قَتَلْنَا	نَقْتُلُ	نَقْتُلْ	نَقْتُلْ	نَقْتُلَنَّ	نَقْتُلُنْ
	<i>N. Ag.</i>	<i>N. Verbi.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>			
			<i>Simple.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>	
	Sing. m. قَاتِلْ	قَتْلُ	Sing. 2. m. أَقْتُلْ	أَقْتُلَنَّ	أَقْتُلُنْ	
	f. قَاتِلِيْهٖ		f. أَقْتُلِيْ	أَقْتُلِنَّ	أَقْتُلُنْ	
			Dual. 2. c. أَقْتُلَا	أَقْتُلَانِ	...	
			Plur. 2. m. أَقْتُلُوا	أَقْتُلُنَّ	أَقْتُلُنْ	
			f. أَقْتُلْنَ	أَقْتُلْنَنَّ		

OF THE STRONG VERB.

A

TABLE II. PASSIVE.

<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>				
	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Jussive.</i>	<i>Energ. I.</i>	<i>Energ. II.</i>
Sing. 3. m. قُتِلَ	يُقْتَلُ	يُقْتَلُ	يُقْتَلُ	يُقْتَلَنَّ	يُقْتَلْنُ
f. قُتِلَتْ	تُقْتَلُ	تُقْتَلُ	تُقْتَلُ	تُقْتَلَنَّ	تُقْتَلْنُ
2. m. قُتِلْتَ	تُقْتَلُ	تُقْتَلُ	تُقْتَلُ	تُقْتَلَنَّ	تُقْتَلْنُ
f. قُتِلْتِ	تُقْتَلِينَ	تُقْتَلِي	تُقْتَلِي	تُقْتَلَنَّ	تُقْتَلْنِ
1. c. قُتِلْتُ	أُقْتَلُ	أُقْتَلُ	أُقْتَلُ	أُقْتَلَنَّ	أُقْتَلْنُ
Dual. 3. m. قُتِلَا	يُقْتَلَانِ	يُقْتَلَا	يُقْتَلَا	يُقْتَلَانَّ	...
f. قُتِلْتَا	تُقْتَلَانِ	تُقْتَلَا	تُقْتَلَا	تُقْتَلَانَّ	...
2. c. قُتِلْتُمَا	تُقْتَلَانِ	تُقْتَلَا	تُقْتَلَا	تُقْتَلَانَّ	...
Plur. 3. m. قُتِلُوا	يُقْتَلُونَ	يُقْتَلُوا	يُقْتَلُوا	يُقْتَلْنَ	يُقْتَلُونَ
f. قُتِلْنَ	يُقْتَلْنَ	يُقْتَلْنَ	يُقْتَلْنَ	يُقْتَلْنَ	...
2. m. قُتِلْتُمْ	تُقْتَلُونَ	تُقْتَلُوا	تُقْتَلُوا	تُقْتَلْنَ	تُقْتَلُونَ
f. قُتِلْتُنَّ	تُقْتَلْنَ	تُقْتَلْنَ	تُقْتَلْنَ	تُقْتَلْنَ	...
1. c. قُتِلْنَا	نُقْتَلُ	نُقْتَلُ	نُقْتَلُ	نُقْتَلَنَّ	نُقْتَلْنُ

Nom. Pat. Sing. m. مَقْتُولٌ f. مَقْتُولَةٌ

Other Forms of the Perf., Impf., and Imper. Act., and the N. Verbi. D

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>Imperat.</i>	<i>N. Verbi.</i>
Sing. 3. m. جَلَسَ	يَجْلِسُ	اجْلِسْ	جُلُوسٌ
رَفَعَ	يَرْفَعُ	ارْفَعْ	رَفْعٌ
فَرَّقَ (2. m. فَرَّقَتْ)	يَفْرُقُ	افْرِقْ	فَرْقٌ
حَسَّنَ (2. m. حَسَّنَتْ)	يَحْسُنُ	احْسَنْ	حُسُونَةٌ
			حَسَانَةٌ

A

TABLE III. DERIVED FORMS

	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Active Perf.	قَتَلَ	قَاتَلَ	أَقْتَلَ	تَقَتَّلَ	تَقَاتَلَ
Imperf.	يُقَتِّلُ	يُقَاتِلُ	يُقْتَلُ	يَتَقَتَّلُ	يَتَقَاتِلُ
Imperat.	قَتِّلْ	قَاتِلْ	أَقْتِلْ	تَقَتَّلْ	تَقَاتِلْ
B N. Ag.	مُقَتِّلٌ	مُقَاتِلٌ	مُقْتَلٌ	مُتَقَتِّلٌ	مُتَقَاتِلٌ
N. Verbi.	تُقَتِّلُ	قِتَالٌ	إِقْتَالٌ	تَقْتُلُ	تَقَاتُلُ
	تَقْتِلُهُ	مُقَاتِلُهُ			
Passive Perf.	قُتِلَ	قُوتِلَ	أُقْتِلَ	تُقْتَلُ	تُقُوتَلُ
Imperf.	يُقْتَلُ	يُقَاتَلُ	يُقْتَلُ	يَتَقَتَّلُ	يَتَقَاتَلُ
C Nom. Pat.	مُقْتَلٌ	مُقَاتَلٌ	مُقْتَلٌ	مُتَقَتَّلٌ	مُتَقَاتَلٌ

TABLE IV. THE QUADRI-

ACTIVE.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Perf.	قَمَطَرَ	تَقَمَطَرَ	اِقْمَنْطَرَ	اِقْمَطَرَ
D Imperf.	يَقْمِطِرُ	يَتَقَمَطِرُ	يَقْمَنْطِرُ	يَقْمَطِرُ
Imperat.	قَمِطِرْ	تَقَمِطِرْ	اِقْمَنْطِرْ	اِقْمَطِرْ
N. Ag.	مَقْمِطِرٌ	مَتَقَمِطِرٌ	مَقْمَنْطِرٌ	مَقْمَطِرٌ
N. Verbi.	قَمِطَرَةٌ	تَقَمِطِرُ	اِقْمَنْطَارٌ	اِقْمِطَرَارٌ
	قَمِطَارٌ			

OF THE STRONG VERB.

A

VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
اِنْقَتَلَ	اِقْتَتَلَ	اِقْتَلَّ	اِسْتَقْتَلَ	اِقْتَالَ
يَنْقَتِلُ	يَقْتَتِلُ	يَقْتَلُّ	يَسْتَقْتِلُ	يَقْتَالُ
اِنْقَتِلْ	اِقْتَتِلْ	اِقْتَلْ	اِسْتَقْتِلْ	اِقْتَالَ B
مُنْقَتِلٌ	مُقْتَتِلٌ	مُقْتَلٌ	مُسْتَقْتِلٌ	مُقْتَالٌ
اِنْقَتَالٌ	اِقْتَتَالٌ	اِقْتِلَالٌ	اِسْتَقْتَالٌ	اِقْتِلَالٌ

اُنْقَتِلَ	اُقْتَتِلَ	اُسْتُقْتِلَ	C
يُنْقَتَلُ	يُقْتَتَلُ	يُسْتَقْتَلُ	
مُنْقَتَلٌ	مُقْتَتَلٌ	مُسْتَقْتَلٌ	

LITERAL VERB.

PASSIVE.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	D
Perf.	قُمِطِرَ	تُقْمِطِرَ	اُقْمِطِرَ	اُقْمِطِرَ	
Imperf.	يُقْمِطِرُ	يَتَقْمِطِرُ	يُقْمِطِرُ	يُقْمِطِرُ	
N. Pat.	مَقْمِطَرٌ	مَتَقْمِطَرٌ	مَقْمِطَرٌ	مَقْمِطَرٌ	

A

TABLE V. a. FIRST FORM OF THE

ACTIVE.

<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>				
		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Jussive.</i>	<i>Energ. I.</i>	<i>Energ. II.</i>
B	Sing. 3. m. مَدَّ	يَمْدُ	يَمْدُ	يَمْدُ	يَمْدَنَّ	يَمْدَنَّ
	f. مَدَّتْ	تَمْدُ	تَمْدُ	تَمْدُ	تَمْدَنَّ	تَمْدَنَّ
	2. m. مَدَدْتُ	تَمْدُ	تَمْدُ	تَمْدُ	تَمْدَنَّ	تَمْدَنَّ
	f. مَدَدْتِ	تَمْدَيْنِ	تَمْدِي	تَمْدِي	تَمْدَنَّ	تَمْدَنَّ
	1. c. مَدَدْتُ	أَمْدُ	أَمْدُ	أَمْدُ	أَمْدَنَّ	أَمْدَنَّ
C	Dual. 3. m. مَدَّا	يَمْدَانِ	يَمْدَا	يَمْدَا	يَمْدَانِ	...
	f. مَدَّتَا	تَمْدَانِ	تَمْدَا	تَمْدَا	تَمْدَانِ	...
	2. c. مَدَدْتُمَا	تَمْدَانِ	تَمْدَا	تَمْدَا	تَمْدَانِ	...
D	Plur. 3. m. مَدُّوا	يَمْدُونَ	يَمْدُوا	يَمْدُوا	يَمْدَنَّ	يَمْدَنَّ
	f. مَدَدْنَ	يَمْدُنَّ	يَمْدُنَّ	يَمْدُنَّ	يَمْدُنَّ	...
	2. m. مَدَدْتُمْ	تَمْدُونَ	تَمْدُوا	تَمْدُوا	تَمْدَنَّ	تَمْدَنَّ
	f. مَدَدْتُنَّ	تَمْدُنَّ	تَمْدُنَّ	تَمْدُنَّ	تَمْدُنَّ	...
	1. c. مَدَدْنَا	نَمْدُ	نَمْدُ	نَمْدُ	نَمْدَنَّ	نَمْدَنَّ

D

*N. Ag.**N. Verbi.**Imperative.*

			<i>Simple.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>
Sing. m.	مَدَّ	مَدَّ	اُمْدُدْ	اُمْدَدَنَّ	اُمْدَدَنَّ
	f. مَدَّةً		f. [اُمْدِدِي]	اُمْدَدَنَّ	اُمْدَدَنَّ
			Dual. 2. c. [اُمْدَدَا]	اُمْدَدَانِ	...
			Plur. 2. m. [اُمْدُدُوا]	اُمْدَدَنَّ	اُمْدَدَنَّ
			f. اُمْدَدْنَ	اُمْدَدَنَّ	...

VERBUM MEDIÆ RAD. GEMINATÆ.

A

PASSIVE.

<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>				
	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Jussive.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>
Sing. 3. m. مَدَّ	يُمَدُّ	يُمَدَّ	يُمَدَّ	يُمَدَّنْ	يُمَدَّنْ
f. مَدَّتْ	تُمَدُّ	تُمَدَّ	تُمَدَّ	تُمَدَّنْ	تُمَدَّنْ
2. m. مَدَدْتَ	تُمَدُّ	تُمَدَّ	تُمَدَّ	تُمَدَّنْ	تُمَدَّنْ
f. مَدَدْتَ	تُمَدِّينَ	تُمَدِّي	تُمَدِّي	تُمَدَّنْ	تُمَدَّنْ
1. c. مَدَدْتُ	أُمَدُّ	أُمَدَّ	أُمَدَّ	أُمَدَّنْ	أُمَدَّنْ
Dual. 3. m. مَدَّا	يُمَدَّانِ	يُمَدَّا	يُمَدَّا	يُمَدَّانِ	...
f. مَدَّتَا	تُمَدَّانِ	تُمَدَّا	تُمَدَّا	تُمَدَّانِ	...
2. c. مَدَدْتُمَا	تُمَدَّانِ	تُمَدَّا	تُمَدَّا	تُمَدَّانِ	...
Plur. 3. m. مَدُّوا	يُمَدُّونَ	يُمَدُّوا	يُمَدُّوا	يُمَدَّنْ	يُمَدَّنْ
f. مَدَدْنَ	يُمَدُّونَ	يُمَدُّونَ	يُمَدُّونَ	يُمَدُّونَ	...
2. m. مَدَدْتُمْ	تُمَدُّونَ	تُمَدُّوا	تُمَدُّوا	تُمَدَّنْ	تُمَدَّنْ
f. مَدَدْتُنَّ	تُمَدُّونَ	تُمَدُّونَ	تُمَدُّونَ	تُمَدُّونَ	...
1. c. مَدَدْنَا	نُمَدُّ	نُمَدَّ	نُمَدَّ	نُمَدَّنْ	نُمَدَّنْ
<i>Nom. Pat.</i> Sing. m. مَمْدُودٌ, f. مَمْدُودَةٌ.					

D

Other forms of the Perf., Imperf., Jussive, and Imperat. Act.

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>Jussive.</i>	<i>Imperat.</i>
Sing. . . .	. . .	يُمَدُّ or يُمَدَّ	مَدَّ or مَدِّ
3. m. قَرَّ	يَقِرُّ	يَقِرَّ, يَغِرَّ, or يَقِرِّ	قِرْ, اِقِرْ, or فِرْ
مَلَّ { (2. m.) (مَلِلْتُ) }	يَمَلُّ	يَمَلَّ, يَمِلَّ, or يَمَلِّ	مَلَّ, اَمَلَّ, or مَلِّ

A TABLE V. *b*. DERIVED FORMS OF THE VERBUM
MEDIÆ RAD. GEMINATÆ.

	III.	IV.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	X.
Active Perf.	مَادَّ	أَمَدَّ	تَمَادَّ	اِنْفَلَّ	اِمْتَدَّ	اِسْتَمَدَّ
	or مَادَّ		or تَمَادَّ			
Imperf.	يُمَادُّ	يُمَدُّ	يَتَمَادُّ	يَنْفَلُّ	يَمْتَدُّ	يَسْتَمَدُّ
B	or يُمَادُّ		or يَتَمَادُّ			
Imperat.	مَادِّ	أَمَدِّ	تَمَادِّ	اِنْفَلِّ	اِمْتَدِّ	اِسْتَمَدِّ
		or أَمَدِّ			or اِمْتَدِّ	or اِسْتَمَدِّ
N. Ag.	مُهَادِّ	مُهَدِّ	مُتَمَادِّ	مُنْفَلِّ	مُهْتَدِّ	مُسْتَمَدِّ
	or مِهَادِّ		or مِتَمَادِّ			
N. Verbi.	مِدَادٌ	إِمْدَادٌ	تِمَادٌ	اِنْفِلَالٌ	اِمْتِدَادٌ	اِسْتِمْدَادٌ
C	مُهَادَّةٌ or مِهَادَّةٌ		or تِمَادٌ			
Passive Perf.	مُودِدَّ	أُمِدَّ	تُمُودِدَّ	اُنْفَلَّ	اُمْتَدَّ	اُسْتَمَدَّ
Imperf.	يُمَادُّ	يُمَدُّ	يَتَمَادُّ	يَنْفَلُّ	يَمْتَدُّ	يَسْتَمَدُّ
	or يُمَادُّ		or يَتَمَادُّ			
N. Pat.	مُهَادِّ	مُهَدِّ	مُتَمَادِّ	مُنْفَلِّ	مُهْتَدِّ	مُسْتَمَدِّ
	or مِهَادِّ		or مِتَمَادِّ			

D The remaining forms present no irregularity ; e.g.

	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>Imperat.</i>	<i>N. Ag. et Pat.</i>	<i>N. Verbi.</i>
II. Act.	مَدَّ	يَمِدُّ	مَدِّ	مَمِدِّ	تَمِيدٌ
Pass.	مُدِّ	يُمَدُّ		مَمَدِّ	
V. Act.	تَمَدَّدَ	يَتَمَدَّدُ	تَمَدَّدِ	مُتَمَدَّدِ	تَمَدَّدٌ
Pass.	تَمَدَّدَ	يَتَمَدَّدُ		مُتَمَدَّدِ	

TABLE VI. VERBUM PRIMÆ RAD. HEMZATÆ.

A

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Active Perf.	أَثَّرَ أَسَّرَ	أَثَّرَ	أَثَّرَ	أَثَّرَ	تَأَثَّرَ	تَوَأَثَّرَ or تَأَثَّرَ
Imperf.	يَأْثُرُ يَأْسُرُ	يُؤَثِّرُ	يُؤَاثِرُ	يُؤَثِّرُ	يَتَأَثَّرُ	يَتَوَأَثَّرُ or يَتَأَثَّرُ
Imperat.	اؤْثِرْ ايسِرْ	أَثِّرْ	أَثِّرْ	أَثِّرْ	تَأَثِّرْ	تَوَأَثِّرْ or تَأَثِّرْ B
N. Ag.	أَسْرٌ	مُؤَثِّرٌ	مُؤَاثِرٌ	مُؤَثِّرٌ	مُتَأَثِّرٌ	مُتَوَأَثِّرٌ or مُتَأَثِّرٌ
N. Verbi.	أَسْرٌ	تَأْثِيرٌ	إِثَارٌ	إِثَارٌ	تَأَثَّرٌ	تَوَأَثَّرٌ or تَأَثَّرٌ

مُؤَاثِرَةٌ

Passive Perf.	أُسِّرَ	أُثِّرَ	أُؤَثِّرَ	أُؤَثِّرَ	تُؤَثِّرَ or تُؤَثِّرَ	تُؤَوَثِّرَ or تُؤَثِّرَ C
Imperf.	يُوسَرُ	يُؤَثَّرُ	يُؤَاثَرُ	يُؤَثَّرُ	يُتَأَثَّرُ	يُتَوَأَثَّرُ or يُتَأَثَّرُ
N. Pat.	مَأْسُورٌ	مُؤَثَّرٌ	مُؤَاثَرٌ	مُؤَثَّرٌ	مُتَأَثَّرٌ	مُتَوَأَثَّرٌ or مُتَأَثَّرٌ

	Perf.	Imperf.	Imperat.	N. Ag. et Pat.	N. Verbi.
VIII. Act.	اِثْتَرُ	يَاثُرُ	اِثْرُ	مُؤَثِّرٌ	اِثْتَارٌ D
Pass.	اُؤْثِرَ	يُؤَثَّرُ		مُؤَثَّرٌ	
X. Act.	اِسْتَاثِرَ	يَسْتَاثِرُ	اِسْتَاثِرْ	مُسْتَاثِرٌ	اِسْتِثَارٌ
Pass.	اُسْتُؤْثِرَ	يُسْتَاثَرُ		مُسْتَاثَرٌ	

The seventh form is wanting in verbs of this class, according to § 113.

A TABLE VII. VERBUM MEDLÆ RAD. HEMZATÆ.

	I.			II.	III.	IV.
Active Perf.	سَأَلَ	سَعَّرَ	بَوَسَ	لَامَ	لَاعَمَ	الَامَ
Imperf.	يَسْأَلُ	يَسَاعِرُ	يَبُوسُ	يَلْتَمُ	يُلَاعِمُ	يُلَامُ
Imperat.	اسْأَلْ	اسْأِرْ	ابْوَسْ	لَتِمْ	لَاعِمْ	الْتِمْ
N. Ag.	سَائِلٌ	سَائِرٌ	بَائِسٌ	مَلْتِمٌ	مُلَاعِمٌ	مُلَامٌ
N. Verbi.	سُؤَالٌ	سُورٌ	بَأْسٌ	تَلْتِيمٌ	مُلَاعِمَةٌ	إِلَامٌ
Passive Perf.	سُئِلَ			لُتِمَ	لُوعِمَ	أُلْتِمَ
Imperf.	يُسْأَلُ			يُلَامُ	يُلَاعِمُ	يُلَامُ
N. Pat.	مَسْئُولٌ			مُلَامٌ	مُلَاعِمٌ	مُلَامٌ
	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	X.	
Active Perf.	تَلَامَ	تَلَاعَمَ	اِنْجَاثَ	اِتْتَامَ	اِسْتَلَامَ	
Imperf.	يَتَلَامُ	يَتَلَاعَمُ	يَنْجِثُ	يَلْتَمُ	يَسْتَلِمُ	
Imperat.	تَلَامْ	تَلَاعَمْ	اِنْجِثْ	اِتْتِمْ	اِسْتَلِمْ	
N. Ag.	مُتَلَمٌّ	مُتَلَاعِمٌ	مُنْجِثٌ	مُلْتَمٌ	مُسْتَلِمٌ	
N. Verbi.	تَلَوُّمٌ	تَلَاوُمٌ	اِنْجِثَاتٌ	اِتْتَامٌ	اِسْتِلَامٌ	
Passive Perf.	تُلْتِمَ	تُلُوِّمَ	اُنْجِثَ	اُتْتِمَ	اُسْتَلِمَ	
Imperf.	يَتَلَمُّ	يَتَلَاعِمُ	يُنْجَاثُ	يَلْتَامُ	يَسْتَلَامُ	
N. Pat.	مُتَلَمٌّ	مُتَلَاعِمٌ	مُنْجَاثٌ	مُلْتَامٌ	مُسْتَلَامٌ	

TABLE VIII. VERBUM TERTIÆ RAD. HEMZATÆ.

A

	I.			II.	III.
Active Perf. 3. s. m.	بَرَأَ	هَنَا	خَطِيءٌ	دَنُوَ	بَارَأَ
f.	بَرَأَتْ	هَنَاتٌ	خَطِئَتْ	دَنَوَتْ	بَارَأَتْ
2. s. m.	بَرَأْتَ	هَنَاتٌ	خَطِئْتَ	دَنَوْتَ	بَارَأْتَ
Imperf.	يَبْرَأُ	يَهْنِي	يَخْطِئُ	يَدْنُو	يَبَارِئُ
Imperat.	اِبْرَأْ	اِهْنِي	اِخْطِئْ	اَدْنُو	بَارِئُ B
N. Ag.	بَارِئٌ	هَانِي	خَاطِئٌ	دَانِي	مُبَارِئٌ
N. Verbi.	بَرُوءٌ	هَنٌ	خِطَاءٌ	دَنَاءَةٌ	مُبَارَاءَةٌ
				تَجَرِيءٌ	دَنُوءَةٌ

Passive Perf.	بُرِئَ	هِنِيَ	خُطِئَ	دُنِيَ	بُورِئَ
Imperf.	يُورِئُ	يُهِنَا	يُخْطِئُ	يُدْنِي	يُيَارِئُ C
N. Pat.	مَبْرُوءٌ	مَهْنُوءٌ	مَخْطُوءٌ	مَدْنُوءٌ	مُبَارِئٌ

	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	X.
Active Perf.	اَبْرَأَ	تَبَرَأَ	تَبَارَأَ	اِنْسَبَأَ	اِهْتَنَأَ	اِسْتَبَرَأَ
Imperf.	يَبْرِئُ	يَتَبَرَأُ	يَتَبَارَأُ	يَنْسِبِي	يَهْتَنِي	يَسْتَبِرِئُ
Imperat.	اَبْرِئْ	تَبَرَأْ	تَبَارَأْ	اِنْسَبِئْ	اِهْتَنِئْ	اِسْتَبِرِئْ D
N. Ag.	مَبْرِئٌ	مَتَبَرِئٌ	مَتَبَارِئٌ	مَنْسِبِي	مَهْتَنِي	مُسْتَبِرِئٌ
N. Verbi.	اِبْرَاءٌ	تَبْرُوءٌ	تَبَارُوءٌ	اِنْسَبَاءٌ	اِهْتِنَاءٌ	اِسْتِبْرَاءٌ
Passive Perf.	اُبْرِئَ	تُبْرِئَ	تُبُورِئَ	اُنْسِبِئَ	اُهْتِنِئَ	اُسْتَبِرِئَ
Imperf.	يُورِئُ	يُتَبَرَأُ	يُتَبَارَأُ	يُنْسَبِئُ	يُهْتَنِئُ	يُسْتَبِرِئُ
N. Pat.	مَبْرُوءٌ	مَتَبَرَأٌ	مَتَبَارَأٌ	مَنْسَبِئٌ	مَهْتِنِئٌ	مُسْتَبِرِئٌ

A TABLE IX. VERBA PRIMÆ RAD. و ET ی.

I.					
Active Perf.	وَعَدَ	وَرِثَ	وَضَعَ	وَجَلَ	وَدَّ
Imperf.	يَعِدُ	يَرِثُ	يَضَعُ	يُوجَلُ	يُودُّ
Imperat.	عِدْ	رِثْ	ضَعْ	اجْلْ	اِدِّدْ
B N. Verbi.	وَعَدَ	وَرِثَ	وَضَعَ	وَجَلَ	وَدَّ
	عَدَ	رِثَ	ضَعَ		
Passive Perf.	وُعِدَ	وُرِثَ	وُضِعَ		وُدَّ
Imperf.	يُوْعَدُ	يُورِثُ	يُوضَعُ		يُودُّ
N. Pat.	مُوْعَدٌ	مُورِثٌ	مُوضِعٌ		مُودِدٌ

C	IV.		VIII.		X.	
	أَوْجَبَ	أَيَسَّرَ	اتَّعَدَ	اتَّسَّرَ	اسْتَوْعَدَ	اسْتَيَسَّرَ
Active Perf.	أَوْجَبَ	أَيَسَّرَ	اتَّعَدَ	اتَّسَّرَ	اسْتَوْعَدَ	اسْتَيَسَّرَ
Imperf.	يُوجِبُ	يُيَسِّرُ	يَتَّعِدُ	يَتَّسِرُ	يَسْتَوْعِدُ	يَسْتَيَسِّرُ
Imperat.	أَوْجِبْ	أَيَسِّرْ	اتَّعِدْ	اتَّسِرْ	اسْتَوْعِدْ	اسْتَيَسِّرْ
N. Ag.	مُوجِبٌ	مُيَسِّرٌ	مَتَّعِدٌ	مَتَّسِرٌ	مُسْتَوْعِدٌ	مُسْتَيَسِّرٌ
D N. Verbi.	إِجَابَ	إِيَسَّارَ	إِتِّعَادَ	إِتِّسَّارَ	إِسْتِيعَادَ	إِسْتِيَسَّارَ
Passive Perf.	أُوجِبَ	أُيَسَّرَ	اتُّعِدَ	اتُّسَّرَ	اسْتُوعِدَ	اسْتُيَسَّرَ
Imperf.	يُوجِبُ	يُيَسِّرُ	يَتَّعِدُ	يَتَّسِرُ	يَسْتَوْعِدُ	يَسْتَيَسِّرُ
N. Pat.	مُوجِبٌ	مُيَسِّرٌ	مَتَّعِدٌ	مَتَّسِرٌ	مُسْتَوْعِدٌ	مُسْتَيَسِّرٌ

TABLE X. VERBUM MEDLÆ RAD. و.

A

ACTIVE VOICE OF THE FIRST FORM.

<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>				
		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Jussive.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>
Sing. 3. m.	قَالَ	يَقُولُ	يَقُولُ	يَقُلْ	يَقُولَنَّ	يَقُولُنْ
f.	قَالَتْ	تَقُولُ	تَقُولُ	تَقُلْ	تَقُولَنَّ	تَقُولُنْ
2. m.	قُلْتَ	تَقُولُ	تَقُولُ	تَقُلْ	تَقُولَنَّ	تَقُولُنْ
f.	قُلْتِ	تَقُولِينَ	تَقُولِي	تَقُولِي	تَقُولَنَّ	تَقُولُنْ
1. c.	قُلْتُ	أَقُولُ	أَقُولُ	أَقُلْ	أَقُولَنَّ	أَقُولُنْ
Dual. 3. m.	قَالَا	يَقُولَانِ	يَقُولَا	يَقُولَا	يَقُولَانِ	...
f.	قَالَتَا	تَقُولَانِ	تَقُولَا	تَقُولَا	تَقُولَانِ	...
2. c.	قُلْتُمَا	تَقُولَانِ	تَقُولَا	تَقُولَا	تَقُولَانِ	...
Plur. 3. m.	قَالُوا	يَقُولُونَ	يَقُولُوا	يَقُولُوا	يَقُولُونَ	...
f.	قُلْنَ	يَقُلْنَ	يَقُلْنَ	يَقُلْنَ	يَقُلْنَ	...
2. m.	قُلْتُمْ	تَقُولُونَ	تَقُولُوا	تَقُولُوا	تَقُولُونَ	...
f.	قُلْتُنَّ	تَقُلْنَ	تَقُلْنَ	تَقُلْنَ	تَقُلْنَ	...
1. c.	قُلْنَا	نَقُولُ	نَقُولُ	نَقُلْ	نَقُولَنَّ	نَقُولُنْ

<i>N. Ag.</i>		<i>N. Verbi.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>			D
			<i>Simple.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>	
Sing. m.	قَائِلٌ	قَوْلٌ	Sing. 2. m.	قُلْ	قُولَنَّ	قُولُنْ
f.	قَائِلَةٌ		f.	قُولِي	قُولَنَّ	قُولُنْ
			Dual. 2. c.	قُولَا	قُولَانِ	...
			Plur. 2. m.	قُولُوا	قُولُونَ	قُولُونَ
			f.	قُلْنَ	قُلْنَ	...

A TABLE XI. VERBUM MEDIÆ RAD. ی.

ACTIVE VOICE OF THE FIRST FORM.

<i>Perfect.</i>			<i>Imperfect.</i>				
			<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Jussive.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>
Sing. 3. m.	سَارَ		يَسِيرُ	يَسِيرَ	يَسِرْ	يَسِيرَنَّ	يَسِيرُنْ
	f. سَارَتْ		تَسِيرُ	تَسِيرَ	تَسِرْ	تَسِيرَنَّ	تَسِيرُنْ
B 2. m.	سِرَتْ		تَسِيرُ	تَسِيرَ	تَسِرْ	تَسِيرَنَّ	تَسِيرُنْ
	f. سِرَتْ		تَسِيرِينَ	تَسِيرِي	تَسِيرِي	تَسِيرَنَّ	تَسِيرُنْ
	1. c. سِرْتُ		أَسِيرُ	أَسِيرَ	أَسِرْ	أَسِيرَنَّ	أَسِيرُنْ
Dual. 3. m.	سَارَا		يَسِيرَانِ	يَسِيرَا	يَسِيرَا	يَسِيرَانَّ	...
	f. سَارَتَا		تَسِيرَانِ	تَسِيرَا	تَسِيرَا	تَسِيرَانَّ	...
	2. c. سِرْتُمَا		تَسِيرَانِ	تَسِيرَا	تَسِيرَا	تَسِيرَانَّ	...
C Plur. 3. m.	سَارُوا		يَسِيرُونَ	يَسِيرُوا	يَسِيرُوا	يَسِيرُونَّ	يَسِيرُونَ
	f. سِرْنَ		يَسِرْنَ	يَسِرْنَ	يَسِرْنَ	يَسِرْنَ	...
	2. m. سِرْتُمْ		تَسِيرُونَ	تَسِيرُوا	تَسِيرُوا	تَسِيرُونَّ	تَسِيرُونَ
	f. سِرْتُنَّ		تَسِرْنَ	تَسِرْنَ	تَسِرْنَ	تَسِرْنَ	...
	1. c. سِرْنَا		نَسِيرُ	نَسِيرَ	نَسِرْ	نَسِيرَنَّ	نَسِيرُنْ
D	<i>N. Ag.</i>	<i>N. Verbi.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>				
			<i>Simple.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>		
Sing. m.	سَائِرْ	سِيرْ	Sing. 2. m.	سِرْ	سِيرَنَّ	سِيرُنْ	سِيرُنْ
	f. سَائِرَةٌ			f. سِيرِي	سِيرَنَّ	سِيرُنْ	سِيرُنْ
			Dual. 2. c.	سِيرَا	سِيرَانَّ	...	...
			Plur. 2. m.	سِيرُوا	سِيرُونَّ	سِيرُونَ	سِيرُونَ
			f.	سِرْنَ	سِرْنَ	...	...

TABLE XII. VERBA MEDIÆ RAD. و ET ی.

A

PASSIVE VOICE OF THE FIRST FORM.

	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>				
		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Jussive.</i>	<i>Energ. I.</i>	<i>Energ. II.</i>
Sing. 3. m.	قِيلَ	يُقَالُ	يُقَالَ	يُقَلْ	يُقَانَنَّ	يُقَانُنْ
f.	قِيلَتْ	تُقَالُ	تُقَالَ	تُقَلْ	تُقَانَنَّ	تُقَانُنْ B
2. m.	قِيلْتَ	تُقَالُ	تُقَالَ	تُقَلْ	تُقَانَنَّ	تُقَانُنْ
f.	قِيلْتِ	تُقَالِينَ	تُقَالِي	تُقَالِي	تُقَانَنَّ	تُقَانُنْ
1. c.	قِيلْتُ	أُقَالُ	أُقَالَ	أُقَلْ	أُقَانَنَّ	أُقَانُنْ
Dual. 3. m.	قِيلَا	يُقَالَانِ	يُقَالَا	يُقَالَا	يُقَانَنَّ	...
f.	قِيلْتَا	تُقَالَانِ	تُقَالَا	تُقَالَا	تُقَانَنَّ	... C
2. c.	قِيلْتُمَا	تُقَالَانِ	تُقَالَا	تُقَالَا	تُقَانَنَّ	...
Plur. 3. m.	قِيلُوا	يُقَالُونَ	يُقَالُوا	يُقَالُوا	يُقَانَنَّ	يُقَانُنْ
f.	قِيلْنَ	يُقَلْنَ	يُقَلْنَ	يُقَلْنَ	يُقَلْنَنَّ	...
2. m.	قِيلْتُمْ	تُقَالُونَ	تُقَالُوا	تُقَالُوا	تُقَانَنَّ	تُقَانُنْ
f.	قِيلْتُنَّ	تُقَلْنَ	تُقَلْنَ	تُقَلْنَ	تُقَلْنَنَّ	... D
1. c.	قِيلْنَا	نُقَالُ	نُقَالَ	نُقَلْ	نُقَانَنَّ	نُقَانُنْ

Nom. Pat. Sing. m. مَقُولٌ, f. مَقُولَةٌ

مَبِيعَةٌ, مَبِيعٌ

A TABLE XIII. VERBA MEDIÆ RAD. و ET ی.

THE DERIVED FORMS.

	IV.	VII.	VIII.	X.
Active Perf. 3. s. m.	أَقَالَ	اِنْشَالَ	اِقْتَالَ	اِسْتَقَامَ
2. s. m.	أَقَلْتِ	اِنْشَلْتَ	اِقْتَلْتِ	اِسْتَقِمْتَ
B Imperf.	يُقِيلُ	يَنْشَالُ	يَقْتَالُ	يَسْتَقِيمُ
Imperat.	أَقِلْ	اِنْشُلْ	اِقْتُلْ	اِسْتَقِمْ
N. Ag.	مُقِيلٌ	مُنْشَالٌ	مُقْتَالٌ	مُسْتَقِيمٌ
N. Verbi.	اِقَالَةً	اِنْشِيَالٌ	اِقْتِيَالٌ	اِسْتِقَامَةٌ
Passive Perf.	أُقِيلَ	اُنْشِيَ	اُقْتِيلَ	اُسْتَقِيمَ
C Imperf.	يُقَالُ	يُنْشَالُ	يُقْتَالُ	يُسْتَقَامُ
N. Pat.	مُقَالٌ	مُنْشَالٌ	مُقْتَالٌ	مُسْتَقَامٌ

	II.	III.	V.	VI.
Active Perf.	سَيَّرَ قَوْلٌ	سَايَرَ قَاوِلٌ	تَسَيَّرَ تَقْوَلٌ	تَسَايَرَ تَقَاوِلٌ
Imperf.	يُسَيِّرُ يَقْوَلٌ	يُسَايِرُ يُقَاوِلُ	يَتَسَيَّرُ يَتَقْوَلُ	يَتَسَايِرُ يَتَقَاوِلُ
D N. Verbi.	تَسْيِيرٌ تَقْوِيلٌ	مُسَايِرَةٌ مَقَاوِلَةٌ	تَسْيِيرٌ تَقْوَلٌ	تَسَايِيرٌ تَقَاوِلٌ
Passive Perf.	سُيِّرَ قَوْلٌ	سُوِيَ قَوْوِلٌ	تُسَيَّرُ تَقْوَلٌ	تُسَايَرُ تَقْوَوِلٌ

IX. Perf. اِسْوَدَّ Imperf. يَسْوَدُّ N. Verbi. اِسْوَدَادٌ

XI. اِسْوَادٌ يَسْوَدُّ اِسْوِيدَادٌ

TABLE XIV. VERBUM TERTIÆ RAD. و,
MEDIÆ RAD. فَهَاتÆ.

A

ACTIVE VOICE OF THE FIRST FORM.

<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>				
		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Jussive.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>
Sing. 3. m.	نَدَا	يَنْدُو	يَنْدُو	يَنْدُ	يَنْدُونْ	يَنْدُونْ
f.	نَدَتْ	تَنْدُو	تَنْدُو	تَنْدُ	تَنْدُونْ	تَنْدُونْ
2. m.	نَدَوْتَ	تَنْدُو	تَنْدُو	تَنْدُ	تَنْدُونْ	تَنْدُونْ B
f.	نَدَوْتِ	تَنْدِينْ	تَنْدِي	تَنْدِي	تَنْدِينْ	تَنْدِينْ
1. c.	نَدَوْتُ	أَنْدُو	أَنْدُو	أَنْدُ	أَنْدُونْ	أَنْدُونْ
Dual. 3. m.	نَدَا	يَنْدَوَانِ	يَنْدُوا	يَنْدُوا	يَنْدَوَانِ	...
f.	نَدَتَا	تَنْدَوَانِ	تَنْدُوا	تَنْدُوا	تَنْدَوَانِ	...
2. c.	نَدَوْتُمَا	تَنْدَوَانِ	تَنْدُوا	تَنْدُوا	تَنْدَوَانِ	... C
Plur. 3. m.	نَدُوا	يَنْدُونْ	يَنْدُوا	يَنْدُوا	يَنْدُنْ	يَنْدُنْ
f.	نَدُونْ	يَنْدُونْ	يَنْدُونْ	يَنْدُونْ	يَنْدُونَانِ	...
2. m.	نَدَوْتُمْ	تَنْدُونْ	تَنْدُوا	تَنْدُوا	تَنْدُنْ	تَنْدُنْ
f.	نَدَوْتُنْ	تَنْدُونْ	تَنْدُونْ	تَنْدُونْ	تَنْدُونَانِ	...
1. c.	نَدَوْنَا	نَنْدُو	نَنْدُو	نَنْدُ	نَنْدُونْ	نَنْدُونْ

<i>N. Ag.</i>		<i>N. Verbi.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>			D
			<i>Simple.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>	
Sing. m.	نَادِ	نَدُو	Sing. 2. m.	أَنْدُ	أَنْدُونْ	أَنْدُونْ
f.	نَادِيْةُ		f.	أَنْدِي	أَنْدِيْ	أَنْدِيْ
			Dual. 2. c.	أَنْدُوا	أَنْدَوَانِ	...
			Plur. 2. m.	أَنْدُوا	أَنْدِيْ	أَنْدُنْ
			f.	أَنْدُونْ	أَنْدُونَانِ	...

A TABLE XV. VERBUM TERTIÆ RAD. ی,
 MEDIÆ RAD. FETHATÆ.

ACTIVE VOICE OF THE FIRST FORM.

<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>				
		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Jussive.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>
B	Sing. 3. m. رَمَى	يَرْمِي	يَرْمِي	يَرْمِ	يَرْمِيَنَّ	يَرْمِيَنَّ
	f. رَمَتْ	تَرْمِي	تَرْمِي	تَرْمِ	تَرْمِيَنَّ	تَرْمِيَنَّ
	2. m. رَمَيْتَ	تَرْمِي	تَرْمِي	تَرْمِ	تَرْمِيَنَّ	تَرْمِيَنَّ
	f. رَمَيْتِ	تَرْمِيَنَّ	تَرْمِي	تَرْمِي	تَرْمَنَّ	تَرْمَنَّ
	1. c. رَمَيْتُ	أَرْمِي	أَرْمِي	أَرْمِ	أَرْمِيَنَّ	أَرْمِيَنَّ
	Dual 3. m. رَمَيَا	يَرْمِيَانِ	يَرْمِيَا	يَرْمِيَا	يَرْمِيَانِ	...
	f. رَمَيَا	تَرْمِيَانِ	تَرْمِيَا	تَرْمِيَا	تَرْمِيَانِ	...
	2. c. رَمَيْتُمَا	تَرْمِيَانِ	تَرْمِيَا	تَرْمِيَا	تَرْمِيَانِ	...
C	Plur. 3. m. رَمَوْا	يَرْمُونَ	يَرْمُوا	يَرْمُوا	يَرْمُنَّ	يَرْمُنَّ
	f. رَمَيْنَ	يَرْمِيَنَّ	يَرْمِيَنَّ	يَرْمِيَنَّ	يَرْمِيَانِ	...
	2. m. رَمَيْتُمْ	تَرْمُونَ	تَرْمُوا	تَرْمُوا	تَرْمُنَّ	تَرْمُنَّ
	f. رَمَيْتُنَّ	تَرْمِيَنَّ	تَرْمِيَنَّ	تَرْمِيَنَّ	تَرْمِيَانِ	...
	1. c. رَمَيْنَا	نَرْمِي	نَرْمِي	نَرْمِ	نَرْمِيَنَّ	نَرْمِيَنَّ

<i>N. Ag.</i>		<i>N. Verbi.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>		
			<i>Simple.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>
D	Sing. m. رَامَ	رَمَى	Sing. 2. m. أَرْمِ	أَرْمِيَنَّ	أَرْمِيَنَّ
	f. رَامِيَّةً		f. أَرْمِي	أَرْمَنَّ	أَرْمَنَّ
			Dual. 2. c. أَرْمِيَا	أَرْمِيَانِ	...
			Plur. 2. m. أَرْمُوا	أَرْمُنَّ	أَرْمُنَّ
			f. أَرْمِيَنَّ	أَرْمِيَانِ	...

TABLE XVI. VERBA TERTIÆ RAD. و ET ی, A
 MEDIÆ RAD. KÈSRATÆ.

ACTIVE VOICE OF THE FIRST FORM.

<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>				
		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Jussive.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>
Sing. 3. m.	رَضِيَ	يَرْضَى	يَرْضَى	يَرْضَ	يَرْضَيْنَ	يَرْضَيْنَ
f.	رَضِيَتْ	تَرْضَى	تَرْضَى	تَرْضَ	تَرْضَيْنَ	تَرْضَيْنَ
2. m.	رَضَيْتَ	تَرْضَى	تَرْضَى	تَرْضَ	تَرْضَيْنَ	تَرْضَيْنَ B
f.	رَضَيْتِ	تَرْضَيْنَ	تَرْضَى	تَرْضَى	تَرْضَيْنَ	تَرْضَيْنَ
1. c.	رَضَيْتُ	أَرْضَى	أَرْضَى	أَرْضَ	أَرْضَيْنَ	أَرْضَيْنَ
Dual. 3. m.	رَضِيَا	يَرْضِيَانِ	يَرْضِيَا	يَرْضِيَا	يَرْضِيَانِ	...
f.	رَضِيَتَا	تَرْضِيَانِ	تَرْضِيَا	تَرْضِيَا	تَرْضِيَانِ	...
2. c.	رَضَيْتُمَا	تَرْضِيَانِ	تَرْضِيَا	تَرْضِيَا	تَرْضِيَانِ	...
Plur. 3. m.	رَضَوْا	يَرْضَوْنَ	يَرْضَوْا	يَرْضَوْا	يَرْضَوْنَ	يَرْضَوْنَ C
f.	رَضِينَ	يَرْضَيْنَ	يَرْضَيْنَ	يَرْضَيْنَ	يَرْضَيْنَ	...
2. m.	رَضَيْتُمْ	تَرْضَوْنَ	تَرْضَوْا	تَرْضَوْا	تَرْضَوْنَ	تَرْضَوْنَ
f.	رَضَيْتُنَّ	تَرْضَيْنَ	تَرْضَيْنَ	تَرْضَيْنَ	تَرْضَيْنَ	...
1. c.	رَضِينَا	نَرْضَى	نَرْضَى	نَرْضَ	نَرْضَيْنَ	نَرْضَيْنَ

<i>N. Ag.</i>		<i>N. Verbi.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>			D
			<i>Simple.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>	
Sing. m.	رَاضٍ	رَضَا	Sing. 2. m.	اِرْضَ	اِرْضَيْنَ	اِرْضَيْنَ
f.	رَاضِيَةٌ	رَضَوَانِ	f.	اِرْضَى	اِرْضَيْنَ	اِرْضَيْنَ
			Dual. 2. c.	اِرْضِيَا	اِرْضِيَانِ	...
			Plur. 2. m.	اِرْضَوْا	اِرْضَوْنَ	اِرْضَوْنَ
			f.	اِرْضَيْنَ	اِرْضَيْنَ	...

A TABLE XVII. VERBA TERTIÆ RAD. و ET ی.

PASSIVE VOICE OF THE FIRST FORM.

<i>Perfect.</i>			<i>Imperfect.</i>				
			<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Jussive.</i>	<i>En. I.</i>	<i>En. II.</i>
B	Sing. 3. m.	نُدِيَ	يُنْدَى	يُنْدَى	يُنْدَ	يُنْدَيْنَ	يُنْدَيْنَ
	f.	نُدِيَتْ	تُنْدَى	تُنْدَى	تُنْدَ	تُنْدَيْنَ	تُنْدَيْنَ
	2. m.	نُدِيْتَ	تُنْدَى	تُنْدَى	تُنْدَ	تُنْدَيْنَ	تُنْدَيْنَ
	f.	نُدِيْتِ	تُنْدَيْنَ	تُنْدَى	تُنْدَى	تُنْدَيْنَ	تُنْدَيْنَ
C	1. c.	نُدِيَ	أُنْدَى	أُنْدَى	أُنْدَ	أُنْدَيْنَ	أُنْدَيْنَ
	Dual. 3. m.	نُدِيَا	يُنْدِيَانِ	يُنْدِيَا	يُنْدِيَا	يُنْدِيَانِ	...
	f.	نُدِيَتَا	تُنْدِيَانِ	تُنْدِيَا	تُنْدِيَا	تُنْدِيَانِ	...
	2. c.	نُدِيَتُمَا	تُنْدِيَانِ	تُنْدِيَا	تُنْدِيَا	تُنْدِيَانِ	...
D	Plur. 3. m.	نُدُوا	يُنْدَوْنَ	يُنْدُوا	يُنْدُوا	يُنْدَوْنَ	يُنْدَوْنَ
	f.	نُدِينَ	يُنْدَيْنَ	يُنْدَيْنَ	يُنْدَيْنَ	يُنْدَيْنَانِ	...
	2. m.	نُدِيْتُمْ	تُنْدَوْنَ	تُنْدُوا	تُنْدُوا	تُنْدَوْنَ	تُنْدَوْنَ
	f.	نُدِيْتُنَّ	تُنْدَيْنَ	تُنْدَيْنَ	تُنْدَيْنَ	تُنْدَيْنَانِ	...
	1. c.	نُدِينَا	تُنْدَى	تُنْدَى	تُنْدَ	تُنْدَيْنَ	تُنْدَيْنَ

Nom. Pat. Sing. m. مَندُوּ *f.* مَندُوَّةُ

مَرْمِيَّةُ مَرْمِيَّةٌ

TABLE XVIII. VERBA TERTIÆ RAD. و ET ی. A

THE DERIVED FORMS.

	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Active Perf.	قَضَى	قَاضَى	أَقْضَى	تَقَضَّى	تَقَاضَى
Imperf.	يُقْضَى	يُقَاضَى	يُقْضَى	يَتَقَضَّى	يَتَقَاضَى
Imperat.	قَضِ	قَاضِ	أَقْضِ	تَقَضَّ	تَقَاضَ B
N. Ag. m.	مُقَضٍّ	مُقَاضٍ	مُقْضٍ	مُتَقَضِّ	مُتَقَاضٍ
f.	مُقْضِيَةٌ	مُقَاضِيَةٌ	مُقْضِيَةٌ	مُتَقَضِّيَةٌ	مُتَقَاضِيَةٌ
N. Verbi.	تَقْضِيَةٌ	مُقَاضَاةٌ	إِقْضَاءٌ	تَقَضٍّ	تَقَاضٍ

Passive Perf.	قُضِيَ	قُوضِيَ	أُقْضِيَ	تُقَضَّى	تُقَاضَى
Imperf.	يُقْضَى	يُقَاضَى	يُقْضَى	يَتَقَضَّى	يَتَقَاضَى C
N. Pat. m.	مُقْضًى	مُقَاضًى	مُقْضًى	مُتَقَضًى	مُتَقَاضًى
f.	مُقْضَاةٌ	مُقَاضَاةٌ	مُقْضَاةٌ	مُتَقَضَاةٌ	مُتَقَاضَاةٌ

	Perf.	Imperf.	Imperat.	N. Ag. et Pat.	N. Verbi.
VII. Act.	انْقَضَى	يَنْقَضَى	انْقَضِ	مُنْقَضٍ	انْقِضَاءٌ
Pass.	انْقُضِيَ	يُنْقَضَى		مُنْقَضًى	D
VIII. Act.	اِقْتَضَى	يَقْتَضَى	اِقْتَضِ	مُقْتَضٍ	اِقْضَاءٌ
Pass.	اِقْتُضِيَ	يُقْتَضَى		مُقْتَضًى	
X. Act.	اسْتَقْضَى	يَسْتَقْضَى	اسْتَقْضِ	مُسْتَقْضٍ	اسْتِقْضَاءٌ
Pass.	اسْتَقْضِيَ	يُسْتَقْضَى		مُسْتَقْضًى	

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